

Tamil Arasu

DEC.'93 - JAN.'94 Rs.6



Fashion Fabrics in Rainbow Dyes, Cynosure of all Eyes

Fabrics from

Khadi Kraft

- Pure Khadi Silk Sarees
- Khadi Cotton and Polyester Varieties
- Readymades and many more

Please visit our Showrooms



Khadi Kraft

Tamilnadu Khadi & Village
Industries Board,
Kuralagam, Madras-600 108.



TAMIL ARASU WISHES ITS READERS A HAPPY NEW YEAR

&

A HAPPY PONGAL



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu
Thiruvalluvar Year 2024 - 2025
Karthigai - Thai
DECEMBER 1993 -
JANUARY 1994

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Medicine requires the cool and rational basis of science. It must also manifest warm human sentiments.

—Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

- ★ Dr. J. Jayalalitha-the Finest Crown Jewel of Tamil Nadu.
- ★ Amendments should be made in the Constitution to confirm 69% reservation to Backward Classes.

—Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

- ★ Tamil Nadu united for continuation of 69% reservation for Backward Classes.
- ★ All Party Meeting held.
- ★ "Dr. J. Jayalalitha 15 Point Programme for Child Welfare" launched.
- ★ Hon'ble Chief Minister personally directs efforts on a war-footing to ameliorate calamity caused by cyclone.
- ★ Tamil Nadu in the forefront of extending speedy justice.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

- ★ Tamil Isai - A forerunner to Carnatic Music.
- ★ Transform Police into a humane body and an instrument of Public Service.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha,

- ★ Tamil Nadu Police effective in Enforcing Social Laws.
- ★ "Thirukkural" Munusamy passes away.
- ★ Increased Tamil Nadu Plan Outlay for 1994-95.
- ★ Computer Design Centre to help weavers keep pace with the times
- ★ Thirumalai Naicker Palace - Madurai
- ★ Inscriptions belonging to tenth century found.
- ★ Managing Jaundice

—Dr. S. Chandrasekaran,
Madurai Medical College.

- ★ Modernising operations to further service to the people.
- ★ A package of Agro-Engineering services to farmers.
- ★ Sheep rearing for uplifting the weaker section.
- ★ The Nook

MEDICINE REQUIRES THE COOL AND RATIONAL BASIS OF SCIENCE.

IT MUST ALSO MANIFEST WARM HUMAN SENTIMENTS

Hon'ble Chief Minister

Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

I am honoured by your invitation to inaugurate the 53rd Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons of India. I am deeply grateful to you for the same. I am happy that the Association is holding this Conference at its own headquarters in the City of Madras.

Madras has been the home of many distinguished physicians and surgeons ever since systematic medical practice began in this country, and their contribution towards the advancement of medical knowledge and the alleviation of human suffering will fill many pages in the medical history of our Country. The names of eminent leaders of the medical profession such as Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Dr. Pandalai, Dr. Rangachari, Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar and Dr. K.S. Sanjeevi are only a few that come to my mind. Many others have played a notable part in the building of a sound structure of medical education, diagnosis and treatment.

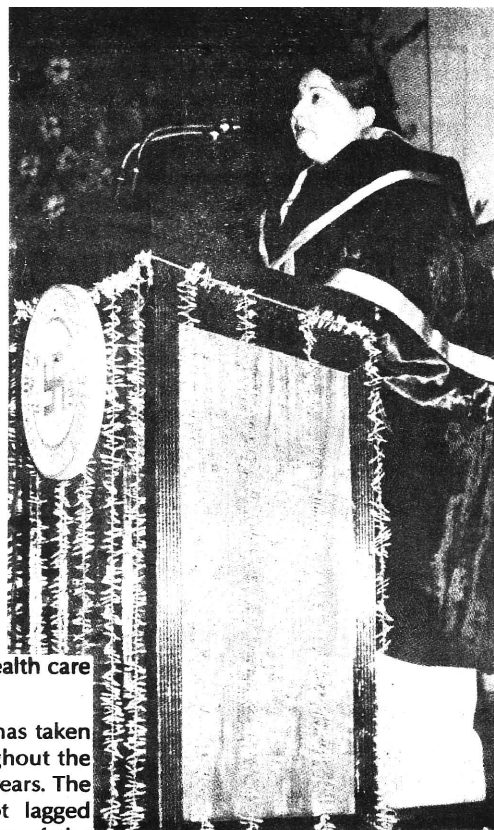
It is no wonder, therefore, that Madras has been in the forefront of development of medical science, medical research and the provision

of proper medical and health care to the community.

Phenomenal progress has taken place in medicine throughout the world during the last 50 years. The City of Madras has not lagged behind in the absorption of the ever expanding medical knowledge, and in availing of the modern and latest facilities for the health of the community.

Young Medical Professionals of our State have been appropriately influenced by the winds of change blowing across the field of medicine. They have been quick to master the essentials of this development and have been able to utilise their knowledge and skills in the best interests of the patients. The chief attraction for them, of course, has been the Western world with its facilities for learning, its intellectual environment and its congenial atmosphere for concentration on one's profession and for upgrading one's skills.

This has, no doubt, resulted in some BRAIN DRAIN. Many young and aspiring medical professionals have gone abroad in pursuit of higher learning. But the BRAIN DRAIN has not been without its ad-



vantages. After all, the home of modern medicine is the Western world, particularly the USA and the European Countries. The knowledge explosion and the advances that are taking place there have been spectacular.

It is but appropriate that our young medical professionals should display a natural inclination to participate in the exciting process of learning and mastering the newest skills and in enhancing the scope of their knowledge. While it is sad that some of them have stayed back there, it is reassuring that many of them have been returning to our Country in order to use their skills for the benefit of our people, no doubt, inspired by a spirit of service, giving up a good income and an affluent lifestyle.

We must acknowledge this spirit of patriotism and service. I do not mind more medical professionals



going abroad for higher education. That is good for them and good for our country. I would only like to appeal to them to acknowledge that a poor country like India has given them a good foundation in medical education at high cost, and naturally expects them to provide some service to the people in return. This expectation they must fulfil, sooner or later, since the foremost responsibility of any human being, to day, is to help another human being in physical or mental distress.

I am, at the same time, heartened by the increasing trend of BRAIN RETURN, if the recent impressive growth in the number of private hospitals, equipped with high-tech facilities and staffed by highly qualified physicians and surgeons returning from foreign countries is any indication.

New hospitals are being built out of private or public funds, inspired either by generosity or by commercial considerations. Sophisticated equipment is being installed in many centres to aid in the proper diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

These centres are serving as magnets, drawing highly qualified medical professionals to their fold. One would say that this is a desirable trend and ought to be encouraged. I am all for private investment in the field of medical facilities and would like to encourage it by all means. We must have centres of medical excellence where the latest knowledge of medicine and medical technology is available for the benefit of every one. I have no doubt that these centres of excellence will produce the

much needed multiplier effect, and stimulate aspiring young professionals to qualify themselves in areas of specialisation, which will further spur them on in the competitive race for acquisition of knowledge.

However, I must bring to your notice two disturbing trends. One is the tendency of these hospitals to congregate in metropolitan centres. Many new hospitals are coming up, for example, in the City of Madras, mainly because there is de-



mand enough to utilise these services and people are willing to pay for the services.

One would say that the demand has created the supply. But it is equally true that the supply of these medical facilities and medical expertise is also creating its own demand. But a system that ought to take care of the poor and the needy, of the people who cannot pay the market price for medical services, cannot be based only on the demand and supply equation. Society and the State have a responsibility to ensure that these services are, in fact, made available where they are needed most, even in cases where the people are not able to afford to pay for them.

The concentration of these services in the urban areas has created an imbalance which will have to be rectified. Our State Government is doing its best to remedy the situation by improving the medical facilities in the rural areas, in the district hospitals, the taluk hospitals and the Primary Health Centres, but paucity of financial resources is our major constraint. Also, the high cost of medical equipment makes it difficult for us to instal these at many centres.

The State Government has also to meet the competing demands from the different medical specialities for equipping them. And this is a hard choice to make. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the eminent medical persons who are assembled here today, particularly those wishing to set up new hospitals, to go to rural areas and semi-urban areas where the demand is growing. The positioning of such services will confer great benefits upon the community. Incidentally, that trend will also encourage young Doctors to go to smaller towns and rural areas, where their services are most needed.

The second disturbing trend relates to the rising cost of medical services. This is an acute problem in the Government Medical Institu-

tions. However, since the medical service provided by the Government is availed of largely by the poor, it is not possible to charge fees which will provide a reasonable return on the incremental investment that the Government would like to make in the medical sector.

At the same time, many Government Doctors are exceptionally well qualified, and their services can be put to better use only if they are provided with adequate equipment. The Tamil Nadu Government has seriously considered this problem and, inspite of financial strains, has been providing equipment and other medical facilities in the hospitals, well beyond its financial capacity.

I must acknowledge that private hospitals have taken the lead in acquiring costly medical equipment and in mastering advances in medical technology. While I agree that they must get a return on such investment, I would like to stress that the private hospitals do have a social responsibility too, to make available these facilities to those who cannot afford payment for them, and who in any case need them, at least on a concessional basis, if such services cannot be provided free to a limited extent.

I have underscored this need on earlier occasions, before different gatherings, and I would like the Medical Professionals to apply their minds to this problem, and come forward to render their valuable services to poor and needy people, on a voluntary basis, even foregoing remuneration where it is necessary.

The proliferation of private hospitals in the private sector has brought to the forefront the important question of maintaining the standard and quality of service, and the upholding of professional ethics.

In some sense, both these issues are related. They concern the ob-

jective and the purpose for which the private hospitals are set up, and the vision which these hospitals have to develop. The Doctors serving there, no doubt work for the hospitals, but they also work for the patients; they work for the community. Their skills will have to be utilised in helping the patients obtain proper diagnosis and treatment in quick time and at low cost. Redundancy and waste of all kinds will have to be avoided, proper patient care being the only consideration.

The Government would like the advice of eminent professionals as to how to go about the problem of maintaining standards in private hospitals. I would like to suggest that the Association of Surgeons must set up suitable institutional arrangements, which will help the various hospitals to maintain uniform standards, avoid competition, reduce wastages and minimise the cost of patient care.

This takes me on to certain larger issues. The advances made in physiology, immunology, bio-engineering, medical technology, new genetics and in many other fields of medical science have been phenomenal during the last 50 years. These advances have contributed to the physical health and longevity of people in the Western world, and the benefits are now beginning to flow to the developing countries. Dramatic advances in the field of surgery have resulted in new surgical techniques that have made surgeries easier, ensuring comfort and minimal risk for the patient.

The simultaneous development of anaesthesia has been the essential ingredient in the advancement in the field of surgery. But these developments are raising many moral and legal issues, and the Western medical experts are grappling with them. Apparently, we are in a better position with regard to these issues, and we are not facing the kind of moral dilemma that is



Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha was conferred the Honorary membership of the Association of the Surgeons of India on 27th December 1993.

being witnessed in the West on account of bio-engineering, genetic engineering, transplantation and the like.

Our problem is different. Our problem is one of providing health and medical service to the large mass of people who are living below the poverty line in our country. We have to look at this problem, not in terms of curative exercises, but in terms of prevention of diseases. In countries like India, poor health is often the result of poor nutrition and unhygienic environmental conditions. The problem of health is often the problem of providing elementary civic services like clean drinking water and sanitation.

It is also the problem of providing education, so that the essential principles of health and hygiene are learnt by parents and children, and many diseases can be avoided at relatively low investment. Control and eradication of infectious diseases, for example, can contribute a great deal to improvement of the health of the people. So in

a country like ours, policies that accelerate income growth and reduce poverty, make it possible for people to enjoy better and healthier living conditions and better health care.

Policies to expand educational opportunities, particularly for girls, help the people achieve healthier lives by increasing their access to information, and their ability to make good use of it. Similar policies which help to provide effective and accessible basic health services for all, contribute to the health of the community substantially. When all these policies are combined, they create a virtuous cycle in which reduction of poverty and improvements in health reinforce each other.

My biggest concern in Tamil Nadu has been the Child. By nurturing the physical and mental potential of the child, by minimising environmental constraints, by promoting a positive health milieu, we want to provide a firm and solid foundation for the proper development of the child. Tamil Nadu has done extremely well with regard to

child care. But we are not satisfied with what we have already achieved. I went into this question in great detail.

With the assistance of the UNICEF, we have been able to develop a 15-Point Programme for Child Welfare, and I had the pleasure of inaugurating this programme a few weeks ago. Through the proper implementation of this programme, the Tamil Nadu Government aims to ensure that every child in Tamil Nadu will have the best possible opportunity for healthy growth.

I mentioned this mainly to highlight the fact that a health policy, oriented to the provision of some basic public health service, can, in fact, achieve a great deal; can make possible the prevention of many diseases, and can ensure better health among growing children with better capacity for resistance to diseases. The Government of Tamil Nadu will give the highest importance to this programme in the months ahead.

Simultaneously we have been taking all the necessary steps to identify the areas of priority for curative service, so that proper facilities can be provided for treatment. In 1992, our Government launched a scheme of free health camps all over the State, and we achieved remarkable results in extending curative service to the entire population in the rural areas. In the process, we have been able to collect valuable information regarding the state of health of the people, the incidence of disease, the gaps in the provision of clinical services and the steps to be taken to fix specific goals and to attain them in a short span of time.

In our programmes, we have carefully maintained the distinction between health care as an industry and health care as a social service. In today's conditions, the concept of health care as an industry appears to dominate the global scenario. To some extent this has distorted the real goal of health care. The concept of health care as an industry, puts the power of knowledge and technology in the hands of the medical expert. But excessive power carries with it a grave danger.

That is the danger of losing responsibility for human life and lowering ethical standards. That is the danger of the physician or the surgeon losing his personal vision, which ought to require him to make the service of his fellow human beings his first concern. The lowering of the dignity of the profession is also brought about, when he gives priority to earning, far in excess of his needs. Medicine is a healing art. Medical treatment ought to be based on personal communication between the Medical Practitioner and the patient.

When the Doctor regards human life as something purely material and he considers himself the most expert technician, the true goal of medical science is lost. Medicine

no doubt requires the cool and rational basis of science. But it must also manifest warm human sentiments.

Dr. Arnold Toynbee says:

"There must be a desire to regard the life of any human as something subjective and a mental posture that venerates spiritual communication among people".

While medical advances overwhelm us, experts, even in the West, are beginning to think in terms of Eastern Wisdom, in terms of a holistic outlook. They are increasingly realising that future health care would have to concentrate on improving the scope of conventional medicine, in order to deal with a large population.

Fritjof Capra says: "Medical Science would not need to abandon the study of the biological aspects of the illness in which medical science excels, but would have to relate these aspects to the general physical, physiological condition of human beings in their natural and social environment".

There is, therefore, need to look at Eastern medical disciplines such as Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicine, and seek to understand their basis better, so that their help in the prevention and cure of diseases can be further mobilised, in an inexpensive manner.

I must admit that Western Scholars are already impressed by this idea. For example, the mind-body relationship in the treatment of illness is now being recognised, more than ever before. Most of the experts agree that there is a mind-body relationship in illness and health.

The Indian concept of "Prana" and the Chinese concept of "Ch'i" are examples of traditional terms which refer to subtle energies, the imbalances in which are said to produce diseases. Eastern wisdom looks at the individual, not as a static structural or material point in

space-time; it regards the human being as a continual flow and change in essence. Eminent thinking minds are beginning to acknowledge the need to look at the patient as a holistic individual, whose problems are not just problems of one or the other of the patient's limbs or parts, but problems which need to be looked at and handled as a whole.

These are some of the observations that I wish to make at this inaugural session. The concern that I have expressed about certain matters is worthy of your consideration. Nobility should be the hallmark of the medical profession. The Doctor who inspires by personal example can change the world of the patient, his/her attitude and his/her outlook.

The Doctor's job is not merely to prescribe medication. The Doctor's job is to heal a patient and it does not stop there. "Getting well is not the only goal. Even more important is learning to live without fear, to be at peace with life and ultimately death. This means that the Doctor will have to overcome his own problems and master his own mind". Carl Jung, the great Psychologist said:

"The physician may no longer slip out of his own difficulties by treating the difficulties of others. He will remember that a man who suffers from a running abscess is not fit to perform a surgical operation".

This abscess can be both internal and external. I would only request you to evaluate your role as a leader of the community, dedicating yourself to providing service to the community, in whatever manner you choose, without regard to your eminence, professional skills or achievements, but inspired only by simple human consideration. Then every hospital will be a temple of healing, every physician or surgeon will be a true healer and a purveyor of happiness.

Before I conclude, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the President and the Members of the Association of Surgeons of India, for conferring upon me the privilege of Honorary Membership of the Association. I sincerely appreciate your generous gesture and I greatly cherish it. I salute the medical profession for the momentous service it has performed and continues to perform towards the welfare of mankind.

At the same time I am offering some unconventional ideas so that you may consider them, and help to clarify the role of the medical profession in terms of the needs of our own society. Both as the Chief Minister of a State as well as a private person, I shall continue to discharge my obligations towards the medical profession, so that all of you, in turn, can contribute your best to the welfare of Society.

I am aware of the request of your Association to extend the lease period by another thirty years. I am happy to accept your request. The Government will issue orders accordingly.

The Government will give utmost consideration to your request for fixing the lease amount at a reasonable level.

I note that you are in financial difficulty, With a large membership of influential Surgeons from all over the country, you ought not to be in such difficulty. Nevertheless, I am happy to announce a Contribution of a sum of Rs.5 lakhs from Government to tide over your financial situation.

I wish your Conference all, success and express the hope that your deliberations will be fruitful and useful.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's keynote address at 53rd Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons of India at Madras on 27th December, 1993.



At a function held on 18th December to mark the birth centenary of the Former Minister Thiru M.A. Manickavelu Nayagar, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha presented a shawl to Thiru Manickavelu Nayagar and honoured him. Former President of India Thiru R. Venkataraman received the souvenir released on the occasion by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

“ Dr. J. JAYALALITHA – THE FINEST CROWN JEWEL OF TAMIL NADU ”

(Citation presented to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha at the Conference of Association
of Surgeons of India)

“She is a rare amalgam of artistic finesse, political acumen and administrative efficiency. Above all, she is truly a guardian angel to the needy and downtrodden.

Her excellence in education was borne out by fact that she stood first in the Church Park Convent Matriculation Examination. She won the Government of India Scholarship which would have led her to a successful legal career. Family compulsion and responsibilities made this youngster at the tender age of 16 the provider for the family, which she did by entering the celluloid world. Whatever path she chose, she came to be known for dedication, concentration and devotion which put her a class above the rest. She has acted in more than 115 films, playing the lead roles in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and one each in Hindi and English films.

She is a versatile Bharathanatyam exponent, who had her arangatram at the young age of 12 with equal proficiency in Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri and Kathak forms of classical dance.

Her literacy interest and works are many and varied. Her autobiographic serial, 'Manam Thirandhu Pesukiren', novels 'Uraivin Kaithigal', 'Nenjil Oru Kanai' and many short stories have won and continue to win acclaim. She has contributed many informative articles to several periodicals. She has a very fine collection of books on varied subjects in her personal library. Her sharp intellectual acumen, her restless personality ever seeking to know, learn and understand, have all helped to acquire fast knowledge and profound learning.

Two important personalities played a great role in her life. One was her dynamic affectionate mother Veda (Sandhya) Jayaram who passed away in the year 1971, an irreparable loss which she bore with great fortitude deriving inspiration from the study of philosophy of Gandhiji, Vivekananda and Ramakrishna Paramahansa. The study helped her to develop, poise and equanimity to face the difficulties that lay ahead of her. Her second mentor was, 'Puratchi Thalaivar' Dr. MGR who inducted her into politics correctly spotting her innate qualities of leadership and humanism. On a path strewn with thorns, she marched from the ranks to the position of the Propaganda Secretary in 1983. She was elected to the Rajya Sabha representing AIADMK. She became the General Secretary of the AIADMK Party in 1988 after the death of her mentor.

As the leader of the Opposition, she was subjected to humiliation which only helped to strengthen her resolve and mould her personality. In her Dharma-yuddham victory was hers and she became the first elected Lady Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1991. That was a turbulent period. Thanks to her tireless and firm drives and action terrorism was rooted out of the soil of Tamil Nadu.

Her achievements in the administration of the State are many but to name a humanitarian few: Her concern for baby girl protection.

The Chief Minister by offering to adopt these unwanted children by Government by the 'cradle baby scheme' and offering incentives for girl child upbr-



inging, has opened a new line in welfare thinking - which has won acclamation from world organisations like the UNICEF.

