



Tamil Arasu

Vol. 1

1st July 1970

Issue No. 1

Dear Reader,

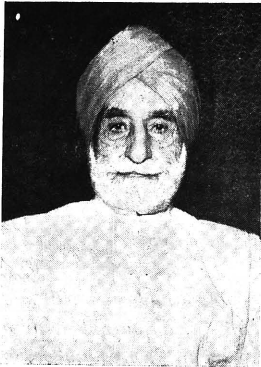
As you read this publication, you will not fail to notice that this is a journal with a difference. We had previously, a number of Government periodicals, brought out by various Departments, to highlight their specialised activities. We have integrated them, now, into one Journal, and that is TAMIL ARASU, which is before you. We are greatly indebted to our Chief Minister, who gave us the idea and the inspiration.

Our constant endeavour will be to improve on our performance, to bring out TAMIL ARASU in such a way that it appeals to you that you look forward to its publication every fortnight. We depend on you for its popularity, and we welcome you to be our critic, so that we can make the journal even more attractive.

To all those who gave messages, on the occasion of the first publication, who gave us blessing and support, our grateful thanks. To those who raise their eyebrows and raise the doubt, whether a Government publication can be interesting my request is—please wait and see.

EDITOR
Tamil Arasu

16th June 1970



A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

I am glad to know that the Government of Tamil Nadu proposes to bring out from First of July 1970 its official organ—a fortnightly entitled “Tamil Arasu”—in place of many journals coming out from various departments.

This is a step in the right direction as it will focus public attention on all the activities of the Government in different spheres, particularly of development programmes. I do hope that the new fortnightly will have a wide circulation and secure public support and encouragement for all beneficial measures of Government.

I wish the journal every success.

UJJAL SINGH
Governor of Tamil Nadu.



To enthuse hard work ...

'Tamil Arasu' will reach the Tamils all over the country and abroad. It is a chronicle of all that the Government of Tamil Nadu by dint of its ceaseless and strenuous endeavours, has achieved in various fields.

It is a compendium of periodicals issued by various departments. Each issue will meet you and greet you every fortnight, with articles, thought-stimulating stories and poems — all in the best of literary traditions and well illustrated. Unfailingly, the 'Tamil Arasu' will -

*enthuse hard work,
solace the weary,
exhilarate the feeling and
strengthen resolve.*

The Information Department has fulfilled my ambition of seeing a Government publication as full of colour as content, and as replete in details as breadth of outlook.

The first issue is in your hands, but I am in far off lands—But this I promise: On return I shall not fail to add my contribution to the scintillating fare provided in 'Tamil Arasu' journal.

Your blessings are reverberating in my ears and they find a happy echo in my heart - with justifiable pride. Long live 'Tamil Arasu'!

*Madras-9, }
27-6-1970 }*

*M. Karunanidhi
Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu.*



A HAPPY COINCIDENCE

It is a happy coincidence that the Journal TAMIL ARASU is making its appearance during the UNESCO Education year.

The long-felt need is the proper liaison between the Government and the people. I am sure that the TAMIL ARASU will prove a very good medium, to fulfill this need. The journal should contain instructive articles not only about our State but about our country and also of the world.

In these days of quick communication we cannot afford to be isolated.

I hope that this journal will be found useful not only for the general public but also the students of schools and colleges.

V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN
Minister for Education and Health.



PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW

I am glad to note that TAMIL ARASU is to be released on the First of July as the Official organ of the State Government.

The public has a right to know how the Government spends the public money on various welfare projects, though the Finance Department will dutifully play its role as the watch-dog of all the expenditure incurred by all the departments.

I am sure that the journal will contain articles on this aspect so that the public will be posted with the correct picture and will be in a position to know what their Government is doing.

I wish TAMIL ARASU all success.

K. A. MATHIALAGAN
Minister for Finance.



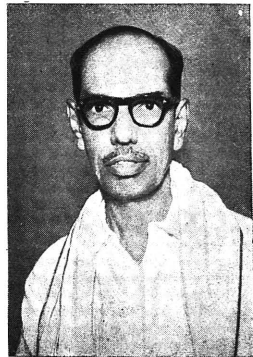
GREEN REVOLUTION A GREAT SUCCESS

I am happy that the Government has integrated all their publications into a single one TAMIL ARASU.

Our State Tamil Nadu has made rapid strides in agriculture. The Green Revolution was very successful and that enabled us to tide over the food situation. The achievements in the field of Agriculture and Harijan Welfare are many and the pity is that the public are not aware of all our achievements. It will be the responsibility of TAMIL ARASU to make these facts known to the general public, so that it will be easier for the public to assess what the Government have done for the welfare of the common man.

SATHYAVANI MUTHU

Minister for Agriculture and Harijan Welfare.

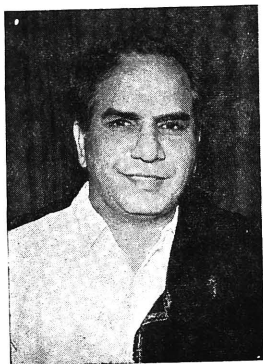


A BETTER DEAL FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

The Tamil Nadu Government's eagerness to help the Backward Classes can be seen in the fact that a separate Department has been created to look into their grievances and concentrate on the progress of backward people. The Government has decided to award scholarships to backward class students who obtain 45 to 50 per cent of marks and accord several other such concessions. The Government has also appointed a commission to study the grievances of the backward classes and it may be assured that all possible efforts would be taken for the uplift of these people. I wish that this journal TAMIL ARASU would acquaint the people with the steps taken by the Government in bringing forward the backward classes.

N. V. NATARAJAN

Minister for Backward Classes.



SELF SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

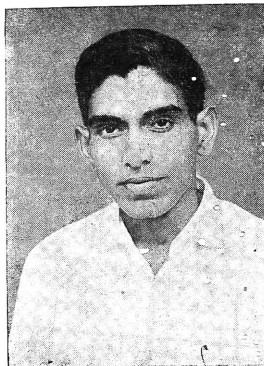
Tamil Nadu, has become self-sufficient in food production today, thanks to the various measures taken by the Government.

The farmers and the public should be up-to-date in their knowledge of the latest devices and techniques to be adopted in the agricultural field to keep up the tempo.

To impart such information and publicise the activities of the Government, a Journal is the best medium. And in this regard, the 'Tamil Arasu' which will highlight the activities of the Government, I hope, will be of value to all the sections of the people.

P. U. SHUNMUGAM

Minister for Food.



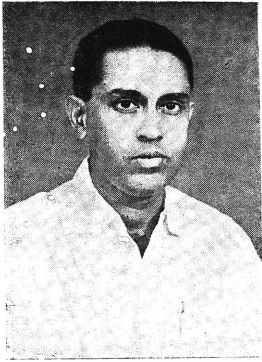
A LEAP FORWARD

A State which had no industry worth its name some two and a half decades ago today ranks third in industrial development. Tamil Nadu was able to take such a big leap forward because of the practical approach of the Government in the field. With such a helping hand from the Government the entrepreneurs have fully co-operated in accelerating the pace of the industrial development of the State.

But I feel that the public have not been able to know the various facilities provided by the Government for the development of industries big and small. I am, therefore, happy to learn that a fortnightly entitled 'Tamil Arasu' is to be brought out to highlight the activities of the Government. I hope that this journal will help the people to know the achievements of the present Government especially in the field of industrial development. My best wishes to the Journal.

S. MADHAVAN

Minister for Industries.



WE HAVE A HOARY PAST

From the early times Tamil Nadu has been noted for many irrigation works and the Cholas especially distinguished themselves by building irrigation system which converted many dry areas into green fields. The present Government is fully aware of the fact that self-sufficiency in food-grains could be achieved only by building irrigation projects. The Government has undertaken many projects like the Cauvery Delta modernisation scheme with the help of the World Bank, the Veeranam Project and the Cooum Scheme. I hope TAMIL ARASU will high-light the Government's achievements in this important sphere and help to obtain popular appreciation which would give fresh incentive to achieve more progress.

S. J. SADIQ PASHA
Minister for Public Works.



FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE PEOPLE

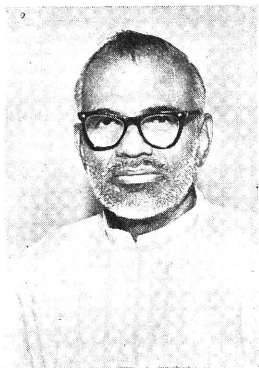
Tamil Nadu continues to be the seat of Knowledge and Wisdom from time immemorial. We have devoted our life out and out to work hard and uplift the downtrodden and oppressed people of Tamil Nadu.

After coming to power, under the undaunted and indomitable leadership of Anna, we ushered in major achievements which, as Anna said, could not be altered or changed in future.

With a view to publicise these progressive policies our Government is bringing a fortnightly journal TAMIL ARASU both in Tamil and English.

I solemnly hope that the journal will contain information about our deeds of the past, present and the future.

M. MUTHUSWAMY
Minister for Local Administration.



CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT ...

Co-operative movement has touched practically all the villages in Tamil Nadu and its ideologies should be clearly understood by the public through proper education and publicity.

This movement needs publicity especially among rural people. I hope and wish TAMIL ARASU will play a vital role in strengthening and spreading the co-operative movement.

St. PA. ADITANAR
Minister for Co-operation.

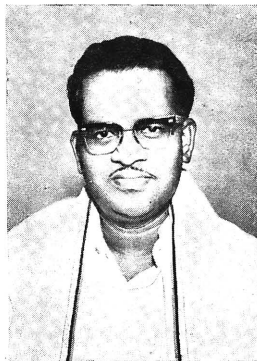


SHEET ANCHOR

I am very glad to know that a fortnightly entitled TAMIL ARASU is to be published by the Government of Tamil Nadu with a view to educate the public about the various activities of the Government.