Her only concern is the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu. Nothing has deterred her from fighting for the righteous cause of the people. Nor has she hesitated to undergo personal suffering in the interest of her people. Her compassion and her love for the people have endeared her to the millions of people of Tamil Nadu. A very warm-hearted person, she is an advocate of peace and firmly believes in the peaceful solution of problems.

Tender heart to render help for tender ones. By organising All women police stations, she has shown herself to be an undisputed leader in the cause of justice for women.

Immediate humane attention and help for those in need at the imminent time of tragedy, ensuring that succor reaches people at the right time and place.

Her priorities are many, ambitions for the people are manifold and her services are awaited with great eagerness. Her sorting out of problems one by one will make everybody happy in the years to come. 'This great daughter of Dravida' who is versatile and proficient in Tamil, English, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindi is a symbol of National Integration and harmony. Her political career will not stop with Tamil Nadu alone, but will take her to the highest offices in India which she rightly deserves and the days are not far ahead to realise this truth.”



AMENDMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION TO CONFIRM 69% RESERVATION TO BACKWARD CLASSES

— Hon'ble Chief Minister

Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

Reservation for the backward classes to enable them receive education and job opportunity, obtained by Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna after great struggle, was enhanced to 50% by Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. At present in Tamil Nadu, the special privilege of 69% reservation for Backward Classes has been harmed by the move to restrict it. In order to overcome this hardship the Cabinet meeting of Tamil Nadu was held on 4.11.1993 and a resolution was passed to convene a special meeting of the Legislative Assembly. I convey my heart-felt thanks to you for accepting my request and having convened this special meeting of the Legislative Assembly. I convey my thanks through the Hon'ble Speaker to all the Hon'ble Members belonging to all political parties for having participated in this meeting and rendering their valuable suggestions even though the invitation was given at short notice.

To-day we have assembled here at a critical time to take stock of a crucial situation. A set back and a crisis have been created to the reservation policy formulated and implemented for the social, economical and educational development of the majority of the people of Tamil Nadu, that is of the Backward Classes. To-day we are in a compelling situation to find out ways and means to save several crores of people belonging to

Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu from the present trial and to take appropriate decisions.

Hon'ble Members are all well aware of the fact that to-day in Tamil Nadu there exists 18% reservation for Scheduled Castes, 1% for Scheduled Tribes, 30% for Backward Classes and 20% for Most Backward Classes and Denotified Community and 31% in the open quota in Government jobs and in educational Institutions.

We are also well aware that Tamil Nadu is the pioneer State in the Indian Sub-continent in introducing and implementing the reservation policy. Tamil Nadu is in the forefront not only in the reservation policy but also in formulating and implementing several welfare schemes for the uplift of the Backward Classes.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned there is a 'hoary' tradition as regards to the reservation policy. This tradition starts a hundred years back. In the year 1854, when the British ruled, the then Board of Revenue sent a circular to the District Collectors on Reservations and laid the foundation of the tradition. In 1920 when the justice party won the elections, the reservation policy took a new dimension. And preference was given to communal representation.

The reservation which was initially prevalent in Revenue Department was extended to all Government Departments and its subor-

dinate offices. The Communal G.O. issued in 1921 provided for classifying the Government Employees into 6 groups. The number of employees appointed in each group were subjected to review. This order is the First Communal Government Order. And this is the first charter of rights of the Backward Classes.

The communal reservation which provided for entering Government services alone was made applicable for promotions as well. And this is the second communal G.O.

Then, on 4.11.1927, the Government accepted the Demand for job reservations suggested by all the parties that the job reservation should be based on the population of respective communities and this was implemented as follows:

if 12 posts fell vacant in Government

5 posts are reserved for Non-Brahmins.

2 posts for Brahmins, 2 posts for Anglo-Indians and Christians.

2 posts for Muslims and one post for weaker sections. This system of reservation was continued till 1947.

Madras Provincial Backward Class league established in 1934 was persistently demanding for separate reservation to Backward Classes. This demand was accepted by the Government and a new category, the Backward 'Hindu' was included in the existing list of job reservations and the job reserva-

tion system was revised during 1947. I would like to point out that the reservation system on communal basis already in force was being implemented by the First Congress Government headed by Elder Statesman Rajaji in Tamil Nadu

The Backward Class movement had a turning point during the year 1951. As soon as the Indian Constitution came into force, some persons moved the court against the implementation of the G.O. on communal reservation. The issue of reservation in the Educational Institutions was raised in the Supreme Court in the case referring to "Champakam Dorairajan Vs State of Madras". Similarly, the issue of reservation in Government jobs came up in the Supreme Court through the case of "Venkataraman Vs State of Madras". The Supreme Court after examining both the cases held the view that the Constitution of India adopted after the Independence, the G.O. on communal reservation is not valid. Thanthai Periyar rose in revolt over this great blow to the up-liftment of Backward Classes. All those interested in the up-liftment of the Backward Classes were united under the dynamic stewardship of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna. Perunthalaivar Kamarajar also expressed his feelings in an appropriate manner in the interest of the people of Backward Classes. The strong feelings of concern by people of Tamil Nadu over the possibility of the progress of Tamil Nadu being hindered had made not only then State Government but also the Centre to found over the problem.

The then Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who paid heed to the sentiments voiced by the people of Tamil Nadu had paved the way for bringing up the first amendment to the Constitution of India. This provided for the insertion of a new section 15(4) in the Constitution.

The new sub-section of 4 inserted in section 15 of the Constitution is as follows:-

"Nothing in this Article or in Clause (2) of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes".

The reservation system was revised in Tamil Nadu as soon as the new Section 15(4) was inserted in the Constitution. As per the revised system, reservation was made as follows: i.e. 15% for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, 25% for Backward Classes and 60% for others. Thus we are all aware of the fact, that the reservation received as per the Constitution was a success achieved by the struggles of the Dravidian Movement and this could not be denied by anybody.

After the Re-organisation of the States during 1954 the reservation pattern was revised based on the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The reservation of job was revised as follows:-

For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it was raised to 16%, for Backward Classes it was maintained at 25% and the general pool was lowered to 59%.

The Sattanathan Commission constituted during the year 1969, submitted its report to Government in 1970. One of its recommendations was accepted and the reservation system was accordingly revised on 7.6.1971. As per the revised system, the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was increased to 18% and 31% for Backward Classes and reservation for others was reduced to 51% and this system was implemented accordingly.

At this stage, I would like to bring to the notice of this House a matter of historic importance pronounced in the judgement given by

Justice Thiru Fazal Zali of the Supreme Court in a famous case, i.e. Kerala Vs N.M. Thomas".

"Decided cases of this Court have no doubt laid down that the percent of reservation should not exceed 50%. As I read the authorities, this is however a rule of caution and does not exhaust all categories. Suppose for instance, a State has a large number of Backward Classes of citizens which constitute 80% of the population and Government in order to give them proper representation, reserves 80% of the jobs for them, can it be said that the percentage of reservation is bad and violates the permissible limits of clause (4) of the Article, 16. The answer must necessarily be in the negative. The dominant object of this provision is to take steps to make inadequate representation adequate".

The judgement pronounced by Justice Thiru Fazal Ali has that the policies adopted by the Government for the welfare of the socially Backward Classes people would be by no means contrary to the Constitution of India. So it is clear that the reservation policies followed by the Tamil Nadu Government would not be a subject of controversy to anything on any account.

After thinking on the basis of the judgement delivered by Justice Thiru Fazal Ali, the then Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. had increased the reservation for Backward Classes to 50% in February 1980 from 31% and the total reservation to 68%. On the basis of this judgement, some of the other States had also raised the reservation over and above 50%.

In accordance with the judgement delivered in a case during 1990. Specific reservation of 1% was made for tribal community and thus the reservation of general pool was reduced to 31% which was 32% till then.

Thus, if we trace out and review the evolution and growth of reservation we can realise that only upward revision had been made in respect of reservation for the majority of the people who belong to Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and that it had not been reduced by any State, is a historical fact.

We are aware of the fact that we have neither accepted the orders issued by the former Central Government on 13.8.90 providing for the reservation of 27% on the basis of the recommendations made the Mandal Commission for Backward Classes in Central Government Departments and Undertakings nor the Orders issued by the present Central Government on 25.9.91 for the reservation of 10% for economically Backward Classes people in toto.

To reflect the unanimous feelings of the Backward Classes communities in Tamil Nadu, I had proposed a resolution in this House that ".....This House reiterates its demand to the Central Government that while implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission reservation of 50% instead of 27% should be accepted and 50% reservation should be made as a policy for not only in jobs of Central Government Departments and its undertakings but also for admission into all educational institutions" and you were all aware that the resolution was unanimously accepted by the members belonging all political parties. I had forwarded the said resolution to the Prime Minister of India Hon'ble Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao. In addition I had also sent personal appeal along with the resolution.

In cases filed in the Supreme Court in connection with the Mandal Commission recommendations the Constitutional Bench comprising of Nine Judges delivered its judgement on 16.11.92. In that

judgement the following important points are found: "Within four months from the date of order of the judgement a permanent commission shall be constituted to examine the additions and deletions of the castes in the Backward Classes lists.

Within a period of six months the creamy layer shall be removed from Backward Classes list. Reservations shall be provided subject to the condition that the total Reservation does not exceed 50%.

The important features of the Supreme Court judgement was discussed elaborately in detail by the Tamil Nadu Cabinet Meeting held on 7.1.93. In the Cabinet meeting it was decided to file a review petition in the Supreme Court against the decision of 50% as ceiling of reservation and against the removal of creamy layer. In addition, it was decided to constitute a Permanent Commission on the basis of Supreme Court judgement.

According to the decision taken in our Cabinet Meeting, Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission was constituted w.e.f. 15.3.93. Hon'ble Members are all aware of this fact. The announcement to this effect was made only in this House. A review petition was filed in the Supreme Court on 22.3.1993. In addition to that, a clarification petition was also filed in the Supreme Court on 23.4.1993. Though it is stated that the review petition has been rejected by the Supreme Court. So far no communication has been received from the Supreme Court by this Government in this regard.

The following arguments have been placed before the Supreme Court by the Government of Tamil Nadu in its review petition on the issue.

In the Mandal Commission cases, the reservation for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes has

not come up for consideration by the Supreme Court.

In the Constitution of India there is no ceiling for the reservation. The issue which has come up the consideration of the Supreme Court is only the reservation for the Backward Classes in Employment and not the issue of reservation in Educational Institutions.

When an organisation in Madras had raised an issue regarding the admission in Educational Institutions in the High Court, Madras, the High Court, Madras in its judgement Dated 26.7.1993 had clarified that the Supreme Court has not fixed time limit for reducing the reservation limit as 50%. Hence in respect of the reservation, for the current year the Government of Tamil Nadu may continue the policy which has already been adopted; that the reservation limit should be reduced as 50% from the year 1994-95. On the basis of this judgement, the arrangements in connection with the admission to the Medical Colleges and Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu have been made expeditiously.

An organisation in Madras has also filed a Special Leave petition in Supreme Court against the judge-



☞ In the Constitution of India there is no ceiling for the reservation. The issue which has come up the consideration of the Supreme Court is only the reservation for the Backward Classes in Employment and not the issue of reservation in Educational Institutions. ☛

ment delivered by the High Court of judicature, Madras. The Government of Tamil Nadu have also filed a Special leave petition in the Supreme Court against the judgement of the High Court, considering the plight of the Backward Classes, the present reservation policy should continue for ever.

On behalf of our Government the leading advocates Thiru Kapil Sebal and Thiru Soli Sorabjee have been appointed to represent our cases in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has ordered that the reservation for the admission to the Colleges should be 50% as the interim order passed on the Special leave petition filed by an organisation in Madras in the Supreme Court.

An Organisation in Madras has filed a contempt petition stating that the students are being admitted on the basis of the 69% reservation already followed for the admission to the professional colleges in Tamil Nadu, contrary to the interim order of the Supreme Court and the same is also pending before the Supreme Court.

I would like to state here with great concern and regret that there is a dead lock on the policy implemented by this Government for the benefit of the Backward Classes. This situation is analogous one which prevailed when there was a Supreme Court Judgement pronounced against the Communal G.O., which was the brain child of the Dravidian Movement conceived during the days of Self Respect Movement.

It is not the aims of this Government to neglect or denigrate the judgements given by the Courts. I would like to State clearly that this Government at all times, have given due respect to all the Hon'ble Courts in this Country, and have adopted a very respectful and dignified attitude towards all the Hon'ble Judges and will continue to do so in future also.

At the same time, what are the ways to redeem the people of Backward Classes who are a vast majority in Tamil Nadu from the present trial and serious set back to the reservation issue. It does not strike me that there is any way out of the impasse than to bring an appropriate amendment to the Constitution of India which shall ensure the continuation of the policy of 69% reservation.

In such circumstances, I would like to request this house to remember the incidents of the past and the actions taken to remove these obstructions.

I would like to highlight in this House, that in the course of time changes will occur in the society according to the aspirations and desires of the people and such changes are not only inevitable, but also unavoidable. In consonance with such changes, bringing in appropriate amendments to the Constitution of India or in any of the Act or changes in the Government policy shall be political sagacity that is the need of the hour.

As I quoted earlier when the Supreme Court gave its verdict stating that the communal G.O. is contrary to the Constitution of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, in response to the feelings of Tamils paved the way for amending the Indian Constitution, for the first time. It is a historic truth that the cause for making the first amendment in Indian Constitution is only one of the steps taken by Tamil Nadu, to safeguard the interests of the Backward Class people.

Tmt Indira Gandhi had tried to abolish privy purse. Is it not a revolutionary Scheme? Many problems arose as a result of this scheme. But did Tmt Indira Gandhi go back in her attempt? No.

Tmt Indira Gandhi had initiated to nationalise 14 Banks. Is it not a great socialistic measure? The ob-

jections to the same are many fold. But did Tmt. Indira Gandhi worry about all those objections. No! She made historic achievement by nationalising banks.

How? During the year 1971 she brought in the 25th and 26th Amendments to Indian Constitution to remove all these impediments and succeeded in her attempt.

Telengana people in Andhra Pradesh indulged in continuous agitation during the year 1973. I want to bring to the notice of this August Assembly the efforts of Tmt. Indira Gandhi after having completely understood the social problems and demands of Telengana people, strived hard to bring in the 32nd Amendment to the Constitution and passed the same so as to satisfy the Telengana people.

I wish to point out in this house that the present threat to the reservation policy followed in Tamil Nadu for a long time had brought to my mind the achievements made by Tmt Indira Gandhi.

We need not hide our feelings. I feel that it is my duty to give the hint that to-day such a tendency is gaining ground in Tamil Nadu.

The yard-stick and conditions of reservation should be in such a way so as to further the developments of the people concerned. And they should not be contrary to their expectations and requirements.

India is a vast Country. It has people belonging to several races, religions and languages. If the social problems of the different kinds of people are to be fully solved in course of time they should be solved by bringing necessary changes politically and on the basis of law, keeping in mind the changes taking place from time to time. Then only we can bring peace mind and satisfaction among the people of this big Country. Reservation is totally a social issue. Both the State Government and the Central

“In a democracy neither the Constitution nor the Government is supreme, it is the people who are supreme and they have the right to change the Constitution partially or completely. The pre-condition for a Constitution to be really democratic is that it is adaptable and responsive to the people's will and the Government set up under it is not the Government of one or of the few but of all by all and for all

★

Government have equal responsibility in solving this social problem. To-day people expect that the Central Government should help the State Government by bringing in proper constitutional amendments.

Article 15(4) of the Constitution states that the State Government can take all necessary steps for the social and educational development of the Backward Class people and that the other Articles of the Constitution should not stand in the way of development. When the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru moved the first constitutional amendment before the Parliament by incorporating this Article 15(4) he emphasized this intention.

Nehru Spoke:

“If this amendment is passed, the State Governments concerned will have a certain power to go ahead with the laws that they have already passed. We shall help them in examining them and dealing with them. They should, if necessary amend their laws, here and there so as to deal with these hard cases”.

There is an urgent need for the present Central Government to give effect to the assurance given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru very clearly on that day. At that time Jawaharlal Nehru said that in these hard tasks the Central Government would help the State Government

to solve the problems faced by State Governments and to make amendments to the laws here and there. From this it is clear that the Central Government should aid the State Governments to amend the Acts.

I hope that you will accept that an imperative need has arisen to-day not only in Tamil Nadu. But also throughout the Country that suitable amendments have to be made to the Constitution by the Central Government.

It is the prime and foremost duty and responsibility of the Government of Tamil Nadu to continue the reservation to the required extent considering the social upliftment and economical development of the Backward Classes who are the majority in Tamil Nadu. At this juncture it is necessary to bring suitable amendments to the Constitution of India as stated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that could be an acceptable one. We have no intention of ignoring the judicial verdicts. Our foremost responsibility is to specify the rights of the Backward Classes, protect them and take all measures to implement the same. At present the same steps should be taken to bringing amendments to the Constitution as was done when the amendment to the Constitution was brought to protect the communal G.O.

That is why, we are in a position to make known in a proper manner, that an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to assure the 69% reservation that would be the only solution to heal the wounds caused in the hearts of Backward



Classes and this is the only way to rescue them from the set back they are now facing. I wish to emphasize the same again and again.

“In a democracy neither the Constitution nor the Government is supreme, it is the people who are supreme and they have the right to change the Constitution partially or completely. The pre-condition for a Constitution to be really democratic is that it is adaptable and responsive to the people's will and the Government set up under it is not the Government of one or of the few but of all by all and for all”.

I humbly bring the above said democratic principle to your esteemed notice and propose it in this house. This historically important resolution consists of actions which we have to take immediately in the present situation.

The above address was delivered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 9.11.1993 at the Special Session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly convened to Discuss the Reservation Policy.

TAMIL NADU UNITED FOR CONTINUATION OF 69% RESERVATION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES



**RESOLUTION ON RESERVATION POLICY MOVED
IN THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE TAMIL NADU
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 9.11.1993 BY THE
HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER**

Reservation in Government jobs and in educational institutions is in vogue for a long time in Tamil Nadu for the social, economical and educational development of Backward classes. At present, the reservation policy followed in Tamil Nadu provides 18% reservation for the Scheduled Caste, 1% for the Scheduled Tribe, 30% for the Backward Classes, 20% for the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Community and 31% for Other Community. The people in Tamil Nadu who had been depressed and suppressed for many centuries are now only, that is in the 20th Century, getting proper benefits and better standard of living and are developing due to the continued implementation of reservation policy. When we analyse the evolution in reservation policy adopted in Tamil Nadu, the historic truth will be known that the percentage of reservation had only increased upward in each and every stage in accordance with the needs of the majority and had never been reduced at any stage till now.

A resolution so as to reflect the overall feelings of the Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu was passed in this August Assembly on 30.9.91 unanimously with the ardent support of the members of all political parties. The resolution states "This August Assembly urges the central Government that the Central Government should accept as a policy to make 50% reservation for Backward Classes instead of 27% in implementing Mandal Commission recommendations and 50% reservation for Backward Classes should be made not only in jobs in Central Government Departments and Central Government Undertakings but also in admissions in all educational institutions". This resolution was forwarded to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao, and a request was also made.

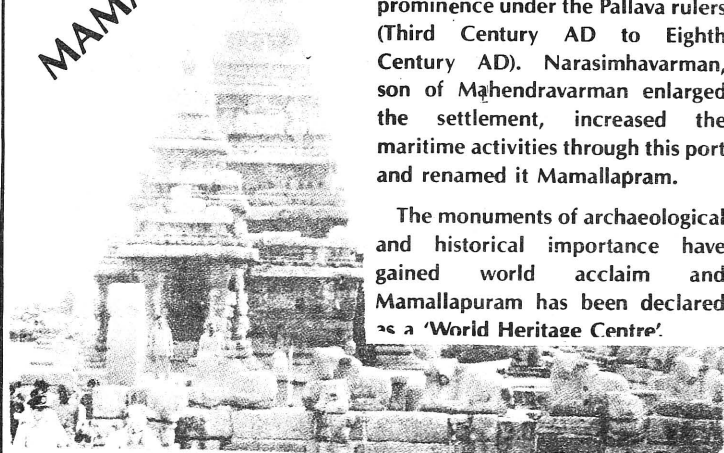
In the cases filed in connection with the Mandal Commission recommendations, the Supreme Court passed an order on 16.11.92 stating that the total reservation should not exceed the maximum limit of 50%. But the Supreme

Court did not fix any time limit to give effect to this Order. When the issue of giving admission in educational institutions, in this year was raised in the High Court, Madras. The High Court held that in respect of reservation of seats, the reservation policy already pursued by the Government of Tamil Nadu may be followed for the current year and that the reservation should be restricted to 50% in the academic year 1994-95.