Welfare of the people is the sheet anchor of the Government. The present Government under the able leadership of Kalaignar Karunanidhi spares no effort in serving the people. Housing for instance is one of the three necessities of life. Even with the meagre resources available Tamil Nadu stands first in the field of Housing. I am sure that the TAMIL ARASU will be able to help the people to know the earnest efforts taken by the Government in this regard. I wish all success to the Journal.

K. V. SUBBIAH
Minister for Religious Endowments.



FUNDAMENTALS OF PROGRESS

Electricity is fundamental to progress in agriculture and industry. It is indeed one of the basic measurements of economic growth and progress of society. The Government of Tamil Nadu has given top priority for extension of electricity even to remote villages. In fact the Government proposes to extend electricity to all villages before 1972. The journal *TAMIL ARASU* will publish from time to time various schemes designed and executed by the Government for ensuring the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu. I hope that the people of Tamil Nadu will welcome these measures and give their co-operation for the uplift of Tamil people.

O. P. RAMAN
Minister for Electricity.

CORDIAL LABOUR RELATIONS

Cordial Labour relations is essential for growth and progress of any society. Realising the vital need for ensuring good labour relations the Government of Tamil Nadu spared no efforts in this regard in the past and it will spare no efforts in future also. The amicable settlement of a series of labour disputes both in public and private sector is a standing testimony to the Government's earnest efforts in this regard. The journal *TAMIL ARASU* will serve to highlight the Government efforts in this field also besides other fields. I hope that people will read, appreciate and give their co-operation for government efforts for ushering in a welfare State.

K. VEZHAVENDAN
Minister for Labour.



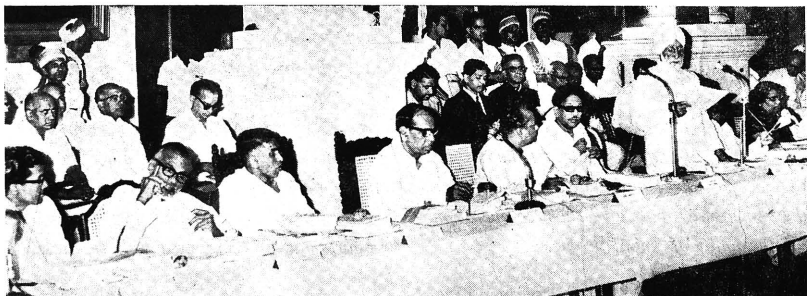
Bon Voyage to Chief Minister...

Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi is leaving Madras on First July 1970 on a tour of Europe and United Kingdom. His wife Thirumathi Dhayalu Karunanidhi is accompanying him in this tour. During his twenty-day tour abroad the Chief Minister will visit six countries viz Italy, Switzerland, France, West Germany, Holland and United Kingdom. He visits important world organisations like F.A.O and UNESCO. He will acquaint himself with the working of modern industrial undertakings like Phillips in Amsterdam (Holland) and a few others in West Germany and the United Kingdom.

During his stay in Italy he will pay a visit to Vatican to call on the Pope. In France, he will visit the historic Versailles and the famous Louvre Museum.

In West Germany he undertakes an extensive tour of its major cities viz., Munich, Cologne/Bonn, Frankfurt and Dusseldorf. The Chief Minister will spend six days in the United Kingdom before returning to Madras on 21st July 1970.

Thiru S. Venkitaramanan, Secretary Finance Department, Thiru M. Vaidyalingam, Private Secretary to Chief Minister and Dr. J. E. Abraham comprise the rest of Chief Minister's party in the tour.



To devise ways and means to tone up administration and improve law and order a conference of Collectors and Superintendents of Police was held at Rajaji Hall in the last week of June. Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh inaugurated the conference. Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi spoke, setting forth guide-lines for the officers.

This is

TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu, which is one of the most progressive States in the Indian Union, occupies geographically a prominent place in the Southern Peninsula. It is a geographically contiguous and compact area. It is rhombus shaped and forms the southernmost part of the peninsula. It has the Bay of Bengal on the East, the Arabian Sea on the West and the Indian Ocean on the South. It has a long and uninterrupted coast line, which is nearly 998 kilometres (620 miles) in length. This coast line, which is predominantly on the East is known as the Coromandel (Cholamandalam) Coast. It is remarkably straight with well-formed beaches. The beautiful Marina in the City of Madras is considered to be the second best beach in the whole world. There are also tiny coral islands between the main land and the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait in the south-eastern part of the State. On those islands, the fishing industry flourishes. Tamil Nadu is bounded on the North by the States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, on the East by the Bay of Bengal, on the South by the Indian Ocean and on the West by the Kerala State.

The General Scene of Beauty and Grandeur :

Tamil Nadu is rich in scenic grandeur. The general landscape in Tamil Nadu is beautiful and attractive. It is a bright picture of

Nature's tropical charm. The inspiring temple-dotted landscape with a grandeur of its own, the refreshing scenes of the groves and groves of gracefully swaying coconut and palmyra palms and the glistening verdure of rich paddy fields, the calm villages and the busy towns and cities bustling with commercial and industrial activities will all linger in the onlooker's memory for a long time.

The Geological Antiquity:

Tamil Nadu is ancient. According to geological standards, the land of Tamil Nadu is considered to be of great antiquity. The geologists hold that the Deccan and South India form the oldest part of the Indian sub-continent.

The Natural Divisions:

The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu is 129,900.6 square kilometres (50,154.7 square miles) according to the figures of the Survey and Land Records Department of the State Government. The total rural area is 124,678.7 square kilometres and the total urban area is 5,221.9 square kilometres. Nature has divided Tamil Nadu into two natural divisions. Parallel to the coast and gradually rising away from it is a broad strip of plain country, which is made up of the Coromandal Plains comprising the Chingleput, the South Arcot and the North Arcot Districts, the alluvial plains of the Cauvery delta

extending all over the Thanjavur District and part of the Tiruchirappalli District and the dry southern plains in the Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts and part of the Tirunelveli District. This coastal plain is backed by a chain of low flat-topped hills, the Eastern Ghats. Between those hills and the Western Ghats lies a plateau, which rises westward. The average elevation of the plateau is 1,000 feet. The Cauvery valley divides the plateau into two parts—one comprising most of the Salem District and part of the North Arcot District and the other comprising most of the Coimbatore District.

Hills and Mountains:

The Mighty Western Ghats which form a remarkably continuous chain of mountain ranges constitute a natural boundary between the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The average height is about 4,000 feet and the narrow mountainous strip is broken up near Palghat and Shencottah by gaps. The Anaimudi peak which rises to a height of 8,837 feet above sea level in the Anamalai Hills is the highest peak in the Southern Peninsula. The Doddabetta (8,650 feet) in the Nilgiris District comes next.

The Eastern Ghats are in the form of detached, isolated hills like the Javadis, the Shevaroyes, the Kalrayan, etc. In the Nilgiris District, the Eastern Ghats meets the Western Ghats in a knot.

Cauvery has indeed dominated the life and thought of successive generation of Tamils, and the villages and towns on its

The Rivers of Tamil Nadu:

Tamil Nadu has adequate water resources and is drained by a number of rivers. All the important rivers in Tamil Nadu have an easterly course from the Western Ghats and join the Bay of Bengal. They are all rain-fed. The Palar, the Cheyyar and the Ponnaiyar are the three notable rivers in the north. But they are not perennial.

The Cauvery river which is the largest of the rivers of Tamil Nadu flows cutting across the centre of the State. It is fed by both monsoons and is practically perennial. Along with its tributaries, the Bhavani and the Amaravathi, it is the most important source of canal irrigation in the State. The fertilising waters of the river Cauvery carried through a number of rivers, streams and canals, irrigate thousands of acres of rice-producing land. This river has indeed dominated the life and thought of successive generations of Tamils and the villages and towns on its prosperous banks have been the unending nurseries of soldiers and statesmen, scholars and poets, scientists and artists, musicians and saints.

South of the river Cauvery, there are three important rivers—the Vaippar, the Vaigai and the Tambraparni. The river Tambraparni is perennial and is a good source of canal irrigation. Apart from the above, there are also several other smaller and less important rivers in Tamil Nadu.

Agreeable Climate and Rainfall:

Tamil Nadu has an agreeable climate right through the year. Tamil Nadu is essentially tropical in its climate and vegetation. The

tropical climate is, however, more equable than in North India—the summers are not as hot, nor the winters as cold. The maximum temperature is rarely above 43°C (110°F) and the minimum is seldom below 18°C (65°F). In its subdued tropical nature lies the greatest attraction of Tamil Nadu which is so different and so colourful.

The average rainfall in Tamil Nadu varies from area to area. It ranges from 25" to 75" a year. The mountainous regions, particularly the Nilgiris District receives the maximum rainfall which is mostly from the south-west monsoon. The Kanyakumari District also receives relatively high rainfall on account of precipitation during the two monsoon seasons as well as in summer. Of the remaining area, the Coromandel coast has the highest precipitation. It ranges from 40" to 50". The rainfall decreases westward in the plateau and southward along the coastal plain. The Coimbatore, the Ramana-nathapuram and the Tirunelveli Districts record the lowest rainfall.

Administrative Divisions:

Tamil Nadu is divided into 14 revenue districts for purposes of administration. They are the Chingleput, the Coimbatore, the Dharmapuri, the Kanyakumari, the Madras (City), the Madurai, the Nilgiris, the North Arcot, the Ramana-nathapuram, the Salem, the South Arcot, the Thanjavur, the Tiruchirapalli and the Tirunelveli Districts.

Places of Interest: Rich fare for the Tourists:

Tamil Nadu has something special to offer to everyone. There are two fine hill stations in Tamil Nadu,

where nature blossoms forth into a wild and breath-taking beauty. They are Ootacamund and Kodai-kanal. Near Ootacamund is the famous Mudumalai Game Sanctuary. The Madras City which has been described by Jawaharlal Nehru as "the cultural gateway" to the South", offers all the comforts of a metropolitan city. From the City, one can also comfortably visit historical places like Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram and the exhilarating Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary. As one goes further South, there are the charming towns of Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Madurai. Near Tiruchirapalli is the island of Srirangam which contains one of South India's biggest temples. The temple and its precincts themselves form a township. In Thanjavur is the well-known Siva temple of the 11th century A.D. The spire of the temple is considered to be a masterpiece of workmanship. In Madurai is the great Meenakshi Temple with its imposing *mandapan* (hall) of thousand pillars. In the Tirunelveli District is the invigorating Courtallam Falls. Nor is this all. There are many more places of architectural, historical and other tourist interests. There are also many places with quaint local legends. Indeed, every nook and corner of Tamil Nadu can offer a rich and variegated field for the tourist-explorer.