The State Government which has been maintaining a firm stand that the present pattern of reservation should be continued for the sustained progress of the people of Backward Classes has appealed to the Supreme Court against the judgement of the High Court of Madras. The Supreme Court, by an interim order has directed that the reservation should be within 50 percent, while admitting students in the colleges.

The policy of 69% of reservation adopted by the Government of Tamil Nadu so far, has paved the way for the social and economic

MAMALLAPURAM



upliftment, the people of Backward Classes remained as an effective instrument for the betterment and prosperity of their life. This is a historical fact of Tamil Nadu. Hence, this House is of the view that only by the continued implementation of this policy, the life of the majority of the people of Tamil Nadu could be improved. Hence, this House considers that there is no other alternative than to bring in a Constitutional amendment, providing for the policy of 69% of reservation to be adopted and implemented continuously, which has been the policy adopted so far by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Social changes that may occur in the natural course, due to passage of time are rather inevitable. With a view to protect the interest of the majority of the people, it is necessary to bring in Constitutional amendments, enact new legislations and enforce changes in their methods of functioning by the Central and State Government. In the annals of India, such changes have occurred on many occasions.

Therefore, in this situation, considering the social reforms which are taking place as a continuous process in Tamil Nadu, the August House request the Government of India, to bring in suitable amendments to the Constitution of India, so that the progress of the people of the Backward Classes shall not be affected in any manner, and the 69% of reservation in Government service and Educational Institutions shall also be continued as before as well as for ever.

In this hour of ordeals and distress endangering the development of the Backward Classes, I appeal to the Hon'ble Members belonging to various Political Parties to unanimously support and approve the resolution proposed by me, I would also like to share my feelings that this opportunity should be availed of to reveal to the world that entire Tamil Nadu stands united as

a single entity on this issue.

While proposing this resolution with the fond hope that it will be accepted unanimously by all the Hon'ble Members of this House, I am bound to convey to this House, another important decision taken by the Government in the Cabinet Meeting.

We have decided to call for a 'bandh' on 16.11.93 to express our reasonable sentiments behind this resolution has been shared not only by the Members present here and political parties, but also the whole of Tamil Nadu is in solidarity with it and also to show that the emotions of the people of Tamil Nadu which erupted high, the Leadership of Thanthai Periyar, in the year 1951, have neither dwindled nor diminished but have remained as such till date. I request the support and co-operation of everyone for the proposed 'bandh' for upholding the special privilege enjoyed by Tamil Nadu, for many generations.

The Backward Class people of Tamil Nadu are not prepared to lose what they have enjoyed so far, I

The name Mamallapuram is derived from Mah-Mallapuram, means the city of Mahmallan 'The Great Warrior', a title of Narasimhavarman I. It gained prominence under the Pallava rulers (Third Century AD to Eighth Century AD). Narasimhavarman, son of Mahendrarvarman enlarged the settlement, increased the maritime activities through this port and renamed it Mamallapuram.

The monuments of archaeological and historical importance have gained world acclaim and Mamallapuram has been declared as a 'World Heritage Centre'.

wish to inform that in order to retrieve the loss, we will continue to strive in all fronts and in all manner possible and will raise our voice as a single front.

Hon'ble Speaker,

The Hon'ble Members of all the parties have expressed their views in support of this resolution brought forward for protecting the privilege of reservation enjoyed for a pretty long time by the people belonging to Adi-dravidars, Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes of Tamil Nadu.

Though some of the Hon'ble Members have expressed their views referring to certain political issues, when I suggested that these problem could be discussed on some other occasion, they willingly accepted it, and supported this resolution.

I do express my thanks to all of them.

I request the Hon'ble Members through the Hon'ble Speaker to unanimously pass this resolution which is of a very great historical importance.



Cover Story

ALL PARTY MEETING HELD

Tamil Nadu Government committed to continue 69 percent Reservation

listing 69 per cent reservation for SC/ST, MBC and Backward classes.

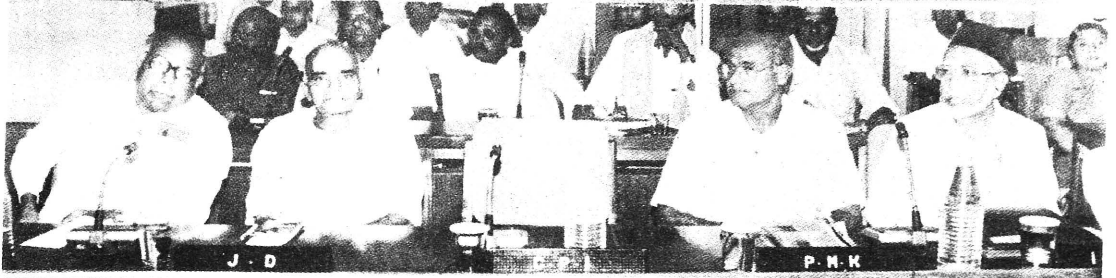
The resolution said that the parties while wanting to respect the Supreme Court's order on the reservation issue was also equally emphatic that the reservation should be continued and the social, educational and economic progress of the deprived classes should not be affected.

With a view to strengthening the existing 69 per cent total reservation for these classes, the meeting urged the State Government to take steps to get the Constitution suitably amended in this regard.

In the alternative, it wanted the Government to enact a law under Article 31 (B) or 31 (C) get the assent of the President and take follow-up action to move the Centre so as to get Constitutional Protection for

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha convened an all party meeting at Secretariat on 26 November 1993 and discussed the Supreme Court's order on the reservation issue. The representatives of 44 parties including the Congress (I), D.M.K., CPI (M), CPI, DK and PMK pledged their wholehearted support and

co-operation to the efforts taken by the Chief Minister and the State Government on the issue. A resolution that was adopted at the end of the five hour meeting asked the State Government to take all appropriate measures to either get the Constitution amended or pass a State legislation under Article 31 (b) or 31 (c) for protecting the ex-



reservation.

The meeting also urged the State Government to examine the adverse findings of the Supreme Court in the Mandal case that affected the promotional chances particularly of the SC/ST and take protective measures.

The Chief Minister said that it was the duty of the Centre to bring in a Constitutional amendment. But this was not feasible immediately. At the same time the

reservation policy being implemented in Tamil Nadu could not be allowed to suffer any doubts. Nor could it brook any delay.

The Chief Minister said that the Government was also considering the enactment of a law under Article 31 (c) to protect the existing level of reservation as a Constitutional amendment would take time.

As some Constitutional experts had expressed doubts over whether adequate protection could

be obtained even after the enactment of a law under Article 31 (c) the Government was also examining whether a legislation could be enacted under Article 31 (b).

A law under Article 31 (b) after getting Presidential assent would still require Constitutional amendment for getting included in the Ninth Schedule. "Whatever be the problems, the State Government is committed to continue the 69 per cent reservation", she said.



“Dr. J. JAYALALITHA 15 POINT PROGRAMME FOR CHILD WELFARE” LAUNCHED

“Dr. J. Jayalalitha 15-Point Programme for Child Welfare” was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 11th November 1993 at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras. Inaugurating the 15 POINT PROGRAMME the Hon'ble Chief Minister delivered the following inspiring speech:

This function, organised to inaugurate the 15-POINT PROGRAMME FOR CHILD WELFARE in Tamil Nadu, is an occasion of deep emotional significance for me. It marks the culmination of a process, which was initiated at my instance, to draw up a specific action programme for Child welfare in

Tamil Nadu. It seeks to give a concrete expression to my long felt urge to look at the needs of children in all their totality, and to reaffirm our commitment to fulfil these needs in a meaningful manner, so that the child of today will become the leader of tomorrow.

In the Indian tradition, the Child and God are one. Early childhood is vested with Divinity and Society gave all indulgence to the child, according it a primacy of consideration and treatment. For Example, children, women, the aged, the sick and the infirm were grouped together for enjoying the protection of Society to the same degree. Similarly, pregnant mothers and

young Children have been treated alike and shown the same kind of consideration necessary to keep them happy and healthy. The child, in the Indian tradition, is not viewed in isolation but was and is considered as part of a larger matrix in which the mother-child unit is the very foundation.

Measures to promote the child's growth or to alleviate its distress are required to be directed towards this unit, with the centre of protection shifting gradually from the mother to the child.

Unfortunately, the noble conceptualization of childhood, as found in the Indian tradition, has remained largely Utopian. The practical experience of the child in Indian society has been very different.

The gravest draw-back of the Indian tradition has been its relative rejection of girls, leading to the practice of violence against female children in some cases. More often, the Indian tradition has been guilty of ambivalence towards girl children, in a subtle and insidious manner. The protection and indulgence offered to children have been an indirect expression of the self-centred needs of Indian parents, with their economic and social expectations

of their own children. Parental dominance, social compulsions bordering on superstition, and economic necessities, have produced a deep divergence between profession and practice in our treatment of children.

Today, the situation is no doubt changing. There is a greater degree of awareness of the problems of children, and of the necessity to solve them, and of the creative and constructive potential in young people, and of the need to develop them, so that they can grow into bright and active citizens.

In recent times, international organisations, including the United Nations, the UNICEF and the World Bank, and many Nations including India, and many State Governments including Tamil Nadu and eminent experts, have been increasingly turning their attention to child development, based on the realisation that investment in the child would be a critical factor in determining the health and competence of Society.

Today, there is more clarity in our thinking and in our approach towards the problem of the child. Thanks to the international focus



upon the child, we are able to see where the path of progress lies, and what steps are necessary to shape this path, so that all our plans and actions can be designed to help the Child take to this path of progress.

The lesson that we ought to derive from our experience in the implementation of the Child Welfare Programme in the past, is that; there is not much meaning in pursuing half-conceived and adhoc programmes, programmes which only touch the fringe of the problem. We now know that the needs of the child are many and varied, and that they have to be looked at from a total perspective, and that a programme of action for the Child must produce a total and satisfying effect upon the physical, emotional and mental development of the Child.

It should be our endeavour to see that all children grow not only in size, but in courage, confidence, competence, resourcefulness and understanding.

Some two years ago, I came across an avoidable tragedy that arose as a result of employment of children in a fireworks factory at Sivakasi. I told our Social Welfare Minister and the officers, that Society and the State Government must assume full responsibility for this tragedy, and take all steps to prevent its recurrence in the future.

During the last one year or so, our Minister for Social Welfare and the Officers of the State Government have been engaged in some deep and critical thinking. They also had the benefit of guidance and consultation with the Representatives of UNICEF and other international agencies promoting Child Welfare Programmes.

The result is the 15-Point Programme for the children of Tamil Nadu.

It gives me great pleasure to renew the commitment of the Tamil Nadu Government to the children who represent our future and our hopes and our aspirations. This renewal of commitment is not just a





verbal expression but a very concrete 15-Point Programme for the mother and the child and an Action Plan for all the Departments of the State Government.

We are the first State to have formulated such a detailed Plan for the Child.

We have set our sights on major goals to be achieved before the end of this century - just seven years ahead of us. We have also set milestones for specific goals to be achieved by the year 1995, the middle of this decade, and by 1998, the end of our current Eighth Year Plan period. We have already crossed the National Targets for 2000 AD in many indicators. To give you a few examples, against the National Target of Infant Mortality Rate at 60 per thousand for 2000 AD, we have already arrived at 57.

Against the targeted National Birth Rate of 21 per thousand, we have already reached 20.7. We have a death rate of 8.8 per thousand of the population, against the targeted National death rate of 9 per

thousand by 2000 AD. Against the targeted National Maternal Mortality Rate of 2 we have arrived at 1.1. In some basic immunisation goals, the National target is 85% for 2000 AD, but we have already achieved 100%. Tamil Nadu has blazed new trails in many of these fields and will continue to be a leader in the future also.

Some of the points in my 15-Point Programme, like the one on Child Labour, have already been announced by me in one form or another. Now I am attempting a coherent synthesis for interlinking all the points, ensuring a total perspective for the harmonious development of the mother and the child.

First of all, we need to pay attention to the health and nutrition of the children. Experts advise me that a birth-weight of a 3 kilograms will greatly increase the chances of child survival and reduce infant mortality.

Therefore, our FIRST GOAL is that by 2000 AD, the average birth weight of the children born in

Tamil Nadu shall be 3 kg. We shall take all steps to ensure this.

SECONDLY, we shall eliminate all kinds of Vaccine Preventable diseases, and will be the first State in India to eradicate Poliomyelitis and Neonatal tetanus.

Our current level of Infant Mortality Rate of 57 per thousand is fairly low, compared to other States.

At the same time, we are setting up a new goal of reduction of Infant Mortality, to less than 30 per thousand live births, by elimination of deaths due to diarrhoea in children under five years, and elimination of deaths due to acute respiratory infection. This is our THIRD GOAL.

As the FORTH GOAL, we propose to eliminate all micronutrient deficiencies such as Vitamin-A deficiency, Iodine deficiency, and Iron deficiency in children and mothers by 30% from the current levels.

More and more mothers are using infant feeding formulae and there



is a decline in the practice of breast-feeding. We must educate the mothers to make them recognise the dangers of bottle-feeding and the benefits of breast-feeding. As the **SIXTH GOAL**, we will ensure that Tamil Nadu will be the first State in India to make all Hospitals and Maternity Centres "BABY FRIENDLY"

The age of marriage is crucial for the health of the mother and the child.

Similarly, spacing of birth intervals is crucial. Our **SEVENTH GOAL** will be to liberate young women from the shackles of early and frequent child bearing, by raising the age of marriage for girls and spacing birth intervals to three years. Thereby we hope to achieve reduction of the crude birth rate to less than 15 per thousand.

Literacy levels and the mother's understanding of the issues of child birth and child rearing are closely connected. However, disparity between the male and the female is still glaring.

In Tamil Nadu, thanks to our concerted efforts, the drop-out rate at the primary level has declined steadily to 19.3% in 1991. We need

to give a final push as a matter of highest priority, to improve the quality of education, to achieve the universalisation of compulsory primary education, in order to guarantee 5 years of primary education for every child, by legislation and by campaign. This will be our **EIGHTH GOAL**.

It is our experience that, as female literacy increases, the birth rate and the infant mortality rate fall. Also, a literate mother is more likely to ensure that all her children get an education. We shall, therefore, endeavour that Tamil Nadu will achieve 100% Female Literacy by 2000 AD. This is our **NINTH GOAL**.

As an important concomitant, in the interest of the health of the mother and the child, we will take all steps to ensure that safe drinking water supply and better access to sanitary facilities will be made available through village-based community services and at all children's centres. This will be our **TENTH GOAL**.

Bonded child labour, child labour in hazardous industries and employment of children under 12 in all industries will be eliminated. This will be our **ELEVENTH GOAL**.

As our **TWELFTH TASK**, we propose to popularise the Girl Child Protection Scheme, to improve the status of the girl children and achieve equal sex ratio by 2000 AD.

As you know, the State Government has taken commendable steps to eradicate the evil of female infanticide in Tamil Nadu. Steps taken will be continued. This is our **THIRTEENTH TASK**.

Childhood Disability is a cruel and painful experience for the child. All steps will be taken to improve the rehabilitation facilities in the villages. The **FOURTEENTH GOAL** set for ourselves is to prevent Childhood Disability, and to provide for early detection and rehabilitation of the affected children in all cases by 2000 AD.

And finally I want to tell you something that comes from deep within my heart. I have witnessed the tragic death of young children on account of congenital heart diseases.

Advanced facilities for diagnosis and treatment are now available in our State. Therefore, we shall eliminate heart diseases in children, by making available open heart surgery, free of cost for children in

all cases. The Government will bear the entire cost of heart surgery for children. We will be the first State in the Country to do so.

You will see that our 15-POINT PROGRAMME gives special attention to the needs of the children who are most deprived and are most in need of protection.

The administrative machinery will be geared to provide the proper arrangements, for the achievement of all the goals that I have just spelt out.

I also want to tell you that even though I am announcing an in-

and trying to improve it even further. I am happy to announce today that the initial deposit under the scheme will be enhanced from Rs.2,000 to Rs.5,000 and the final lumpsum payment will be increased from Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000.

Further, instead of payment of cash of Rs.250 on the first birthday of the girl child, a gold ring weighing 2 grams valued at about Rs.800 will be presented to the girl child. The deposit amount of Rs.5,000 will be entered in a pass-book on enrolment, and a token system will be introduced to claim the periodical

I acknowledge the services of the World Bank, which has been assisting us in the unique Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project. We are hopeful of continued assistance from the World Bank, which will help us in our endeavour to achieve the goals set by us today.

I must also express my deep sense of gratitude to UNICEF and to Dr. Jon Rohde. I must say that the approach of UNICEF, and the devotion and affection of its officers, have motivated me to a great extent in conceiving and formulating this integrated plan for



egrated programme today, we have taken many steps to progress toward the goals even earlier. I have been keen to introduce an incentive to mothers who undergo sterilisation after having one or two daughters, an incentive that will be powerful enough for the mothers to stop further pregnancy.

We have already introduced a special incentive scheme, which provides for a deposit of Rs.2,000 for each girl child and periodical payments for education, and a final lumpsum payment of Rs.10,000 when the girl completes her twentieth year.

I have been looking at this scheme

payments. Also, the age limit of the parent, for eligibility under this scheme, will be increased from 35 years to 40 years.

I do hope that with these changes, the GIRL CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME will prove to be even more successful in paving the way for family limitation, and for the enhancement of the status and living conditions of the girl child.

I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Dr. David Klaus and his team, forming the World Bank Mission on the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project, for participating in this function and being with us today.

the Child.

I was inspired to take on this challenge, thanks to the initiative of the UNICEF Representative to India, Dr. Jon Rohde, who met me in August this year. The challenge was that Tamil Nadu should be the first State in India to prepare a STATE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE CHILD. I think we have met the challenge.

We now have to begin the task of achieving the goals we have set for ourselves, in right earnest.

I would like to appeal to every one of you, to accept this commitment to the Child as the

best investment of our Society. I appeal to you to come forward to support our effort, so that the Child of Tamil Nadu has all the opportunities and all the facilities to grow into an active and useful citizen of our Nation. It is in the stages of infancy and childhood that we must begin to develop our valuable human resources.

Our revered Chief Minister, the late Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. MGR recognised this truth, and that was the reason for his implementing the Free Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme for school going children in Tamil Nadu.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the First Prime Minister of India said:

"Somehow, the fact that ultimately everything depends upon the human factor gets rather lost in our thinking of plans and schemes of National Development, in terms of factories, machines and general schemes. It is very well important that we must have them, but ultimately, of course, it is the human being that counts and if the human being counts well, he counts much more as a child than as a grown-up".

Let us now give our Children what they need and deserve.

Our Chief Secretary Mr TV. Venkatraman began by quoting



Robert Frost.

I would like to complete the quotation for him.

The woods are lovely dark and deep
but I have promises to keep
and miles to go before I sleep
and miles to go before I sleep

This was one of the favourite quotations of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru too.

So today, this quotation applies not only to me but all the officers of Government of Tamil Nadu who are involved in the implementation of the 15-Point Programme for

Child Welfare. So to all of you, I say, we have promises to keep and miles to go before we sleep. It is my solemn promise to the children of Tamil Nadu that indeed we will not sleep until we have succeeded in achieving the goals that we have set for ourselves today and I seek the Co-operation for all the people of Tamil Nadu in achieving our goals."

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

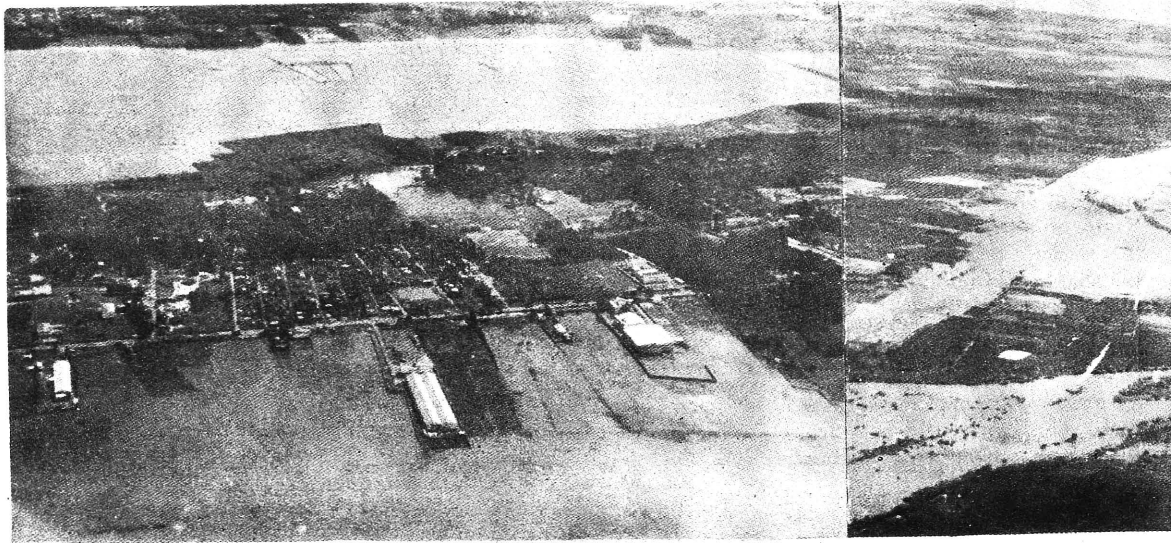
Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare Tmt Indira Kumari, welcomed the gathering.