The People:

Tamil Nadu in remote times is supposed to have been a part of the submerged continent of Lemuria which is claimed to be the very cradle of the human race. There are positive evidences which show that Tamil Nadu must have been one of the earliest habitats of man-

prosperous banks have been the unfailing nurseries of soldiers and statesmen, scholars and poets, scientists and artists, musicians and saints.

kind. It has a hoary antiquity of about 300,000 years. There are archaeological evidences which reveal the continuity of civilized life in Tamil Nadu ever since the palaeolithic period. Tamil Nadu is full of rich archaeological treasures. There is almost a continuous chain of relics which illustrates the activities and achievements of our ancient forefathers who lived in the dim past. They (the relics) show that Tamil Nadu was definitely among the richest havens of the Early Man. The discoveries of Robert Bruce Foote, the Father of Indian Prehistory and his colleague William King have shown that the Palaeolithic Man had been around Madras. In the Tirunelveli District, microlithic tools have been discovered and they show that the successor of the Palaeolithic Man, viz., the Mesolithic Man lived in that area. There are also traces in different parts of Tamil Nadu of the Neolithic Man. There are also evidences relating to the other stages in the evolutionary history of Man. They all show that the antiquity of human life in Tamil Nadu definitely goes back about 300,000 years, if not more.

India has been described as an "ethnological museum." The same description is also equally true of Tamil Nadu in a restricted sense. In the racial texture of Tamil Nadu there is a blending of elements like the Negroid, the Proto-Australoid, the Proto-Mediterranean, the Alpine, the Armenoid and the Nordic.

There are manifold views regarding the origin of the Tamil people. It will not be possible to enumerate all of them in the brief compass of

this article. It is also not easy to answer the question as to whether the Tamils were the descendants of the neolithic people or were immigrants into the South India from abroad. There are scholars who strongly hold that the Tamils are the autochthonous children of the soil. Whatever may be the various thesis about the question, the fact remains that Tamil Nadu was from times immemorial inhabited by a race of people who spoke the Tamil language and belonged to the Dravidian family. The original name for the Dravidian family is held to be Tamulic. According to historians the earliest civilized people of the country were the Dravidians. Sir Herbert Risley in his book *People of India*, observes that the Dravidian race is the most primitive of the Indian people and occupies the oldest geological formation in India. The culture and civilization of the early Dravidians have been held to be very ancient and advanced. The city civilization of the Sind and the Punjab and other parts of India appears to be Dravidian. The Dravidians of Tamil Nadu mixed a great deal with the Indo-Aryans from North India, and gradually their cultures fused together in a fine blending. Thus, the Tamils of to-day are the proud descendants of an early people who possessed a considerably rich culture and a highly advanced stage of civilization.

The People To-day:

To-day, according to the Census of 1961 there are 33,686,953 persons in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu accounts for 7.67 per cent of the Country's population. It ranks

sixth in order of population among the States and the Union territories in the Indian Union.

There are 992 females for every 1,000 males in Tamil Nadu. A look at the age structure of the population of the State reveals that from the point of view of numbers, the age-group 0-14 leads, closely followed by the age-group 15-34. Those two categories together constitute roughly 71 per cent of the total population of Tamil Nadu. The average density of population of the State is 672 persons per square mile. The corresponding figure for India is 358 and those relating to the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore are 339 and 319 respectively. Next to Kerala and West Bengal, Tamil Nadu is the most densely populated State in the whole country. In Tamil Nadu, excluding the Madras City which records the highest density of 35,339 persons per square mile, the Kanyakumari District records a high density of 1,544 persons per square mile, followed by Thanjavur, South Arcot and Chingleput Districts. The lowest density of population is found in the Nilgiris District.

The percentage increase of population of the State during the decade 1951-'61 (+11.85 per cent) is not high when compared to that of the Country as a whole, viz. +21.51.

In Tamil Nadu, nearly 73 per cent of the total population live in rural areas. There are 14,739 villages and 339 towns and cities in the State. The villages in Tamil Nadu are on the average, large. The total number of occupied residential houses in the State is 6,365,474.

In its subdued tropical nature lies the greatest attraction of Tamil Nadu which is so different and so colourful.

There has also been a steady progress of urban growth in the State. A study of the rural and urban population figures from 1901 to 1961 reveals that in every decade the percentage increase of the urban population has been greater than that of the rural population. Madras is the largest city in the State. There are other important towns in the State like Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Ootacamund, etc.

Nearly 31.4 percent of the State's population are literate and educated. The All India percentage of literacy is 24. 456 persons out of every 1000 persons in the State are workers. The working force is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. For obvious reasons, the majority of the workers belong to the agricultural classes. However, it is seen that considerable proportions of the population are also engaged in non-agricultural activities.

Language, Literature and Culture:

Tamil is the official language of the State. It is spoken by most of the people in Tamil Nadu. Other languages like Telugu, Malayalam, Kannadam and Urdu are also spoken by sections of the population in the State.

Tamil is one among the oldest

languages of the world and belongs to the Dravidian family of languages. It has preserved its pristine spirit. It stands by itself from the point of view of originality. It presents certain new literary type which are not found in Sanskrit and other languages. Though it has allowed the inclusion of the Sanskrit element to an extent, it has retained the purity of its Dravidian Vocabulary to a great extent. It has enriched itself without needless borrowing and has grown without suffering any great change. It has a remarkable vitality and resilience.

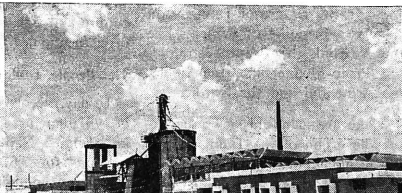
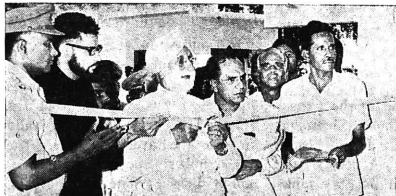
The Tamil literature goes back to many centuries before Christ. It is not possible to enumerate all the great literary works in the Tamil language. The *Sangam* literature is the earliest extant literature of the Tamils. Special mention may be made of the *Tholkappiyam*, the oldest extant Tamil grammar. The well-known *Thirukkural* is an ancient and outstanding Tamil classic. The *Kural* reflects the spirit of the Tamils in its truest form. It is the pride of Tamil Nadu and the crowning glory of its culture. Then there are the immortal epics like the *Sillappathikaram* and the *Manimekalai*. There are also the soul inspiring devotional hymns of the Saiva and Vaishnava saints and a

rich mass of narrative and didactic literature. The work of the great poets, Kamban and Villiputhur Alwar are well known. In recent years, the poems of Ramalinga Swamigal, Subramania Bharathiar and Bharathidasan have begun a new epoch in Tamil literature. With new styles adopted by modern writers' modern Tamil is, undergoing a mighty renaissance.

All through the centuries the Tamils have contributed greatly to the cultural heritage of the Country. Their inspiring spirit has found ample expression in architecture, sculpture, painting, dance and music. The Tamils have maintained contacts and harmonious relations with different countries in the Indian subcontinent and abroad from very ancient times. All through the successive historical periods, the key-note of the Tamil culture has been the universal outlook and hospitality of the Tamils. They have rightly for their maxim, the saying "Yadum ure; Yavarum kelir". ('Every country is 'my country; every man is my kinsman').

This article was written by Thiru D. Natarajan who is State Editor - in - charge of District Gazetteers Published by Government of Tamil Nadu

Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh commissioned a Modern Rice Mill at Cheyyar recently under Co-operative Sector. Food Minister Thiru P. U. Shanmugam is with the Governor.



STATE'S FIRST PUBLIC SECTOR CEMENT PLANT COMMISSIONED

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the "Tamil Nad Cements", the State's first public sector Cement Plant, on 14th June, 1970 at Alangulam near Rajapalayam. Located at Alangulam in Ramanathapuram District, the Rs. 6.77 crore Tamil Nad Cements is a unit of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation. The plant has a rated capacity of four lakh tonnes per annum and the portland grey cement manufactured by this plant meets the stringent Indian Standards specifications. Marketed under the brand name ARASU, the cement from this factory has also been tested at the National Test House and found to be of sound quality. The factory's marketing zone is the entire Tamilnadu and Kerala and certain areas of Mysore and Andhra.

Project Cost:

The broad break up of the estimated Capital Cost of the Project i.e. Rs. 6.77 Crores is as follows:

	Rs. in crores
Machinery	4.01
Civil & Electrical works	1.97
Railway siding	0.41
Land	0.20
Miscellaneous Assets	0.18
Total	6.77

A total extent of about 2,200 acres has been acquired for the Project, 175 acres for the Railway Siding, 300 acres for the Factory and Colony and 1,725 acres for the Quarries.

Raw Materials:

Limestone reserves lying within a radius of 16 km. around the Factory Site, prospected and proved by the State Geology Department to a depth of 20 metres are expected to total about 23 million tonnes which should last for over 30 years. Required Clay is available in the Quarry and Factory areas and mining lease for Laterite in Kalanivalal near Karaikudi and for Gypsum in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts has been applied for. Laterite is being mined at Kalanivalal on temporary permits. Coal is being procured from Singareni, Madhya Pradesh and Bengal. Gunny bags are being procured from Bengal.

Railway Siding:

The Railway Siding in metre gauge about 16 km. from Sivakasi Railway Station has been laid by the Southern Railway and opened to traffic.