Hon'ble Ministers Thiru S.Muthusamy, Thiru K. Ponnusamy and the Chief Secretary Thiru TV. Venkataraman, IAS, spoke on the occasion.

The UNICEF Representative of India Dr. John Rohde and the Chief of the World Bank Review Mission, Thiru David Klaus, Congratulated Tamil Nadu for being the first State to develop such a specific, detailed action programme.

Thiru R. Kirubhakaran, IAS, Secretary, Social Welfare Department proposed a vote of thanks.





HONBLE CHIEF MINISTER PERSONALLY DIRECTS EFFORTS ON A WAR-FOOTING TO AMELIORATE CALAMITY CAUSED BY CYCLONE

The severe cyclonic storm located at 210 km east-south east of Nagapattinam at 10.30 pm on Friday 3rd December intensified further and moved in a west - north westerly direction and crossed the Tamil Nadu coast near Karaikal at around 11 am on Saturday 4th.

Revenue and Public Works Department authorities in the coastal Districts of the State had been instructed to take all precautionary measures. Collectors had been asked to keep ready adequate quantities of rice, kerosene and sarees and dhoties to initiate relief operations. Public Works Department authorities in the Districts had been asked to arrange round the clock patrolling of major irrigation sources for preventing breaches.

The cyclonic storm devastated rural infrastructure, uprooted thousands of trees, affected standing samba and thaladi paddy crops and banana and rendered thousands homeless. Stretches of paddy fields in Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth and Thanjavur Districts seemed a vast sheet of water. Most rivers were flooded eroding long stretches of roads and highways on their course. Road traffic was almost nil due to thousands





of uprooted trees. The telecommunication and power systems were totally affected not only in all the coastal Districts but also in Vallalar and Ramasamy Padayatchiar Districts.

The cyclonic storm which weakened gradually into a deep depression and lay centered near Salem on Saturday evening, moved further away in westerly direction and emerged into the Arabian Sea as a well marked low pressure area on Sunday.

Poompuhar and nearby places in

Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth District and Karaikal region were worst affected and the latter was not accessible by road till 5th afternoon.

Relief operations were carried out on a war footing. Work started on restoring the affected roads and traffic was restored on Monday 6th December from Nagapattinam to different destinations. Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Thiru S.D. Somasundaram was deputed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to organise relief measures.

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Thiru C.N. Ramdoss and the Joint Commissioner, Thiru M. Abdullah Sha enlisted the help of ham radio operators for quicker relief works in far-flung areas.

Road and rail traffic from Madras to destinations in South Tamil Nadu remaining disrupted even on 6th following a large number of beaches. All trains from Madras Egmore were cancelled. The movement of express buses were also stopped in many parts of the state.



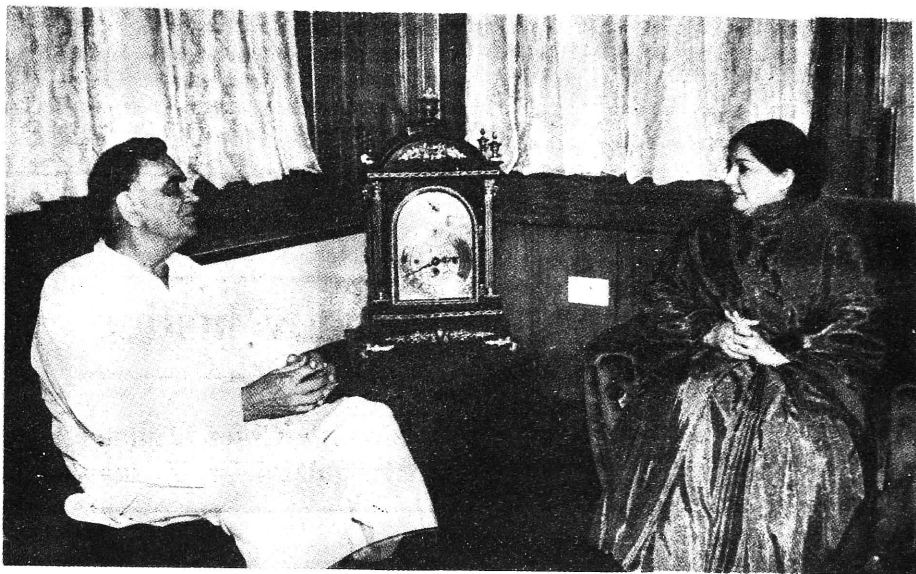


Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha made an aerial survey of the cyclone ravaged areas of Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth, Thanjavur and South Arcot-vallalar Districts on 6th December. She left at 10.30 a.m. and after making an aerial survey of the cyclone affected areas such as Cuddalore, Kurinjippadi, Chidambaram, Parangipettai and Nagore reached Nagapattinam around 12 noon. She was received by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, the commissioner of Revenue Administration, Thiru C.N. Ramdoss, Additional

DGP, Thiru W.I. Davaram and the District Collector, Thiru Savarkar. The Chief Minister listened to the grievances of the affected people. She gave away dhoties and sarees worth Rs.2 lakh, rice and cash compensation to the tune of Rs.5 lakh. She also gave Rs.10,000 each to the kin of persons died in the aftermath of cyclone and personally supervised relief operations. She instructed the officials on the relief measures to be taken. She directed the officials to collect details on the loss of life and damage to boats. She also directed that boats and nets be provided to fishermen at

subsidised rates and to farmers whose crop land had been affected be supplied with seeds and fertilizers at subsidised rates. She ordered increased supply of kerosene to the people through the public distribution system. Highways officials were asked to undertake repairs to damaged roads on a war-footing. For early restoration of power supply the Hon'ble Chief Minister directed that the services of two hundred personnel of Electricity Board be requisitioned from the neighbouring Districts. She said two hundred doctors and other medical staff





should be additionally pressed into service in the affected Districts. At the meeting with the officials, she assessed the damage caused by the November rain and floods and the recent cyclone at Rs.666 crore.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister lauded the District Collector for initiating necessary precautionary measures because of which the devastation was considerably reduced. Before returning to the City, she made an aerial survey of Velankanni, Muthupettai, Vedaranyam, Point Calimere and the stretch between Tiruchi and Chidambaram.

During the past two months, because of frequent rain and flood 2.06 lakh hectare of cultivating land have been damaged and 7.06 lakh farmers affected. 238 persons have lost their lives and 2.62 lakh huts damaged.

The Union Minister for Agriculture Hon'ble Thiru Balram Jakhar made an aerial survey of the cyclone ravaged Districts on 9th December. He met the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at

Secretariat. The discussion extended to 45 minutes.

The Chief Minister presenting a photo album and also a video cassette containing details about the destruction caused in different Districts, pointed out that from 1991 the State had been facing natural calamities every year and the damage caused during 1992 was around Rs.540 crore. Although a detailed memorandum was submitted to the Centre seeking liberal assistance, the Centre only allowed an advance of Rs.14.65 crore from the Calamity Relief Fund for 1993-94 in addition to an advance of Rs.50 crore. The Chief Minister expressed the hope that at least during this year, the Centre would come forward with liberal funding. The memorandum of requirement of financial assistance for Rs.666 crore was submitted to him.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha met the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao at New Delhi on 10th December and discussed with him the recent cyclone havoc in the State and the

relief and rehabilitation assistance expected from the Centre. She submitted a memorandum. She had put the damage at Rs.666 crore. She presented him with a shawl and congratulated him for his party's performance in the recent assembly election. She also gave him a set of photographs and video cassettes on the damages caused by the cyclone.

The Chief Minister also urged the Prime Minister to help the State create a "Indo-Singapore Corridor" a free trade zone and extend the necessary concessions which would enable the State attract foreign investment.

The Chief Minister also informed the Prime Minister regarding the unanimous resolution passed in the State Legislature recommending the retainment of 69 percent reservation by appropriate amendment to the constitution and also of the All-Party Meeting held on the issue. She requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister for his support to further the welfare of Tamil Nadu by appropriate actions for continuing the 69 percent reservation policy.

R. Rajashekar



Tamil Nadu in the forefront of extending speedy justice

**-Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha**

It is indeed a great pleasure and privilege to address this august gathering, in the presence of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and Hon'ble Chief Justices of the High Courts in India and other distinguished delegates. I cherish this opportunity and do hope that the many luminaries present here today will provide the right atmosphere for a discussion on matters of far reaching importance.

The primary object of our constitution is to secure to all citizens, speedy justice, social, economic and political. Accumulation of arrears of cases in different courts causes undue delay in rendering justice to the citizens which in effect results in denial of justice. It has, therefore, become imperative to expedite the disposal of cases in different Courts without much delay. To achieve this objective, effective modifications of the provisions and procedures of law which are responsible for the delay in rendering speedy justice to the citizens have become imperative. The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice Thiru Malimath has indeed analysed the different aspects for reduction of pendency in courts and has suggested valuable judicial reforms.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate and express my sincere thanks to the Government of India for having made a bold departure in the annals of the Judiciary by including this sector under the PLAN and for having allocated funds for the year 1993-94, though not adequate. The Government of Tamil Nadu has at the instance of the Centre, forwarded the proposals for a sum of Rs.83 crores for the implementation of projects for the judiciary during 1994-95 and 1995-96 for sanction. I hope that the Government of India will consider sympathetically these proposals and allocate a sizable quantum of funds so that a definite face-lift can be given to the Judiciary and a good beginning can be made in provision of better infrastructure facilities.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is generally in agreement with the judicial reforms suggested by the Committee, particularly, those relating to the modalities to be followed in the matter of appointment of Judges, periodic review of the strength of Judges, abolition of the original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature and doing away with the multiplicity of the appeals. It would be desirable for the purpose of uniformity, that Central legisla-

tion is undertaken for implementing the recommendations of the Committee.

I would also suggest that in order to reduce the arrears in the High Court, which are in the nature of writ petitions and appeals pending for more than a decade, an alternative Forum or Tribunal may be setup both under Articles 323-A and 323-B of the Constitution to reduce the pendency and for earlier relief required by the citizens by way of remedy under Article 226 of the Constitution.

It is also suggested that the procedure for disposal of cases including writ petitions and writ appeals may be simplified and decisions given at an early date. We should strive to ensure that no cases are pending in any Court for more than a year.

Vacancies in the Courts including the High Court should be filled up without delay. Whatever the reasons that existed previously for non-filing of the posts of High Court Judges, steps should now be taken to fill up those vacancies immediately. If the present situation of accumulating the arrears for several years is not handled effectively, the people will lose confidence in the judicial

system as obtaining to-day.

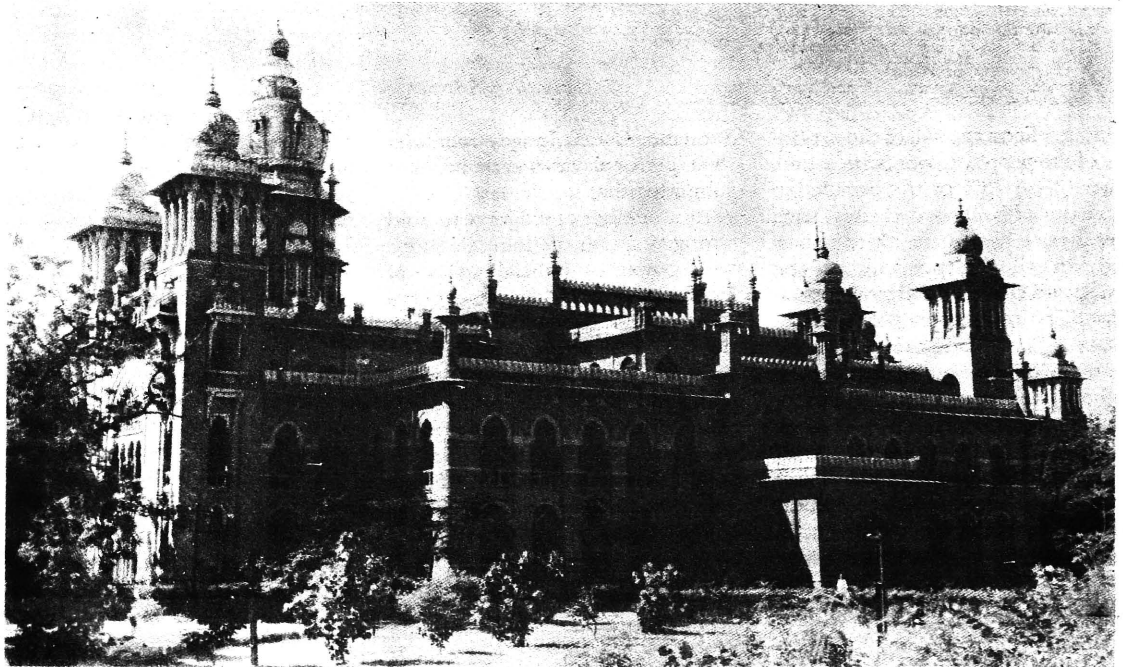
I would like to point out that the welfare of the people should be the primary concern of a welfare State. A social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall be the objective of the State will have to be brought about as speedily as possible. The legislature, the judiciary and the executive, being the three limbs of the State have to function in perfect understanding and mutual regard for each other. If the progressive measures either legislative or executive, undertaken by the Government for the upliftment of the oppressed and the downtrodden and the weaker sections of the society are stalled by vested interests, merely by approaching the Courts and getting orders of stay or injunction, the fruits of such measures will not reach the poor and the deserving, and this is bound to create discontent among the people which will have far-reaching social and political consequences. In the words of Justice M.C. Chagla, who pleaded for judicial activism,

"Today the Judge has to consider the social or economic policy of the State and to consider the law in the

light of the policy. It is absurd to suggest that the Judge must sit on the Bench ignoring the social and economic needs of the people and the desire on the part of the Legislature to satisfy these needs. That is a standard of judicial detachment, which is both unattainable and in my opinion entirely undesirable. In my opinion, the duty of the Judge is to help the Legislature to satisfy the needs of the time. He should not set himself as a brake against social progress. He should not justify the criticism that judiciary in India is a Third Chamber which exercises the power of veto over the legislation passed by the elected representatives of the people. While resisting unjustifiable encroachments of the executive upon the freedom of the individual the Judge should not forget that he is also a citizen of the country as interested as any one else in the great social and economic adventure upon which we are launched, and it is not enough that he should do legal justice, which he must, but he must also try to do social and economic justice, if he can, without hurt to his judicial conscience."

I would therefore like to make an

earnest request to all of you, to the effect that *ex parte* stay or injunction may be granted by the Courts only in exceptional cases and in cases where non-granting of stay or injunction would result in undue hardship. Where such interim stay or injunction is granted, it will have to be ensured that both sides are heard without delay and the interim orders must be got either vacated or confirmed forthwith. Otherwise, the judicial forum which has been established to render justice, social, economic and political to all citizens will be used for getting *ex parte* interim orders for the benefit of certain individuals by stalling the important progressive measures intended for the benefit of the public. While respecting the independence of the judiciary, I would like to make a request through this forum that the Courts may take into consideration the objects of the measures taken by the Legislature of executive in the interest of the public while granting orders of stay or injunction. It is pertinent to point out that granting of innumerable adjournments and interim orders of stay and injunctions in a routine manner by the courts, without regard to the balance of convenience, not only leads to



delay in dispensing justice but also causes undue hardship to the litigant public. Similar is the case in granting of bail without duly weighing the gravity of the crime committed and the effect it has over the Society at large.

The State of Tamil Nadu is a fore-runner in extending speedy justice, social, economic and political to the public at large. It is needless to say that the policy of the Government should reflect the will of the people. In this context it will not be out of place to refer the policy of the State in the matter of reservation of seats in educational institutions and employment in public services,

for the backward classes of people who constitute the majority of the population.

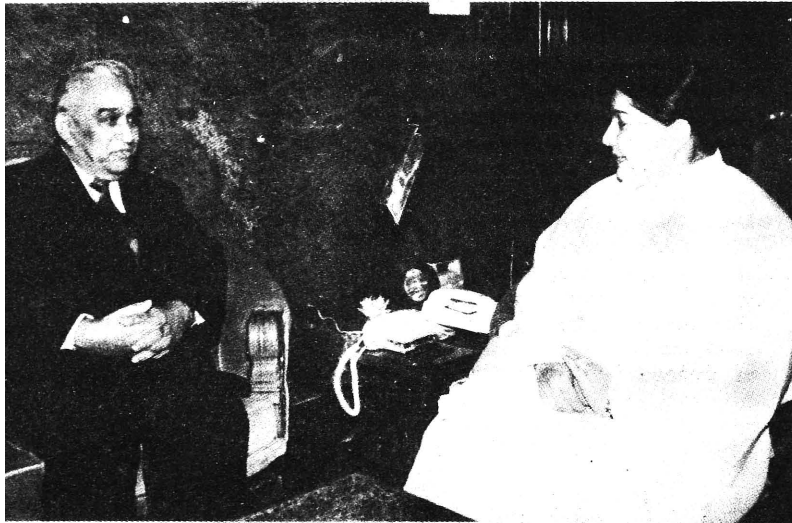
Of late there is uncertainty in the law by reason of the judgments of the Supreme Court over-ruling settled positions under the earlier decisions by the Apex Court.

In this connection, I quote the views of one of the eminent jurists H.M. Seervai in para 9.340 Vol. I 4th Edition (1991) where he states as follows:

"9.340. Article 141 postulates that the Supreme Court declares the law which then binds all courts. This demands judicial discipline from

is obvious that courts exist to decide disputes between litigants. And in the complex laws governing our society, litigants must turn to lawyers for advice. If a final court creates a situation in which there is no settled point of law and no certainty as to what the decision would be till the judgment is delivered, lawyers cannot advise with any confidence and the court has failed to perform the function for which it exists. Courts exist to give relief to litigants; litigants do not exist to provide opportunities to judges to develop the law according to the individual philosophy of judges".

The recent judgment on the reservation issue in the Mandal Commis-



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Goa, Dr. Wilfred D' Souza called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 27th December, 1993.



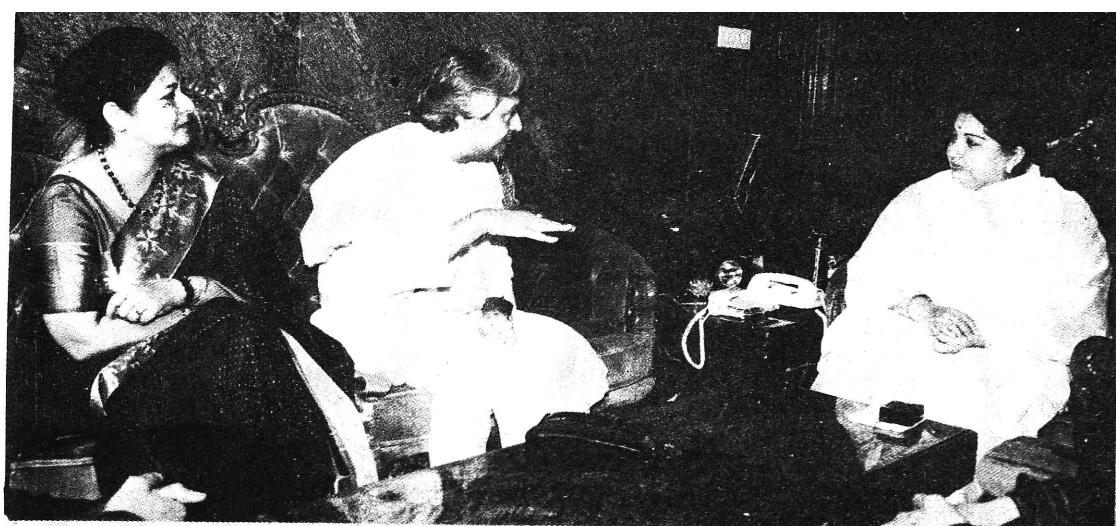
which reflects the will of the majority of the people. In our State, where more than 75% of the population consists of backward classes, such reservation has necessarily to be based on the proportion of the backward classes in the total population. The reservation policy of the State of Tamil Nadu cannot be compared with that obtaining in certain other States where the percentage of Backward classes of citizens may be less. You know that the Government of Tamil Nadu has been the champion in the matter of a reservation policy as an effective instrument in achieving the goal of social justice

Supreme Court Judges whatever their personal views may be. It is submitted that for the last 12 to 15 years a number of judges who hold strong views on the role of a judge with power of judicial review of legislation, and on "the values of the Constitution" or the "philosophy of the Constitution" have felt themselves free to disregard judgments by which they are clearly bound. A position is being reached where there will be no settled point of law on matters of great constitutional importance. The position of a judge vis-a-vis our Constitution will be considered presently, but it

sion case has over-ruled the settled position which has held the field under earlier decisions for several years. Thus a situation has been reached where the benefits given by a State Government to the weaker sections of the society with reference to Article 46 of the Constitution have to be taken away to the detriment of the weaker sections of the society.

The courts can only declare the laws and not assume the power of the legislatures which is purely within the domain of the Legislatures of Parliament.

In this context it will be relevant



ThiruUstad Amjad Ali Khan, Sarod Maestro, called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 27th December, 1993.

to point out, in the words of Justice Krishna Iyer :

"Law is a means to an end and Justice is that end. But in actuality, Law and Justice are distant neighbours, sometimes even strange hostiles. If Law shoots down justice, the people shoot down law and lawlessness paralyses development, disrupts order and retards progress. This is the current scene".

Hence to maintain the credibility of judicial forums and to create absolute confidence in the minds of the general public, justice acceptable to the majority of the public should be rendered by the Courts. As between the court's verdict and verdict of the people, only the verdict of the people will have to prevail, because the verdict of the people is final in a democratic set up. The courts of justice should have social vision and while interpreting the legal provisions the courts should bear in mind the social philosophy enshrined in the constitution. If decisions of the courts in the matters of socio-economic policies, are not acceptable to the public at large, this may lead to discontent among the people and may seriously affect the credibility of the Courts and erode the confidence of the people in the Judiciary. The social consequences

of such an emerging situation can be quite serious.

Modernisation of the facilities in the different Courts has become imperative, for the purpose of the expeditious disposal of litigations. Speedy steps are being taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard. Conceding the request of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, our Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.1.28 crores towards the airconditioning of the High Court, Annexe building and the chambers of the Judges and Advocate-General in the main building of the High Court, Madras. Similarly recent orders for construction of buildings for Courts and for residential accommodation of the judges are some of the examples to show that this State is marching forward towards modernisation of Courts.

I can proudly say, that our Government has given top priority to the administration of justice. This will be evident from the fact that this Government has so far established 35 Subordinate Courts within a period of thirty months from the date of its assumption.

Our Government is in favour of the recommendations of the Work-

ing Group II for establishment of a Committee consisting of, among others, the Advocate-General of the State, the Secretaries in-charge of Law and Administration of Justice to go into the question of institution of frivolous cases and to suggest appropriate remedial measures. The offences should be made compoundable and the victims of the crimes duly compensated by exploring the ways and means. The Government of India may consider the need for bringing a Central legislation to amend sections 320, 321, 357, 358 and 359 of Cr. P.C. In this context I would emphasise the need for a judicial conference to be held periodically at State level, comprising a High Court Judge, the Advocate-General of the State, a member from the Bar Council and Secretaries in-charge of Law and Justice, to review the pendency of cases before the High Court. At present such a review takes place by judges of the High Court only. As the Government is the major litigant, the participation of Government nominees and law officers in such a review meeting conducted by the High Court judges are necessary.

The concentration of cases in the hands of a few senior lawyers also contributes to the delay in the

disposal of cases. The recommendations of Working Group III that the Bar Council should address itself to the problems of inordinate concentration of work of some members of the Bar Council is fully endorsed. Furthermore this Government also ventures to suggest that, in order to avoid the unpleasant situation of strikes by the lawyers, the Government of India may consider the feasibility of appointing a committee to evolve a suitable code of conduct for the lawyers which will solve the problem. Availing of this opportunity, I would also like to suggest in this learned forum that the erstwhile system of apprenticeship of lawyers with seniors may be revived and made mandatory, so that well trained minds will be made available to the galaxy of advocates which may help to avoid untoward situations like strikes by these enlightened members of the community.

Speedy Implementation of Legal Aid Programmes with a well organised net work of lawyers, social workers and judges and the constitution of the Legal Aid Board has won the appreciation of the then Chief Justice of India. I would like to point out that the pendency of matrimonial cases in our State has considerably been reduced, consequent on the constitution of the Family Courts. However, I would like to emphasise that unless the Government machinery is fully involved in the implementation of the Legal Aid Board activities, the objects of this laudable movement cannot be carried to the rural areas. In order to streamline the functioning of the Legal Aid Board system, the Government of India has been engaged in bringing-forth an amendment bill to the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (Central Act No.39 of 1987), for quite sometime and this bill has been introduced in and passed by the Rajya Sabha and is awaiting the approval of the Parliament. May I appeal to the Hon'ble Prime Minister through this forum that the proposed Central legislation may be brought forward without fur-



"Discrimination is another menace which must be guarded against if fundamental rights are to be real rights."

"The soul of democracy is the doctrine of one man, one value."

ther loss of time, so that we may have a well balanced and uniform pattern of legal aid systems throughout this sub-continent?

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been pressing the Government of India to establish a Bench of the High Court at Madurai from as early as 1972, mainly to redress the grievances of the litigant public hailing from the Southern parts of Tamil Nadu. The Madras High Court has also constituted a Judges Committee for making its recommendations to this Government. I do hope that the Madras High Court will forward its report to the Government very soon and the long felt demand of the people of the Southern districts of the State will be fulfilled early.

Similarly, I would like to request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to consider the long pending demand of this State for the setting up of a Bench of the Supreme Court at Madras mooted by my mentor and former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. I know that the Hon'ble Prime Minister is fully seized of this matter. I would like to emphasise that the establishment of a Supreme Court Bench at Madras will meet the needs of the litigant public of the Southern States, who have perforce to go to New Delhi to get their grievances redressed and Madras city occupies an important place among the States of the Southern region.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that the Government of India has set up the National Judicial Academy at Delhi. I would like to avail of this opportunity to request the Government of India to locate this Academy at Madras. The National Academy and the Training Institute likely to be started by the Government of Tamil Nadu, in consultation with the High Court of Madras, at Madras, will be fully utilised so that trained intellects will always be available to the judiciary in the disposal of its important constitutional function viz., rendering justice to the litigant public at large.

In conclusion, I am happy to inform you that the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken all the possible positive efforts to ensure that the people of Tamil Nadu are provided with easy access to the Courts. While so, I would like to appeal to the Government of India through this forum to be more sympathetic in releasing funds of higher quantum so that the needs of the judiciary can be met in full.

I thank the Chairman for having given me this opportunity to present the views of the Government of Tamil Nadu in this forum of distinguished delegates.

(Hon'ble Chief Minister's speech readout by the Hon'ble Minister for Law Thiru. K.A. Krishnasamy at the Chief Ministers' and Chief Justices' conference for consideration of the Mahimath Committee Recommendations at New Delhi, on 4th December 1993.)



TAMIL ISAI-A FORERUNNER TO CARNATIC MUSIC

"Those who are not attracted to music, cannot carry in themselves the finer sensibilities that go to make a human being", declared the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurating the 51st annual festival of Tamil Isai Sangam at Madras, on 21st December 1993. She also presented the title of "Isai Perarignar" to the Nadaswaram maestro Thiru Sheik Chinna Maulana.

"Fostering Tamil Isai does not mean ignoring music in other languages; our aim should be to protect all forms of music with their singularities", the Chief Minister said. "Tamil Isai, like Tamil literature has a long tradition and what passed on now as car-

natic music was only a manifestation of Tamil Isai that saw perfection about 25 centuries ago".

The Hon'ble Chief Minister complimented the Tamil Isai Sangam for patronising Tamil Isai during its 51 years of existence, especially during times when our society was under the impact of a foreign language and an alien cultural invasion. She hailed the Tamil Isai Sangam as a movement by itself.

The Chief Minister said that Tamil Isai should be a linkage between tradition and modernity, by accommodating progressive ideas and responding to the sentiments of the present generation.

Promptly responding to the sentiments of Nadaswaram maestro, Thiru Sheik Chinna Maulana, The Chief Minister directed that henceforth Nadaswaram would be played before the commencement of all Government Functions.

Thiru Sheik Chinna Maulana in his presidential address, urged all exponents of Indian traditional music to guard the youth from other diversions and make them take to our traditional forms of music.

Earlier, Thiru P.R. Gokulakrishnan, President of the Sangam and former Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court, welcomed the gathering. Thiru L.P.K. Ramanathan Chettiar read out the citation on Thiru Sheik Chinna Maulana. Thiru Sheik Chinna Maulana presented prizes to winners in various competitions. Thiru A.C. Muthiah, Honorary Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.





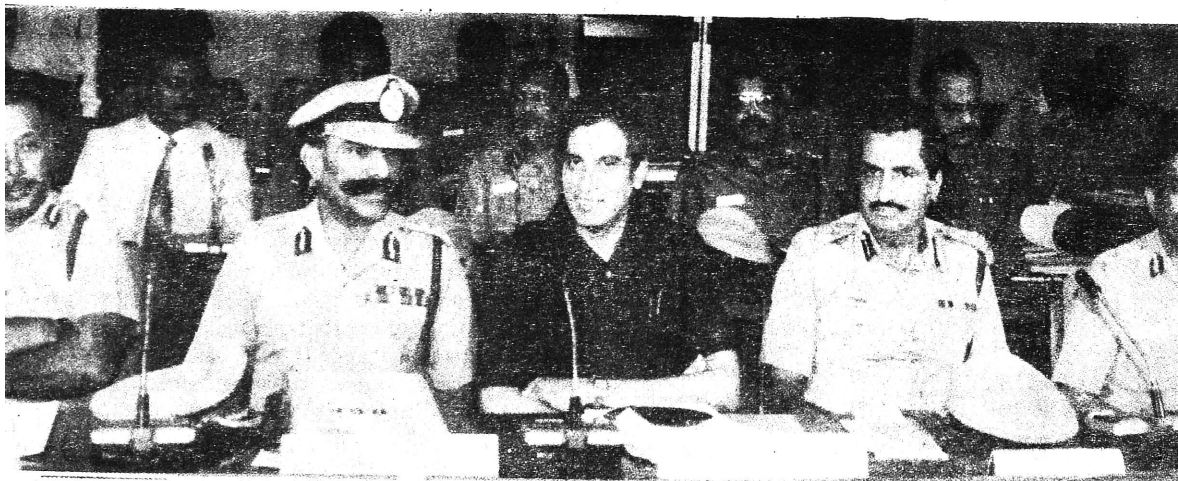
TRANSFORM POLICE INTO A HUMANE BODY AND AN INSTRUMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

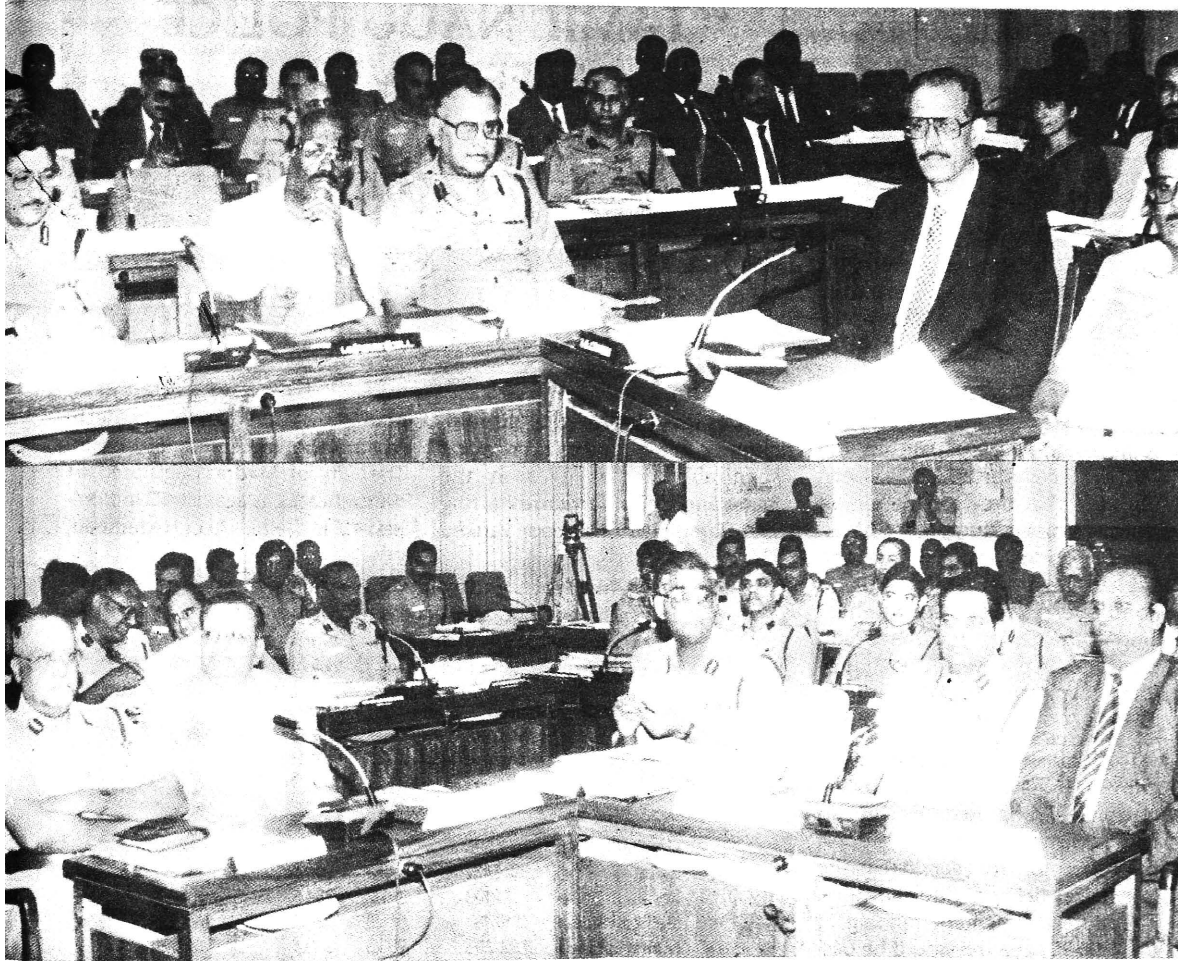
**-Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha**

"I am committed to transform the Police Force as a humane body and as an instrument of Public Service", the Hon'ble Chief Minister said at the inauguration of the Conference of Top Police officials at the Secretariat on 28.12.1993. During her inaugural speech, the Chief Minister recommended the officers of the responsibilities of the Police especially under increasing public demand, and asked them to reorient themselves to face the challenges ahead.

The Chief Minister also listed the steps taken by the Government to modernise the Tamil Nadu police force, that has earned the reputation as the best in the country.

The conference attended by the Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, the Home Secretary, Thiru K. Malaichamy, the Director General of police Thiru S. Sripal, Additional D.G.P. Thiru Walter Davaram, was also attended by IGs of Police, Range DIGs and





SPs in the State. The Chief Minister during the nine hour deliberations repeatedly reiterated her vision of transforming the police force in to a modern and humane body.

In her concluding remarks in the evening the Chief Minister said that she was well aware of the additional man power and vehicle requirements of the police. "We are also taking steps to see that jeeps are made available to all police stations. I have ordered for the purchase of 200 vehicles before the end of March 1994. The rest will be purchased during 1994-95".

The Chief Minister announced that Room heaters would be provided at all police stations in Nilgiris District, Kodaikanal Hill Area, Yercaud, Thalaivadi, Burgur, Valparai and Asanur. She also announced the removal of ceiling on telephone calls made from residences of Range DIGs as they have to cover

three or four districts.

The Chief Minister ordered that direct IPS officers posted to the Districts as Superintendents of police be granted a special allowance of Rs.300, a month. Additional funds would be made available in a phased manner for undertaking minor repairs to police quarters and lines.

The Chief Minister concluded her speech by assuring the police officers that, "the Government will stand by you for all action that you may undertake in the impartial, fearless and proper discharge of duties to the public".

The SP of Q Branch, Thiru K. Ramanujam proposing a vote of thanks, conveyed the gratitude of the Police Officers to the Hon'ble Chief Minister for allotting a full day for the deliberations and for permitting more than 48 officers to come forward with their ideas and suggestions at the conference.



“TAMIL NADU POLICE EFFECTIVE IN ENFORCING SOCIAL LAWS ”

THE LETTER OF THE CHIEF MINISTER TO THE UNION HOME MINISTER

In a news item that appeared in some of the newspapers on the 23rd of December 1993, it has been reported that the Hon'ble Union Home Minister Thiru. S.B. Chavan gave a written reply in the Lok Sabha stating that Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry rank the highest among the States and the Union Territories in the average volume of total cognizable offences during 1990-92.

The statistics with respect to crime in India are compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau and published annually. The report published for the year 1991 is the latest report on the subject. Therefore a statement relating to the 1990-92 situation would be based partly on published data and partly on unpublished data of the National Crime Records Bureau.

In the case of the published data for the year 1991 as per the report of the National Crime Records Bureau, the information is furnished in respect of crimes under the Indian Penal Code and in respect of other special and Local Acts separately. It will therefore be wrong to compile all the figures together and draw a normative conclusion. The incidence of crime is directly related to population size. Taking into account the effect of the population increase for a balanced assessment, the volume of crime is shown as "incidence of crime per lakh of population".

From the analysis of the incidence and volume of total cognizable crimes (IPC) in the States and Union Territories during 1991, Tamil Nadu has been ranked 13.

The incidence and volume of total cognizable crimes, population in lakhs and the rank of criminality as worked out by the National Crime Records Bureau are furnished below:

States	Incidence of total cog. crime	Estimated mid-year population in lakh	Volume of total cog. crime	Rank of criminality
Goa	3,805	11.7	324.4	4
Gujarat	1,24,472	413.8	300.8	6
Kerala	74,103	291.2	254.5	9
Madhya Pradesh	2,18,431	666.9	327.5	3
Maharashtra	1,92,295	793.3	242.4	12
Mizoram	1,781	6.9	257.7	7
Rajasthan	1,13,617	441.8	257.2	8
Tamil Nadu	1,33,284	558.8	238.5	13

Therefore to say that Tamil Nadu tops all the other States in the volume of cases is incorrect and misleading. The picture for the year 1992 in respect of IPC cases is not likely to be different from the one obtaining in 1991. Even if we analyse the position of specific crimes in respect of Tamil Nadu during the year 1991, as per the report of the National Crime Records Bureau, we can find that the position is quite satisfactory when compared to that obtaining in other States. As against the total number of 9994 murders in Uttar Pradesh, 4430 in Bihar, 3415 in Madhya Pradesh, 3044 in

Maharashtra, 2794 Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu registered 1650 cases. The City of Madras registered 61 murder cases as against 473 in Bombay, 417 in Delhi, 170 in Hyderabad,

and 143 in Nagpur during the year 1991.

Under Dacoity, the number of cases reported for Tamil Nadu is 116, whereas it is 2353 for Uttar Pradesh, 3182 for Bihar, 884 for Maharashtra, 455 for Gujarat and 337 for Karnataka.

Under each one of the heads like murders, kidnapping, robbery, burglary, theft and other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, the position of Tamil Nadu is much better than that of the other States. This position has not been

clearly reflected in the reply given to the Parliament.

The report of the National Crime Records Bureau deals with the crimes under the Local and Special laws separately and the analysis of the trend therein is given separately.

As is mentioned in the report, 15 specific crime heads have been selected, such as the Prohibition Act, Gambling Act, Excise Act, Arms Act, Indian Railways Act, Registration of Foreigners Act etc. for compilation of statistics. Under all these Acts the Tamil Nadu Police has been taking stringent action against offenders. In particular the drive against offenders under the Prohibition Act is being given the highest importance in Tamil Nadu. There is a system of free registration of cases under which all Station House Officers are required to register all complaints and take appropriate action. The Special Police Wing dealing with the prohibition Act also has been registering a large number of cases under this Act. This explain why the number of cases registered under the various Local and Special Laws in Tamil Nadu is high. This figure as per the report is 7, 59, 849 in respect of Tamil Nadu. This is clearly because the State Police have been given strict instructions to enforce effectively the various social laws. The Police have been pursuing effective action. For instance 2, 71, 231 cases have been registered under the Prohibition Act. A reference to the relevant statistics under this Act and similar Acts of social legislation in the case of other States, will clearly reveal the fact of strict enforcement work carried out by the Tamil Nadu Police. In Tamil Nadu the enforcement is purposive and is intended to achieve specified social objectives. Therefore, figures relating to enforcement under the various Acts of social legislation should not be aggregated with figures of "offences of criminality".