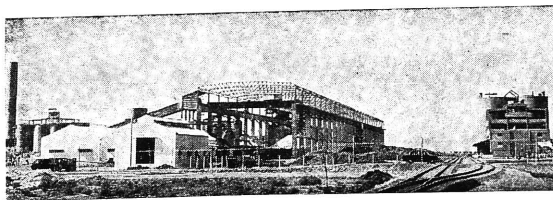
Machinery:

The installation work has been done on a turn-key basis through a comprehensive contract with M/s. KCP Ltd., Madras (who sub-contracted the electrical part to M/s. SIEMENS INDIA LIMITED) for the supply, transport, storage, erection and commissioning of the Plant which is mostly of indigenous make except for imported motors, bearings, etc. of the value of about Rs. 1 crore against the total value of machinery of about Rs. 4 crores.

Cement from Tamilnad find markets abroad:

The installed capacity of cement industry in Tamil Nadu is 43 percent of that of Southern Region and 14.5 per cent of all-India capacity. The installed capacity in Southern Region is 33 percent of the national production. As against the annual capacity of 22,39,071 tonnes, the annual consumption in Tamil Nadu in 1969 is only 12,00,004 tonnes, a little over 50 per cent of the production. Naturally, the despatches to the areas outside Tamil Nadu have ranged from 51 to 52 per cent.

In 1968-69, Tamil Nadu accounted for half of India's total export of cement and clinker. Action has already been initiated by the Cement

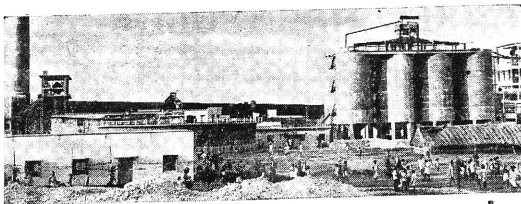


Chief Minister Commissioning the Alangulam Cement Factory. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian Minister for Education Presided

Controller and the State Trading Corporation to give more incentives and before long, Tamilnad Cements also hopes to enter the export market.

In his inaugural address, the Hon'ble Chief Minister referred to the surplus production of cement in the State and said that with the launching of the Fourth Five Year Plan, many new projects would come up in the State and that cement would be required in a large measure. In this connection he said that about Rs. 7 crores worth of cement would be utilised in the Rs. 22 crore Veeranam Scheme alone and that the Government proposed to spend nearly Rs. 13 crores for providing drinking water to villages, which also would require a large quantity of cement.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister dispelled fears that with the commissioning of the Alangulam factory, the Government might not draw its



An interior view of Alangulam Cement Factory

requirements from private manufacturers. He said that a major part of the Government's requirements of cement would be met from the Alangulam factory and the rest from private manufacturers.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also stressed the need for maintaining cordial relationship between the management and labour. This was a pre-requisite for the successful working of any industry particularly in the Public Sector, as there was

a general complaint that public sector industries were run on loss, he said. Commending the setting up of a joint consultative committee in the factory, he called upon labour to work for the welfare of the country and to imbibe national spirit.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister exhorted the officials of the factory to work in such a way as to dispel the usual criticism that public sector industries failed as a rule.

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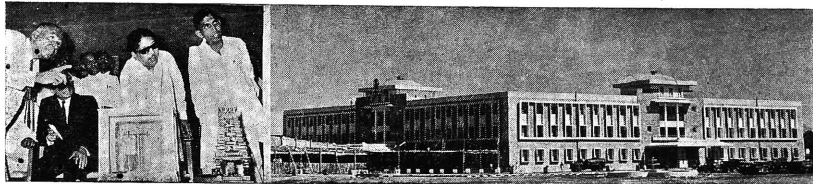
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New Court Buildings for Madurai



Rs. 35 lakh, Court Buildings were inaugurated at Madurai by the Chief Minister. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law looks on. Justice Thiru K. Veeraswamy, Chief Justice, presided over the function, which took place on 14th June 1970.

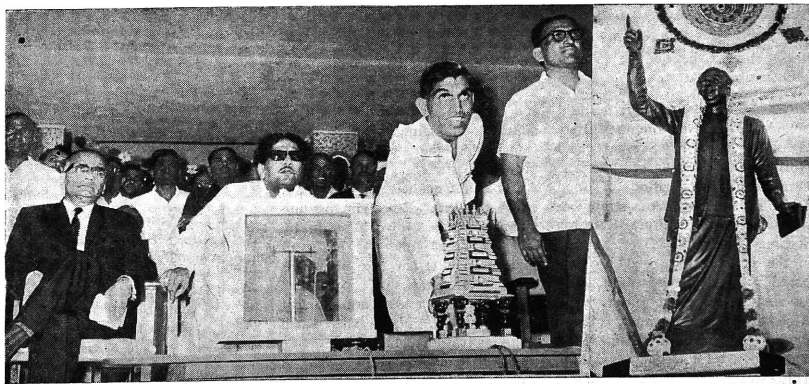
A long cherished desire of the people of Madurai, the seat of justice and scholarship from time immemorial, has been fulfilled by the Chief Minister, Kalaignar Karunanidhi, when he declared open the New Court Buildings, constructed on the Northern Banks of River Vaigai Madurai, at a cost of nearly 35 lakhs of rupees, on 14th June, 1970, under the presidency of Justice Thiru K. Veeraswamy, Chief Justice of Madras High Court. Simultaneously, the

statue of Dr. Anna, late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who was responsible for taking up the construction of the new court buildings at Madurai was unveiled by Law Minister, Thiru S. Madhavan, under the presidency of Justice Thiru P. R. Gokulakrishnan, Judge of Madras High Court.