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

First I must refer to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's refutation of the statement of the Union Home Minister in Parliament to the effect that Tamil Nadu, among all the States, has the highest crime rate. Though her reply has been well publicised, I felt, having raised the subject last week in this column, that I should record it here. The Chief Minister points out that the high number of cases registered is because of the vigorous enforcement by the police of various local and special laws. Prohibition offences, for instance contribute to the bulk of the cases registered. This is in line with the Government's objective of achieving specified social objectives. Such cases should not be aggregated with figures of "offences of criminality". With regard to the latter, Tamil Nadu has very low figures. In 1991, Tamil Nadu registered 1,650 cases of murder as against, for instance, 9,944 cases in Uttar Pradesh. There were 81 murder cases in Madras as against, again for comparative purposes, 473 in Bombay. I think the Chief Minister has made out a very good case for her contention, and clubbing figures of cases under various Acts with figures of cases under the Indian Penal Code certainly does not seem valid.

—S. Krishnan,
The Hindu

Dated: January 3, 1994

The volume of registration of cases under the Special and Local laws will only go to show that the State Government has a clear objective in effectively enforcing these laws.

In the light of the above, it is not correct or fair to aggregate all figures and report the total. What is more important is to refer to the volume of the cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code which alone gives a correct picture of "true criminality".

In respect of Local and Special Act cases, the position is bound to vary from State to State depending upon the State Government's policy and priority relating to enforcement.

The enforcement of Local and Special Acts, naturally, varies from State to State. Clubbing the figures under these Acts with the figures under IPC is not correct and does not give a correct picture of real Crime incidence.



"Thirukkural" Munusamy passes away

Noted Tamil Scholar, 'Thirukkural' Munusamy died due to a cardiac arrest at the Government General Hospital, Madras on January 4, 1994.

Affectionately called 'Thirukkuralar', Thiru Munusamy had dedicated his life to the propagation of Thirukkural. He was a member of Parliament, elected from Tindivanam constituency in 1952.

Munusamy, who had been propagating Thirukkural for the past five decades, had authored 36 books on various aspects of the Tamil classic including 'Thirukkuralarin Chinthanaigal' (the thoughts of Thirukkuralar), and "Thirukkural Moolam". He was conferred the "Kalaimamani" title in 1983-84 by the Tamil Nadu Sangeetha Nataka Academy and was the

recipient of the States Governments' 'Thiru vi Ka' award in 1982.

Thirukkural V Munusamy was the Director of the Thirukkural propagation Centre till its dissolution in January 1989. He was reappointed as the Director of the centre when it was revived in April 1993.

The State Government had chosen him for the Thiruvalluvar award for 1993 and he was to receive the award on January 17, 1994, the Thiruvalluvar day.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha visited the Madras General Hospital and placed a wreath on the body of Thirukkuralar. In a condolence message the Chief Minister said that Munusamy had his own style in Tamil literature and his death was an irreparable loss. She conveyed her condolence to the bereaved family.

Thirukkuralar, who was 81, is survived by his six sons and two daughters.

**'DEATH IS SIMILAR TO SINKING INTO DEEP SLEEP,
AND BIRTH AGAIN IS LIKE WAKING UP FROM
SLEEP'**

—Thiruvalluvar

PLANNING COMMISSION COMMENDS TAMILNADU'S PLAN PERFORMANCE



INCREASED TAMIL NADU PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1994-95

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha met the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at New Delhi on 11th December, 1993 and discussed with him in detail the Plan outlay for 1994-95 for Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister was accompanied by the Finance Minister, Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, the State's Special Representative, Thiru P. Kuzhandaivelu, the Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, Finance Secretary, Thiru N.Narayanan and the Secretary to the Chief Minister Thiru R. Varadarajulu.

The Commission approved the increased outlay taking into account the excellent performance by Tamil Nadu in 1992-93 and in the current year.

The Chief Minister stressed the need for the Country's economy to register at least 8 per cent growth rate as against the present rate of less than 5 per cent. She highlighted the need for the early clearance of the Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor at Madras. The other points stressed by the Chief

Minister to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission were: the gas grid, an early start to the Peninsular River Water Grid with particular reference to the west flowing rivers, innovative financing for the third mine cut at Neyveli and fuel linkages for private sector

The Union Planning Commission cleared a Rs.2,750 crore Plan outlay for 1994-95 for Tamil Nadu, marking a 30.89 per cent increase over the current year.

power plants planned in the State. She highlighted the excellent performance of Tamil Nadu in utilising non-conventional energy sources, particularly the wind energy.

The Chief Minister also requested a special Central assistance of Rs.50 crore for the new Metro City Programme for Madras for 1994-95. She also suggested the floating of bonds on the model of the Konkan Railway Project for the Metro City Programme. She highlighted the special problems

faced by Tamil Nadu particularly the higher incidence of poverty, a long coastline with special environmental problems, sea border problem and repeated damages to infrastructure through cyclone and floods. She requested a special Central assistance of Rs.100 crore to undertake certain long term flood restoration works as part of the 1994-95 annual Plan.

After a detailed discussion with the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha and after taking into account the excellent performance of Tamil Nadu both in 1992-93 and in the current year, the Union Planning Commission cleared a Rs.2,750 crore Plan outlay for 1994-95 for Tamil Nadu, making a 30.89 per cent increase over the current year.

The following are the allocations for the different major sectors: Agriculture, rural development and irrigation - increased from the 379.93 crore to Rs.424.77 crore; Industries and Power - increased from Rs.662.36 crore to Rs.891.09 crore; transport and communication - increased from Rs.212.79 crore to Rs.293.47 crore; social sectors - increased from Rs.268.23 crore to Rs.312.68 crore; housing and urban development - increased from Rs.99.09 crore to Rs.149.96 crore; and water supply and sanitation - increased from Rs.276.21 crore to Rs.456.90 crore.

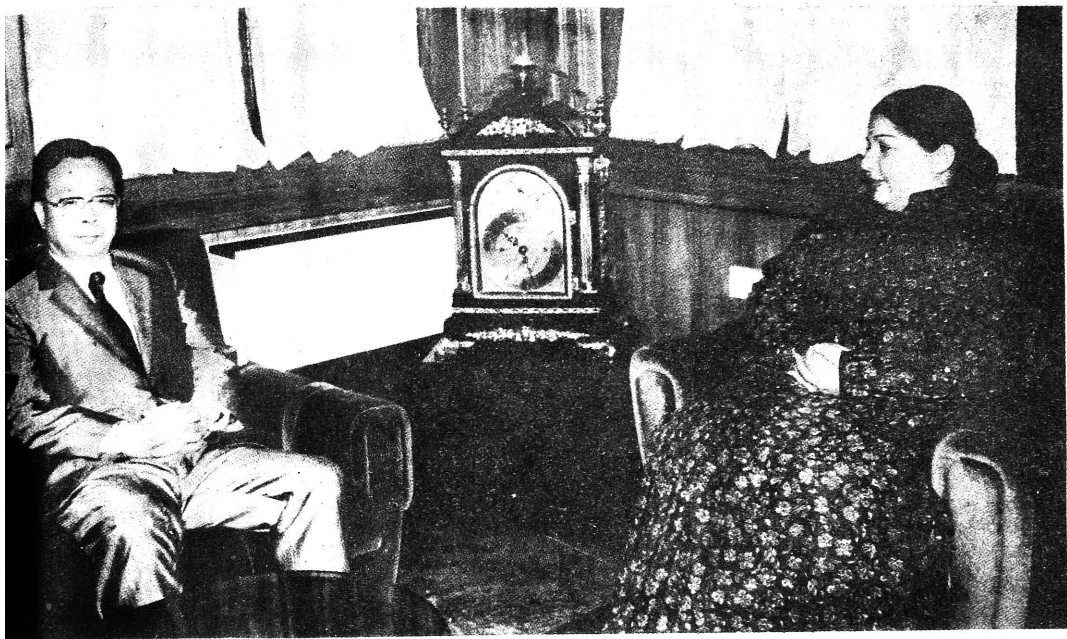


At a function held under the auspices of Tamil Nadu Special Security Group, the DGP, Thiru Sripal presented a memento to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 28th December, 1993.



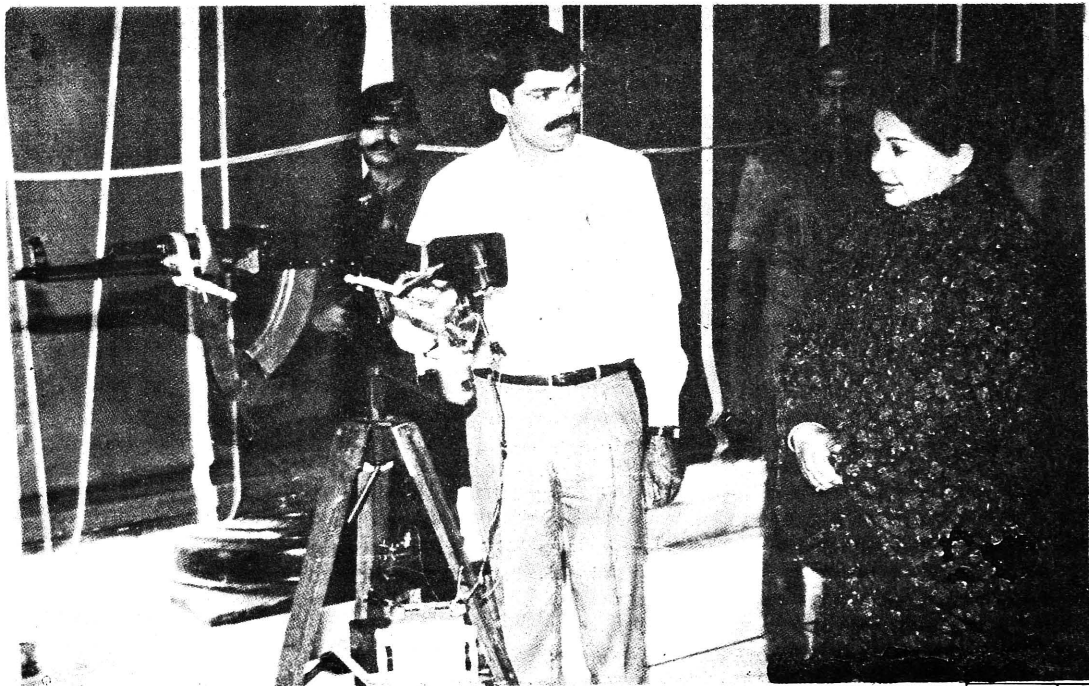
News in Pictures

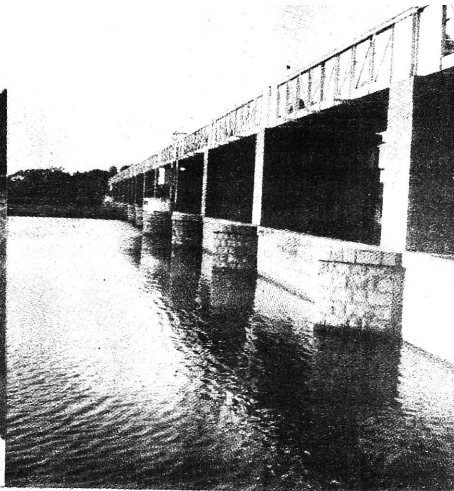
Hon'ble Minister for Education, Prof. K. Ponnusamy handed over the South Asian Federation Games torch received by him at Dhaka SAF Games to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat, Madras on 31st December, 1993.



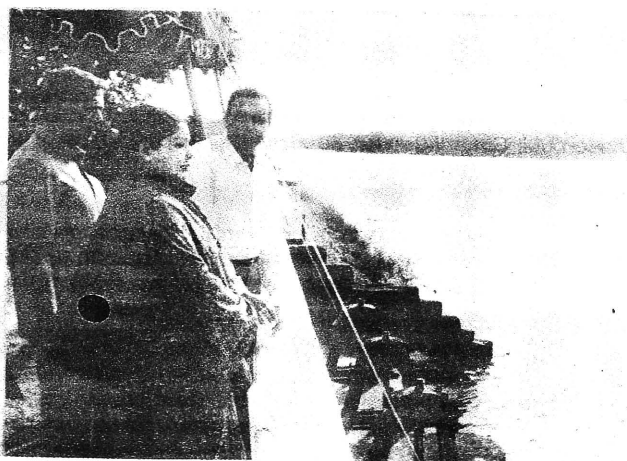
The Consul General of Japan at Madras, Thiru Akira Nagasaka called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat, Madras on 3rd January, 1994.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inspected a remote control AK-47 rifle designed by the Technical Wing of the Special Security Group, at Secretariat, Madras on 3rd January, 1994.





Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inspected the water reservoirs of Poondi, Puzhal and Cholavaram (on 24th December, 1993) and held discussions with the officials on raising the embankments, which would increase the storage capacity of the reservoirs.



Modernisation of the facilities in the different Courts has become imperative, for the purpose of the expeditious disposal of litigations. Speedy steps are being taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard. Conceding the request of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, our Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.1.28 crores towards the airconditioning of the High Court, Annexe building and the chambers of the Judges and Advocate-General in the main building of the High Court, Madras. Similarly recent orders for construction of buildings for Courts and for residential accommodation of the judges are some of the examples to show that this State is marching forward towards modernisation of Courts.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

From the very beginning of civilisation, Agriculture and Handlooms have existed side by side as an integral part of India's Agrarian economy maintaining the balance and economical life in the country side. It is imperative therefore to appreciate the importance of handlooms for maintaining the critical balance of the country's Agrarian economy. Unlike natural life, which can be regenerated, it would be impossible to revive the handloom industry, if it were to become obsolete. Therefore, the attention of our Government had been drawn towards the modern technologies to serve the handloom weavers in reducing day-to-day drudgery and produce goods which are in great demand. Keeping this in mind, schemes such as modernisation of looms, training of weavers, use of high quality dyes and evolution of sound market strategy based on market research have been put in use.

Further, towards the above mentioned objective, the Department of Handlooms and Textiles has taken steps to introduce Computer Technology in designing for direct application by handloom weavers, Powerlooms and Textiles mills. The availability of advanced technology to the traditional handloom sector

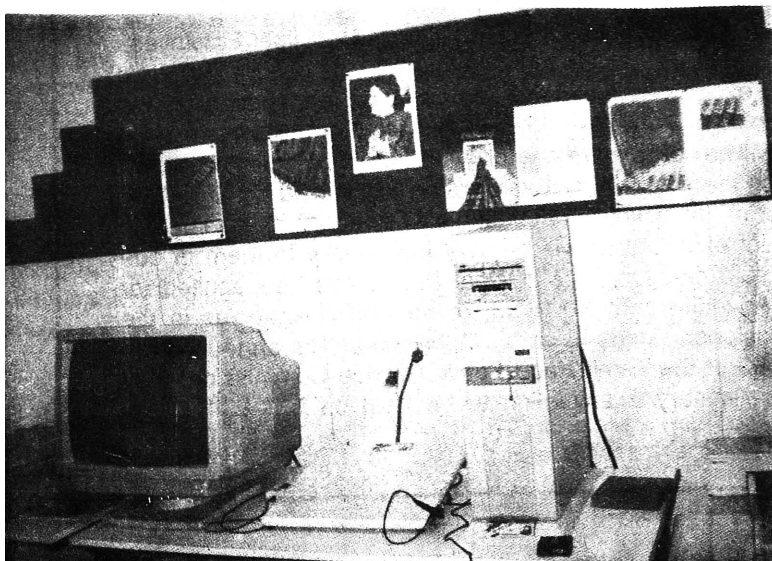
will go a long way in helping the handloom weavers to keep in touch with the changing times.

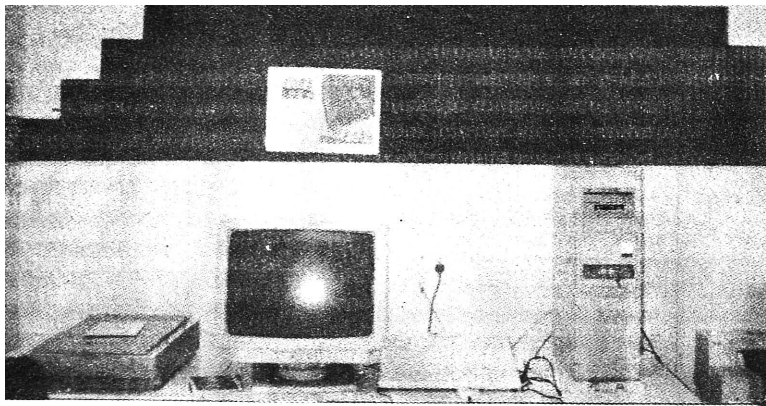
Traditionally, weavers used their environments and their knowledge and skill to produce fabrics. It is now sought to maximise the process of the design so that handloom weavers are able to design fabrics which keeps pace with rapidly changing fashion

trends. The Computerised Textile Design Centre that was inaugurated on 22nd November 1993 by the Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles Thiru E. Madhusudhanan will help in producing large number of design within a short span of time and will be a boon to the textile industry in Tamil Nadu.

This Computer Textile Design Centre has the following features:-

- ★ Reduces time and fatigue of designers in the creation of new designs.
- ★ With the help of this system new designs can be created in the computer screen or can easily be modulated and the old designs altered into new ones.
- ★ With the inbuilt capacity, this computer is capable of displaying 256 simultaneous colours from a palette of 16 million colours.
- ★ Through this system, a single design can be projected on the screen in different colours or colour photographs can also be taken.





★ Weave changes in a design are self operational in the computer. In this system, the Weave selection is automatic according to the design. The image of the original motif comes upon the fabric as it is.

★ There is facility for storing designs in the computer. This will be useful for the exporters to transfer designs to foreign buyers in floppy.

★ For dobby design checks or strips can be designed in one colour and then the effect can be

studied in many colours and weaves.

★ Avoids fatigue in converting designs into weaving through the system of automatic conversion of designs into weave pattern.

★ Gives printout of warp, colour, heald and life plan.

★ Warp and Weft colours can be changed individually and instantly.

★ This system has made use of the formula of one or more layers of fabric weaving, as the card cutting

process had become extremely simple and the card cutter does not need the knowledge of weave for card cutting and in comparison to old system, the work is accomplished in less than half the time.

★ With this system, weaving designs consisting upto 2400 ends can be prepared.

★ The system allows the user to change any of the weaving parameters such as number of picks and ends per inch etc. and visualise the new design instantly.

★ This system is able to give the cost of fabrics from the cost of various raw materials as input for a particular design.

★ Instant preview of front and Reverse of fabric.

This facility will increase the efficiency of the handloom sector and will help to preserve the ancient tradition of weaving and also help to have perspective production programme in tune with the fast changing fashion.



TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT

It is hereby informed that in respect of certain categories of Municipal Employees who had applied to the Commission for the four vacancies in the post of Municipal Commissioner, Grade-III exclusively reserved for them as announced in the Advertisement No.26/93 of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, a Main Written Examination only will be held separately, followed by an Oral Test (Interview). They need not appear for the Preliminary Examination to be held on 8.1.1994, though they are in receipt of hall tickets. A communication regarding the scheme of examination and date of examination will be sent individually to them in due course. However, if the said category of Municipal Employees had applied for the posts mentioned in Advertisement No.16/93, or for the 4 vacancies in the post of Municipal Commissioner, Grade-III under Open market as announced in the Advertisement No.26/93 of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, they should appear for the Preliminary Examination to be held on 8.1.1994.

DIPR/2141/MS/93

THIRUMALAI NAICKER PALACE - MADURAI

This Palace was built in circa 1636 by Thirumalai Naicker (1627-1659), the greatest of Naicker rulers of Madurai. This palace is considered the most marvellous secular building South of Bombay. According to tradition Tirumalai Naicker is said to have taken the help of an Italian Architect to design this building.

The building that we see today was the main palace building, where Thirumalai Naicker lived. But it is believed that the original palace complex was four times bigger than what it is to-day. The grand palace as built by Thirumalai Naicker consisted mainly of two parts, namely Swargavilasa and Rangavilasa.

Besides these two royal residence, there were a theatre, a palace shrine, queens' apartments, an armoury, a building for housing palanquines and the like and royal bandstand, quarters for relatives and servants, a pond, gardens etc. The whole was enclosed by walls on all the four sides.

The enclosure walls are said to have survived till a hundred years ago, when they were pulled down, as they were badly dilapidated the enclosure called Pari Madil, was 900' in length east-west and 660 feet in width north-south and 40 feet in height. To the west of this enclosure, there was a flower garden with a pavilion in the centre.

MAIN PALACE

The surviving building with a rectangular court-yard in the centre, flanked by huge and tall colonades was the main palace

portion. The Original entrance to the palace, was said to have been to the North of the present building. The present entrance was repaired during the last century. The courtyard measures 150 feet east-west, by 100 feet north and south surrounded on all sides by arcades, of 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 and design, carrying a cornice and entablature rising to upwards of 60 feet in height. The whole of the ornamentation is worked out in the exquisitely fine stucco called CHUNNAM or shell lime which is a characteristic to Tamil Nadu. On either side of the courtyard, are rectangular pavilions, topped by finials were, originally covered with gold.

SWARGAVILASA

On the west side of the court stands the Swargavilasa i.e. celestial pavilion. It measures 235 feet from north to south by 105 feet across. The large central dome is supported by twelve columns, enclosing a square 64 feet across. These columns are first linked together by massive saracenic arches. Four similar arches are then thrown across the corner and the octagonal drum rises from these are pierced by a clerestory. Above this at the cornice 45 feet up, the octagon is changed to a circle and the dome rises in the centre to 75 feet from the floor. The celestial pavilion is approached by a flight of steps guarded by sculptures of horse riders, now damaged.



An ancient description of the Palace in Tamil records that this pavilion is so constructed as to cause it to be said that in no other country is there a court equal to it, by reason of its splendid ornaments, their excellence, number, extent, curious workmanship, and great beauty. To the west, in the midst of a great dome-shaped hall, is a square building of black stone, inside which is a chamber made of ivory. In the middle of this is a jewelled throne, on which the king is accustomed to take his seat at the great Navarathri festival surrounded by all his banners or ensigns of royalty, and before which all kings are accustomed to do homage.

SCEPTRE FESTIVAL

This great Naick ruler, instituted a number of special festivals

In the temple of Goddess Meenakshi, among which the Chitrai Festival was the most celebrated. This festival used to last for a number of days, in the eight day of the festival the goddess used to be specially decorated and placed in a special pavilion of the temple. The king would visit the temple and after special worships, receive from the hand of the Goddess, the royal sceptre (set with precious gems). The sceptre would be brought to the palace on the royal elephant accompanied by a great procession. The sceptre would be placed on the throne and would receive special worship from the hands of the king. The dignatories, commanders, poets and other palace servants would receive gifts and royal titles on the occasion. The sceptre will remain enthroned in this celestial pavilion the whole day and after due worship will be returned to the temple the next day. This function was symbolic of the country

being ruled by Goddess Meenakshi, and the Naick ruler administered the country as a servant of the Goddess. This festival was continued even in the 18th Century by his successors like Queen Mangammal.

NAVARATRI FESTIVAL

The Naick ruler used to hold the Navaratri (nine night's) festival in the month of Purattasi (September) with great pomp. The king used to bedeck himself with costly jewels and garments and be seated in audience in this celestial pavilion on all the nine days. This was the occasion when the feudatories present gifts to the king.

Besides as a part of daily routine the king used to appear in the evenings, in the courtyard when the palace guards used to salute him with torches and show various feats with torches.

HAREM

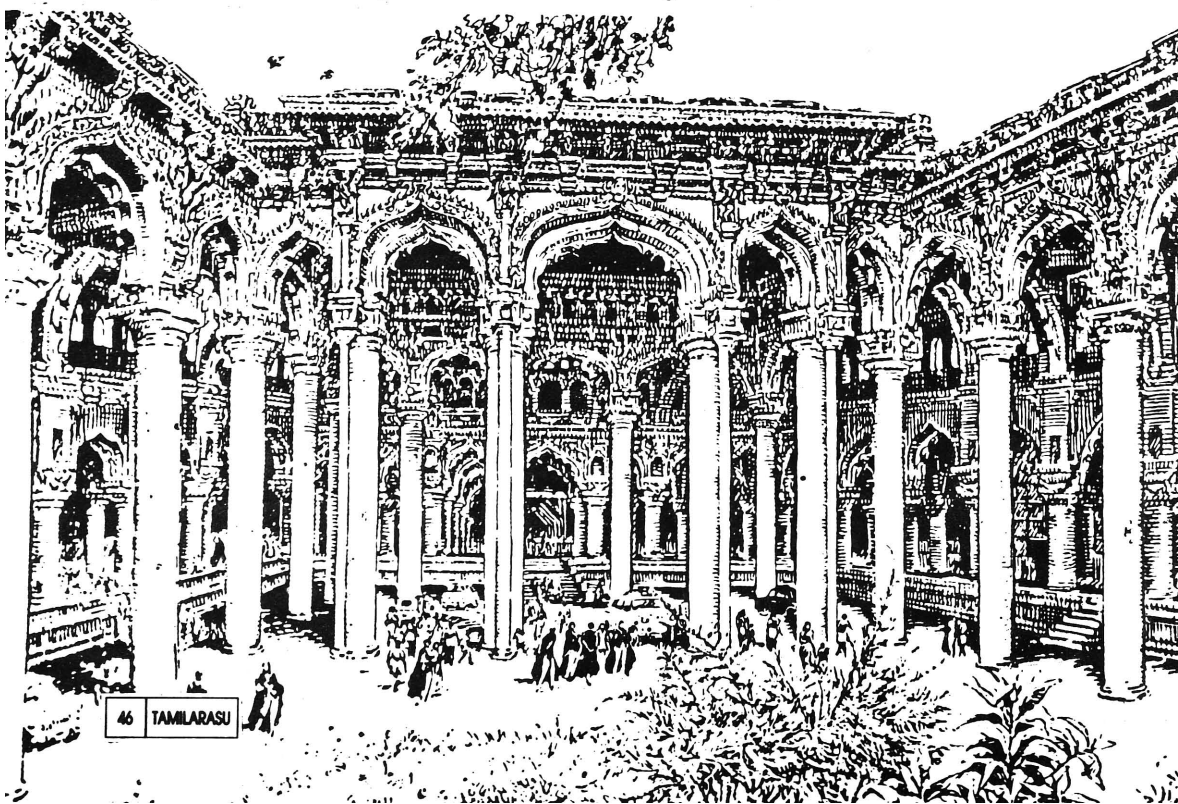
To the west of the Swargavilasa

the queens apartments were located. They have since disappeared. But in the south west may be seen a room, with black polished columns supporting the roof. The queens used to hear music and literary discourses in this portion, during the mornings.

NATAKASALA

At the north-west corner of the building is placed the splendid hall. The hall itself is 135 feet long by 68 feet wide and its height to the centre of the roof is 70 feet. The roof is a pointed arch of brick work strengthened by granite ribs springing from a double series one above the other of other pointed arches supported on columns. Behind the upper series of these arches runs a gallery.

One tradition says that this room wall Tirumala Naicker's sleeping apartment and that his cot hung by long chains from hooks in the roof. One night, says a favourite



story, a Kallan made a hole in the roof, swarmed down the chains and stole the royal jewels. The king promised a jaghir to any one who would bring him the thief, and the Kallan then gave himself up and claimed the reward. The king gave him the jaghir and then promptly had him beheaded. For many years this chamber was used as the District Court.

From an ancient record it is seen that this splendid hall was used as a Natakasala (theatre) where the king accompanied by his queens and guests, used to witness dances.

PALACE SHRINE

To the north-east of it is a building which is traditionally believed to have been the retiring apartment of the royal personages.

But in all probability this is a part of the palace shrine dedicated to Goddess Rajarajeswari and other Gods. This shrine was richly carved with stone work and its dome and final were covered with gold. Thirumalai Naicker used to offer worrship to Goddess Rajarajeswari and other Gods daily in the morning.

To the west of the theatre were an armoury, a pond, a wrestler's pavilion, a pavilion for cock fights, and servants quarters; all have since disappeared.

RANGAVILASA AND TEN PILLARS

Further north, in a lane may now be seen ten tall pillars of stones. Originally this portion was a part of the big palace. To the west of these stood a palace similar to the celestial pavilion but some what smaller. This was called Rangavilasa. The ten pillars that survive, formed part of the courtyard of that palace. Thirumalai Naick's younger brother, Muthialu Naicker resided there. To the west of it were a

harem and a platform, called CHANDRIKAI MEDAI.

An entrance was provided in north, with an opening to the present south masi street. Here the palace guards were stationed guarding the entrance. There was also pavilion to store their weapons.

MAIN ENTRANCE AND NAUBATKHANA

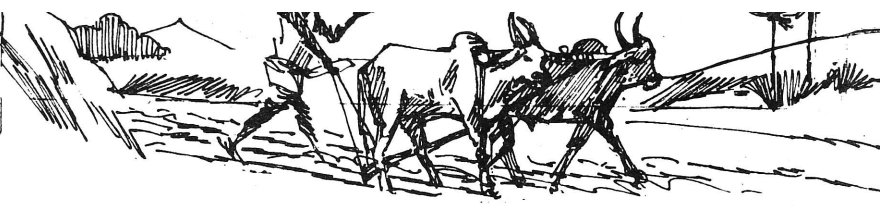
To the east of ten pillars was the main entrance and a pavilion where royal palanquins and other para phernalia were placed. There was another pavilion housing 18 different kinds of musical instruments that used to form part of the royal entourage. These pavilions existed in a somewhat dilapidated form, till a hundred years ago and were called Naubatkhana. The Naubatkhana, was so dilapidated in the fifties that the American mission declined to take it as a gift. It was then restored by Mr George Fisher for the use of a school and was taken by Government in 1858 for the use of the new Zilla school. When the new building for this latter was put up, the Naubatkhana was used for sometime as the police head-quarter office. It was eventually sold as being past repiar and the Patnulkaran's primary school now occupies its site.

A part of the palace buildings, probably the Rangavilasa and its adjuncts were pulled down by Thirumalai Naick's grandson Chokkanatha Naicker, in order to carry the materials to Tiruchi, for erecting a palace there. Chokkanatha Naicker made Thiruchi his capital and removed the throne, costly jewels and other treasures there. Due to passage of time and neglect a number of other parts disappeared. In the last century, a part of the building to the west of the celestial pavilion collapsed in a torrential rain.

LATER HISTORY OF THE PALACE

"The Palace was an absolute ruin before the British acquired the Madura country. It was utilised as barracks, and the Survey Account of 1821 states that part of it was occupied then by a paper factory, worked by convict labour. In 1837 Mr Blackburne (then Collector of Madurai) reported that it was used by the weavers for their work, and obtained leave to demolish the great walls (40 feet high, 900 feet long on the east and west and 660 feet on the north and south) which surrounded it and which threatened to collapse. In 1857 it was stated that almost every part of the building was so cracked as to be dangerous and that the only reallysafe part of it was so cracked as to be dangerous that the really safe part of it was the inner cloister. The courts of the District Judge, Sub-Judge, Sadr Amin and Munsif were, however, held in it and the Zilla school occupied the north-east corner of the cloisters. The amount required to restore the palace was estimated at two lakh. In 1858 heavy rain did much damage and brought down the west wall of Tirumalai Naicker's bed-chamber and the Judge reported that portions of the building fell so frequently that approach to his court was positively dangerous and that the Sub-Judge and Munsif had had to move elsewhere.

In 1858 Lord Napier, the then Governor of Madras wrote an emphatic minute on the necessity of restoring ancient ruins in general and this palace in particular and Mr Chisholm, the Government Architect, was sent down to report on the possibility of saving what remained of te building. His account led the Government to decide to repair the palace to render it suitable for the Revenue, Judicial and Municipal Offices of the town,



TIRUKKURAL

1. Thro' whate'er walks of life it wanders, th' world abides in plough.
Therefore, with all its hardships, farming is the best anyhow.
2. The farmers are the lynch-pin of the car of world's own men,
Because they sustain those who plough not but would stray often.
3. Alone those men who plough their fields and eating live, do live.
The rest are bowing and following those who food would give.
4. The farmers of the shades of corn will bring beneath the shade
Of their own crown, the States 'neath many a crown, thro' their corn trade
5. The men whose nature is to eat the food their hands produce,
Beg not but bless the beggars all, with their own gifts profuse.
6. Even the men who boast that they've renounced what all men love,
Thrive not if all the tillers closed their fists and would not plough.
7. Should but a measure of earth dry up to one-fourth of its size,
Sans e'en a handful of manure, the yield will be rich prize.
8. To manure fields is better than to plough them; then do weed.
To guard the fields is then much better than their water-feed.
9. If but a land-lord were quite often absent from his land,
Like his own wife, his land will frown, refusing yielding hand.
10. When Earth which is a goodly dame doth espy those who bide
With sloth, bemoaning: 'we have naught' doth she well laugh aside.

-Translated by Thiruvachakamani

and a first instalment of Rs.10,000 for this purpose was entered in the budget for 1870-71. Thereafter annual allotments were made for continuing the work. Lord Napier took the greatest personal interest in the matter and in 1871, after visiting the palace, recorded an elaborate minute regarding the offices which were to be located in it. By 1882 Rs.2,13,000 had been spent, iron ties had been inserted to hold the structure together, the ruined had been restored on the original lines and the entrance

on the east side of the great court-yard had been surrounded with an ornamental gateway. This entrance had been cut through the solid brickwork in comparatively recent times. Mr Chisholm found evidence to show that the original opening had been on the west behind the three great domes.

By 1886 a sum of Rs.5,31,000 had been spent on, or sanctioned for, the palace, and shortly afterwards the Collector's office was at length moved into it. The space available was, however,

found to be quite insufficient and eventually it was removed back to its former quarters.

The District Courts continued to function in the building till 1970, when they were shifted to the new building. Since 1971 the palace is pre-served as a monuments by the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology. The palace is kept open to the public from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Photography with hand cameras is permitted. However prior approval is required for using stand or movie cameras.

INSCRIPTIONS BELONGING TO TENTH CENTURY FOUND

The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology discovered three important inscriptions at KOODANAGAR of Kudiyaatham Taluk in North Arcot Ambedkar District.

While the first inscription has been copied from a slab standing near THICKAMMA temple, the second from the slab standing near the land of Valliammal.

The third is a fragment that lies by the side of the second epigraph.

All the three are written in Tamil language and in Tamil character. Of the two full inscriptions one is assignable to Mavali Vanaraya and the other belongs to Kopparakesari. The first inscription is engraved in Saka year 825 corresponding to 903 A.D. It describes about the endowment of a land for the maintenance of the tank of KUDANAGAR, made by GANGA CHIRU MAVARIYAN in response to a plea made by one Araiyan, probably a local chief, while he was ruling Adaiyur Nadu during the region of his brother Mavalivarayan Isaiyithaiyyan.

The second inscription refers to the death of a hero namely NIKANAVAN who was living in Koodanagar. He met his miserable death after having rescued the cattle of his village. This epigraph written in 14th regional year of KOPPARAKESARI PANMA could be assignable to either VIJAYALAYA CHOLA or PARANTAKA.

This inscription is found written on three sides of the figure of the

hero who is holding the bow in his left hand while an arrow in his right. He is shown as if he is aiming an arrow on his enemy. The turf of his headgear is very prominent. Another sword is found tucked on his waist. Lower garment is seen up to his thigh. The style of the here also attests to the fact that this inscription could be dated to 9th-10th century A.D.

The above two inscriptions are

significant since they reveal the political as well as the social aspects of those period in North Arcot Ambedkar District.

These Epigraphs were discovered by Thiru G. Arjunan, Epigraphist, Thiru M. Srinivasan, Junior Epigraphist and Thiru P. Murugesan, Epigraphical Attender at the instance of Tmt. Valliammal of Koodanagaram.



MANAGING JAUNDICE

Dr. S. Chandrasekaran, M.Sc., Ph.D.,
Assistant Professor of Microbiology,
Madurai Medical College.

Some facts on a new variety of jaundice: Prolonged fever and renal failure.

It is a common belief that for treating jaundice we think of taking extract from Keelanalli leaves or tablets of Liv52 along with avoiding oily foodstuffs and having bed rest. The jaundice which is to be talked about here cannot be cured by the above treatment.

Symptoms

One should have had a sudden onset of fever, severe headache, body pain and vomiting for a week before developing this type of jaundice. Some people will have the above symptoms without jaundice. Due to renal failure some persons may die. Many suffer from the above symptoms if they did not receive suitable treatment. Some people developing jaundice due to this germ along with Hepatitis B Virus may also die.

The disease causing germ

It is different from viral jaundice and similar to typhoid causing germs. Hence indigenous medicines like Keelanalli leaves will not cure the disease. Bactericidal drugs like Penicillin, Doxycycline etc., give good relief if used for a few weeks.

Spread of germs

When children play in the sand and water contaminated with the urine from rats, dogs, cows and pigs

affected by these germs, or when farmers, lorry or van cleaners and certain occupational groups of persons who work in water or land contaminated with the urine from these infected animals, these germs enter into the body through minute abrasions in the skin and also through eyes, nose or mouth. Even if persons touch the urine contaminated parts of these infected animals these germs can attack them. Water tanks and wells constructed in houses are likely to be contaminated with the infected rat's urine if they are not kept closed. When persons take bath in the contaminated water or in swimming pools not properly maintained or in rivers and ponds they can get the disease. Doctors and paramedical staff can acquire the disease when the patients affected by these germs are surgically operated or when blood samples are collected for testing. Statistical data show that the school going children and actively working males and females are more affected by these germs.

Preventing methods

Firstly we should keep our hands and legs as clean as our face always. Chappals should be worn. Wounds and scratches should be covered with plaster. We should not take bath in rivers, streams and ponds. Water from these sources should be heated and allowed to cool before using for taking bath. Swimming pools and water-tanks should

be periodically cleaned with bleaching powder and kept clean. Water-tanks should be completely covered. Doctors and paramedical staff should wash their hands after examining each patient. One can prevent this disease and also the diseases due to other germs by acquiring these sanitary habits. "Cleanliness gives Health".

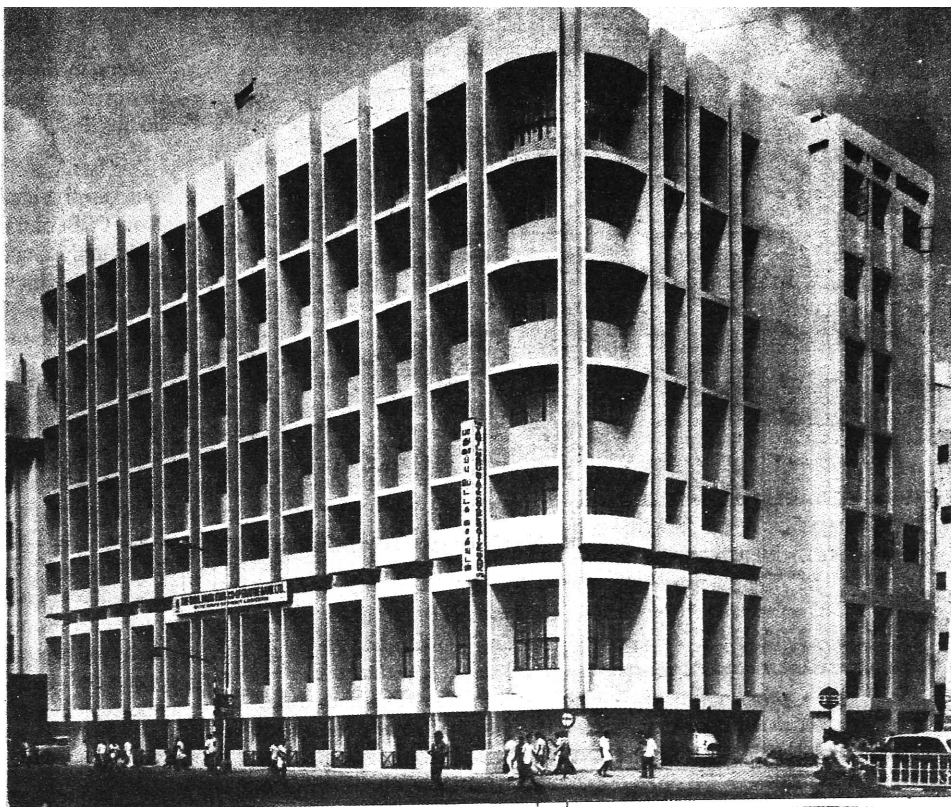
Methods of curing the disease

These patients should seek advice from doctors. They in turn should send the patient's blood samples for testing★ and diagnose the disease and treat it with adequate doses★★ of drugs like Penicillin, Doxycycline etc. Earlier the disease is diagnosed, quicker will be the cure with these simple drugs. Delay in diagnosis leads to delay in removing the germs from our body. Continuous treatment only can help to control the disease.