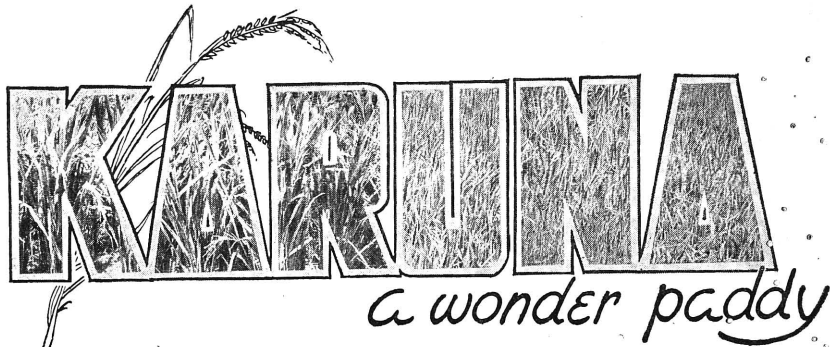
Foundation Stone Laid by Anna

After a clear representation of the adequate urge of a new building

to the twin Courts of Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts, the then Chief Minister Anna had agreed and acted quickly, to implement the big scheme. On 16th April 1967, he had laid the foundation stone of the proposed new Court building. The newly built big and beautiful building is located on the northern banks of the river Vaigai at Sengulam area, which covers 14 acres. Nearly 27 different courts are now housed in the three storeyed building.



A statue of Dr. C. N. Annadurai was unveiled by Law Minister Thiru S. Madhavan in the new Court Buildings Campus at Madurai. Aignar Anna, architect of Modern Tamil Nadu laid the foundation for the new Court Buildings when he was Chief Minister.



KARUNA

a wonder paddy

“ Old order changeth yielding place to new ”—

An Old saying—but still it holds good now.

In Agriculture the farming methods that are now being followed by cultivators have attained the present state of efficiency and improvement only through evolutions. Number of new paddy strains have been evolved. In Green Revolution the most potent variety with all good qualities will always be the victor over the other strains though they may have been good in the past.

ADT 27 is a reputed strain obtained by crossing the fine variety GEB. 24 (Kichili Samba) and Norin-8, a Japanese variety. During an acute period of food crisis in Tamil Nadu this strain was released from Agricultural Research Station, Aduthurai. More or less in the same period food problem posed a big challenge to the world as a whole when the International Rice Research Institute, Manila Philippines evolved a strain I.R. 8 and released for wider cultivation. This strain has recorded higher yield than most other strains. This was also introduced in Tamil Nadu

where it is being cultivated with the best results. Though I.R. 8 is a high yielding variety it was not quickly accepted by the ryots of Thanjavur District, the traditional paddy area due to its unsuitability to ill-drained soils, coarse grain, little longer duration than other Kuruvai strain and also due to the fear that the harvest may fall in raining period if cultivated in the normal season. Hence I.R. 8 the wonder Rice had its difficulty in spreading in Thanjavur Delta.

ADT. 27 was considered the best in the area because of its size of grain, shorter duration, fitting itself in the normal Kuruvai season and high yield. But it had the bad quality of lodging when in ears. Considering the disadvantages of both the strains viz. I.R. 8 and ADT. 27 immediate steps were taken by Agricultural Research Institute Coimbatore to evolve a strain by crossing I.R. 8 and ADT. 27 so that the new strain so evolved has only good qualities of both I.R. 8 and ADT. 27 such as non-lodging, short duration, good quality, small grain, potential to take higher dose of fertiliser, and yield more etc. A culture 11321 was obtained by the cross. It was tried and tested in Thanjavur district where it was

found suitable and then the status of strain was given to it. And it was christened as ‘KARUNA’ after the name of our beloved Chief Minister. Its qualities may be summed up as follows:—

- Kar or Karunai.
- Appreciable yield.
- Rice liked by all.
- Unique in qualities.
- Non lodging.
- Attains maturity earlier.

Last year four promising cultuges one from the Paddy Breeding Station Coimbatore (Karuna—11321) one from Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and two from All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project were tested in Thanjavur District in 120 centres. The details of trials are:

ADT. 27: Strain now under cultivation to serve as standard for comparison.

Cul. 11321 (KARUNA): Isolated at Coimbatore by the Paddy Specialist from the progenies of a cross between I.R. 8 and ADT. 27.

PADMA: High Yielding strain evolved at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. Developed from



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Bridge Railway Station,
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Press, Madras-7

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PROJECTS OF

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

This