In conclusion we have to bear in mind that we should acquire sanitary habits to prevent the disease and if one gets the disease it has to be cured with the help of drugs prescribed by the doctors.

★ Testing can be done in laboratories equipped with dark ground microscopes and experienced personnel as in the Institute of Microbiology, Madurai Medical College.

★★ As per Communicable Disease Report from London dated 26th Feb 1993 the following treatment schedules are prescribed: Panenteral Benzyl Penicillin (900 mgms), Ampicillin (1 gm) or Erythromycin (500 mgms) six-hourly or oral amoxycillin (500 mgms) eight-hourly or Doxycycline (100 mgms) twice daily, for seven days is usually adequate. Severe infections may require intensive therapy, including correction of electrolyte and fluid imbalance and monitoring of cardiac and renal function. Dialysis may be required and bleeding complications merit haematological advice.



MODERNISING OPERATIONS TO FURTHER SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE

In the erstwhile Madras Presidency, The Madras Central Urban Bank Ltd., was registered on 23rd November 1905 as an Urban Society under India Act X of 1904. Its main object was to collect funds for financing Co-operative Credit Societies established in the rural areas. From 1931 onwards it was called as The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., to function as the Provincial Apex Bank for the Province of Madras. In 1951 the name of the Bank was changed to The Madras State Co-operative Bank Ltd., and subsequently as the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Ltd. Taking into consideration of role of the Bank at the apex level of the Co-operative banking in the State, the name has

now been changed as The Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The 'TNSC Bank' as it is known to millions of people all over the State is playing its role of Apex Bank true to its character by putting all efforts in the development of All Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SELECT AREAS

Share Capital

The Share Capital of the Bank is Rs.5.83 crore against the Authorised Capital of Rs.6 crore.

(The share holders of the TNSC Bank are only the District Central Co-

operative Banks and the Government of Tamil Nadu.)

Reserves

The total reserves of the Bank was Rs.84.88 crore at the end of 31.7.1993

Deposits & Borrowings

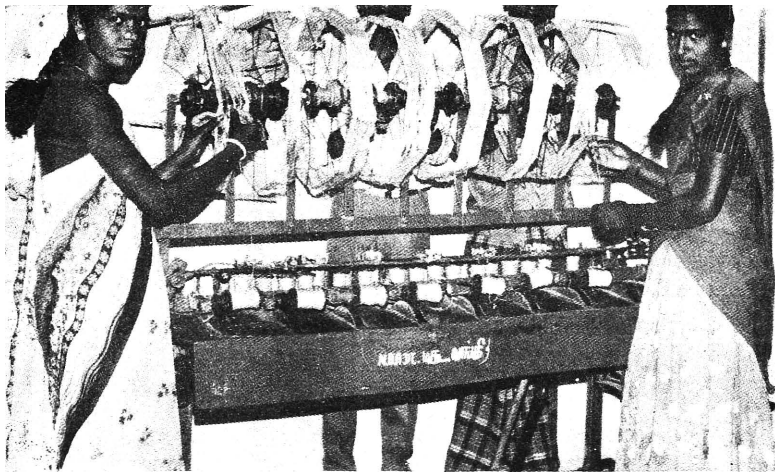
The Bank has mobilised a deposit of Rs.566.32 crore from the residents of Madras city as well as from the District Central Co-operative Banks in the State upto 31.7.1993. The borrowings of the Bank stood at Rs.355.32 crore as on 31.7.1993.

Working Capital

The working capital of the Bank has risen to Rs.1063.04 crore. The investments in Government Trustee Securities for taking care of the liquid assets requirement has reached a level of Rs.175.91 crore.

Advances

The Bank is trying to fulfil its objectives of rural development on sus-



tained agricultural growth and it is highly amplified by the fact that the advances of the Bank has attained the level of Rs.757.13 crore as on 31.07.93. The Bank sanctions credit limits to all District Central Co-operative Banks from its own funds apart from availing re-finance limits from NABARD for financing agricultural activities as well as for financing Handloom Co-operatives.

In the sphere of non-agricultural advances also, the finance provided by the Bank is increasing every year and the District Central Co-operative Banks have availed refinance of Rs.260.50 crore as at the end of July, 1993 under this category of lending.

Both under agriculture and non-agriculture advances, credit is provided on short term, medium term and long term basis. Special drive is given for development of tiny/small scale industrial units in Rural and Semi Urban areas through District Central

Co-operative Banks and CUBs.

Development of affiliates

The TNSC Bank is providing subsidy to PAC Banks to put up modern banking counters and for purchase of jewel safes. A separate 'Primary Co-operative Development Fund' has been set up in Tamil Nadu for which the State Co-operative Bank and all the District Central Co-operative Banks are contributing 5% of their net profits every year. The fund is administered by the TNSC Bank.

Under 'Affiliates Development Programme' the TNSC Bank has also provided computers to all the District Central Co-operative Banks for computerising certain banking operations. Further, jeeps have also been provided under this Affiliates Development Programme to DCCBs for improving their ST loan recoveries.

The TNSC Bank has set up an Agricultural Co-operative Staff Training Institute exclusively for imparting

training to the employees serving in Co-operative Banks in Tamil Nadu including PACBs.

The Bank is acting as a clearing house for the banking operations of all the CCBs and Co-operative Urban Banks in the State, as the CCBs and CUBs are having only limited area of operation. The TNSC Bank has introduced a State Drafts Scheme to enable the bank and its branches, CCBs, CUBs and branches to issue and honour DDs on each other as well as collect cheques and bills under a mutual arrangement scheme. There are 700 participant Offices in the scheme. The TNSC Bank is playing the key role of debiting the issuing bank's account and crediting the paying bank's account. Due to efforts taken by the bank by improving systems and procedures, 99.5% of DD issue advices get debit/credit at the level of TNSC Bank within 4 days from the date of issue of DD. This is one of the redeeming features of the scheme. The operations at TNSC Bank and CCB's Head Offices in the scheme are computerised.

The bank is a member of the All India Mutual Arrangement Scheme of the NAFSCOB which enables the TNSC Bank/its branches, CCBs/CUBs/branches to issue and honour DDs on other participant banks in other States and also collect cheques/bills.

In the area of Branch reconciliation, the bank has made record breakthrough. With 38 branches, all in the city of Madras, the bank has completed branch reconciliation as on 31.3.93 on 1.4.93. There were no pending items in branch reconciliation 31.3.93. In regard to reconciliation of Current accounts with 22 SCBs under AIMAS, the bank has completed reconciliation as on 31.3.93 by 30.4.93. There has been perceptible improvement in the area by systematic elimination of pending items.



A PACKAGE OF AGRO-ENGINEERING SERVICES TO FARMERS

The Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation Limited (Encofed) was formed during the year 1972 as an apex Level body with 19 district level Societies and 187 Block level Agro Centres throughout the State. The main objective of the Federation is to provide a package of Agro Engineering Services to rural farmers by setting up Agro Service Centres at Block and District levels. These Agro Service Centres serve the farmers in the rural areas by providing custom hiring of Agricultural implements and distribution of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and plant protection equipments. The Directorate of Agro Engineering Services is entrusted with the responsibility of statutory functions of all the affiliates of Encofed including the apex Federation.

Share Capital and Membership

The authorised share capital of the Federation is Rupees one crore. The Federation's membership and share capital as on 31.3.93 were 283 and Rs.18.12 lakh respectively and 'B' Class membership and share capital as on 31.3.93 were 80 and Rs.8,000 respectively.

Commercial Activities of Encofed:

i) Channelisation Scheme:

The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O.Ms.No.715, Co-operation Department, dated 12.10.1976 have given monopoly right to Encofed to channelise the supply of diesel engine electric motor pumpsets and other accessories to the loanees of Primary Land Development Banks in recognition of Encofed's

services in the field of supply of agricultural machinery. 102 Diesel engine pumpsets and 30 electric motor pumpsets were supplied during 1991-92.

ii) Pump-sets

Apart from Channelisation Scheme, 39 No. of pumpsets have been supplied to various Government Departments.

iii) Sprayers

Encofed had supplied 5113 Numbers of Power operated for Rs.187 lakh and 45009 hand operated sprayers valued Rs 445 lakh to Government Departments, district and block level centres during the year 1992-93.

Other Commercial Activities during the year 1992-93

Pipes, accessories, tyres, tubes and batteries etc., worth Rs.31.46 lakh have been sold during the year 1992-93.

Fertilizers and Pesticides

During the year 1992-93, Encofed has distributed fertilizers through affiliates for Rs.55 crores.

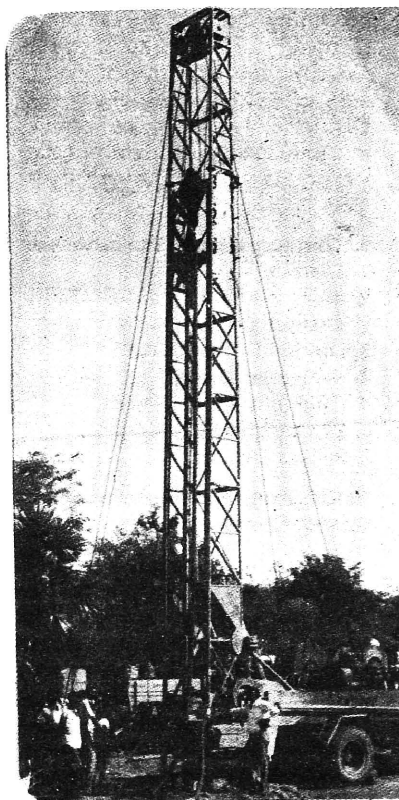
Other Activities of Encofed

i) Road Roller Hiring

The Federation is in possession of six Road Rollers for hiring to the Panchayat Unions/Panchayats for laying of better roads. The Road Rollers have earned average of Rs.2.25 lakh in a year from 1982-83 onwards. In 1992-93 we have earned hiring income of Rs.5.50 lakh.

ii) Sinking of borewells

During the year 1992-93 about 170



borewells have been drilled at a total value of Rs.37-34 lakh for TWAD and for District Collectors under various schemes.

Hiring of tractors to Madras Corporation

The tractors of the affiliates were hired-out to Madras Corporation for the removal of garbage in the year 1992-93 and earned an income of Rs.156-99 lakh.

Establishment of Farmers Agro Service Centres under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Popularisation of Agricultural Implements:

i. Establishment of farmers Agro Service Centres and providing custom hiring machinery.

ii. Conducting demonstrations with improved Agricultural implements and hand tools.

iii. Popularising the improved agricultural implements and hand tools at subsidised rates to the farmers.

iv. During the year 1991-92 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.21 lakh to establish 7 District level Agro Service Societies in the following districts and they were also registered during the year 1992-93.

1. Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District
2. Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District
3. Dindigul Anna District
4. Kamarajar District
5. Chidambaranar District
6. Kanyakumari District
7. Periyar District

Block Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres

The main stay of the Block Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres have been the trading in agricultural inputs and custom hiring services. During the year 1992-93, Encofed Affiliates have done trading of various agricultural inputs to the tune of Rs.124.54 crore.

The total income by way of custom hiring of agricultural machinery by the affiliated Block Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres and District Co-operative Agro Service Societies expected during the year 1992-93 is Rs.163-73 lakh.

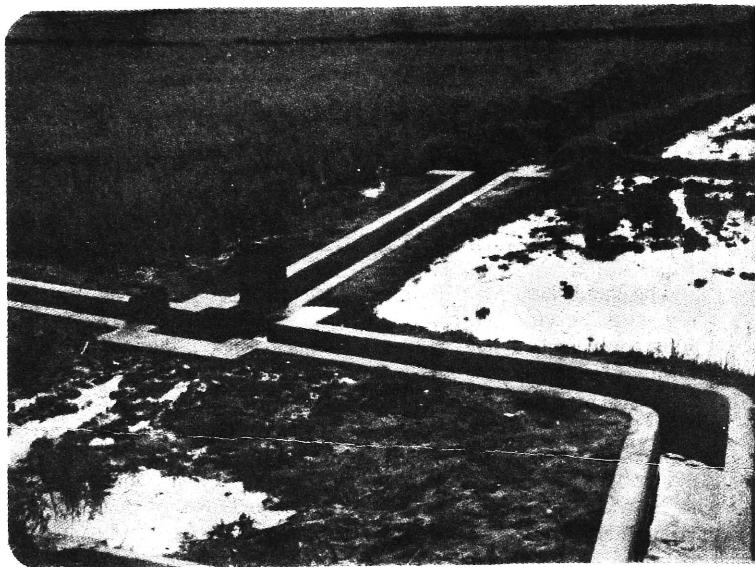
Other Activities

Encofed is undertaking trucking-out Railway track materials for Southern Railways. On this account Encofed has earned an amount of Rs.0.77 lakh during 1992-93.

Distribution of fertilizers

To distribute fertilizers at subsidised rates Encofed has received advance subsidy of Rs.13.992 crore from the Government. The fertilizers are distributed to the small and marginal farmers through the affiliated centres. The federation has supplied fertilizers worth Rs.55 crore to the small and marginal farmers.

Further Government have allot-



ted Rs.360 lakh to the Federation to supply DAP, MOP, and complexes at concessional rates. The first instalment of Rs.61.21 lakh received from the Government has been fully disbursed to the farmers. The second instalment of Rs.139 lakh received from the Government has been fully disbursed to the farmers.

The Agriculture Department has formulated a scheme for distribution pneumatic tyre-carts for supply to the small and marginal farmers with 50% subsidy. The estimated cost of scheme is Rs.3 crore. Encofed

is implementing the scheme. The first batch of 18 carts was supplied on 24.2.93, the birthday of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha. It is worth mentioning here that the carts were greatly appreciated by the beneficiaries.

Government have sanctioned Rs.340 crore to supply hand/power sprayers by the Encofed to small and marginal farmers with 50% subsidy under centrally sponsored scheme.



"In a nutshell, alcohol ruins one physically, morally, intellectually and economically".
- Mahatma Gandhi



Sheep rearing for uplifting the weaker section

Sheep rearing plays a major role in the rural development in Tamil Nadu. Sheep rearing provides employment opportunities to a large section of the people particularly to the weaker sections of the community in hills, drought prone and dry areas. In order to uplift the economic conditions of the weaker sections. The Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing various schemes through 'Sheep Breeders' Cooperative Societies, Poultry Breeders Cooperative Societies, Duck Breeders Cooperative Societies and so on.

The Cooperative Societies for breeding of Sheep, Poultry, ducks, dogs, piggery etc. are functioning under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry from 1964 itself. The Director of Animal Husbandry is the functional Registrar for these Societies. Powers of the Registrar under the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act and Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Rules have been delegated to the Regional Joint Directors of Animal Husbandry at regional level and to the Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry at the

divisional level. Accordingly, the registration of Cooperative Societies, inspections, enquiries, execution, liquidation works are all done by the departmental officers.

There are 1,426 Sheep Breeders' Cooperative Societies in Tamil Nadu. Most of them are in Chidambaranar, Tirunelveli- Kattabomman, Dindigul-Anna, South Arcot-Vallalar, North Arcot-Ambedkar, Chengai MGR, Salem and Dharmapuri Districts. It includes Sheep Breeders' Cooperative Societies formed exclusively for the benefit of SC/ST members and Women members. There are 1,65,215 members in all the 1,463 Cooperative Societies inclusive of poultry, duck, dog and piggery societies functioning under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry Department.

The main object of the Sheep Breeders' Cooperative Societies is to raise the economic condition of the members through Sheep Breeding. The societies arrange for purchase as well as sales of high breed sheep. The Sheep Breeders' Cooperative Societies help their members to avail of the subsidies

and other concessions extended by the Government and other financing institutions for purpose of sheep development. Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies arrange for common grazing lands for the sheeps of their members and also help to provide nutritious feed. The members of the Sheep Breeding Cooperative Societies are given good training in profitable sheep rearing practices with the help of the Animal Husbandry Department officials in charge of the Veterinary Hospital adjoining the Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies. These societies make arrangements for preventive vaccination to the Sheep against contagious as well as non-contagious diseases.

The Animal Husbandry Department is implementing several schemes for development of Sheep Breeding. The Special Centrally assisted scheme is one of the important schemes. The financing institution issues loans at the rate of Rs.8,000 per unit of high bred varieties of sheep like Madras Red, Mechery, Mondiya etc. and Rs.7,500 per unit for other local breeds. Twenty ewes and one ram constitute one unit of sheep 50% of the unit cost is given as subsidy through the Animal Husbandry Department. And 4% of the unit cost is given for insurance. The subsidy was sanctioned for

1. 3,268 units in 1988-89
2. 2,099 units in 1989-90
3. 6,250 units in 1990-91
4. 1,550 units in 1991-92 and
5. 1,900 units in 1992-93.

Apart from the Special Centrally assisted scheme, the Animal Husbandry Department also is encouraging sheep development through the European Economic Community scheme and Tribal Monitoring Scheme.

S.P. Anbumani
Director of Animal Husbandry
Madras

Pension to Musicians in Temples

The Tamil Nadu Government has constituted a five member committee for selecting 100 temple musicians in indigent conditions and grant them a monthly pension. The Constitution of the Committee follows the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, of pensions for musicians of Temples under the HRCE control. The criteria for eligibility for pension is that the aspirants should be above 60 years of age and should have served more than 20 years.

Former Judge to head Women's Welfare Commission

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has appointed former Judge Thiru R.S. Sengottuvelan as Chairman of State Women's Welfare Commission. The other members are: Thiru Chitti Babu, Tmt. Rajamal Devadoss, Tmt. Lakshmi Pranesh, IAS., Tmt. V. Saroja, Tmt. Beatrix D' Souza, Tmt. Latika Saran, IPS, Tmt. Malini Ganesh and State Minorities Commission Chairperson Bader Sayed.

Job for maimed woman's husband

Hon'ble Chief Minister has provided a regular means of income to the family of Rajalakshmi who lost both her legs in ghastly train accident in September 1993. Her husband Ravishankar has been given a permanent job as helper in the PTC in Madras. The Chief Minister also handed over the cheque for Rs.25,000 that she had promised the women after hearing of Tmt. Rajalakshmi's plight.

Chief Minister Orders auction of fallen trees

Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered spot auction of trees that fell during the recent cyclone in Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Quide-e-Milleth District. About 17,000 trees had fallen in Thanjavur District and 33,000 in Nagapattinam Quide-e-Milleth District. The forest department has been instructed to ex-

pedite the clearing work and a special monitory unit has been set up for the purpose.

National Award for Tamil Nadu Khadi Board

Tamil Nadu Khadi Board has won an award for outstanding performance during the year 1992-93 from the Centre. The Board had exceeded its target of production by Rs.15 crore by achieving Rs.325 crore. During the Festival rebate season this year, the Khadi Board had a sales turnover of Rs.32 crore, Rs.55 crore more than last year.

Tamil Scholar and Siddha exponent made Siddha Board Chief

Hon'ble Chief Minister has appointed Thiru K.A.P. Viswanathan as Chairman of Siddha Board for a period of one year, considering his services to the development of the Siddha System.

Chief Minister's Gesture to handicapped Women

Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered that a 21 year old polio affected woman, N.S. Lalitha, be provided a job as Junior Assistant in the Madras Central Co-operative Bank.

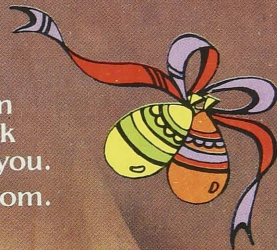
The woman, who was afflicted with the disease at the age of three, had done well in the apprenticeship training programme conducted by the bank. She had represented to the Chief Minister that she be given the job, relaxing rules, as she was handicapped. The Chief Minister sanctioned the appointment in appreciation of Lalitha's self-confidence and determination.

Chief Minister allocates Rs.48 lakh for Adi-Dravida ryots

Hon'ble Chief Minister has allocated Rs.48 lakh as 50 per cent subsidy for providing oil seeds, coconut saplings and pesticides to Adi-Dravidar agriculturists. The allotment, made under a special scheme, is for the year 1993-94.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

A new range added in
Chiffon, Polyester, Silk
and Cotton sarees for you.
Visit Co-optex showroom.



Co-optex
Handlooms

DIPR/Efficient

Tamil Arasu

Regd. No. M. 8676-A
Licence No. TN/MS(C)/PP-23

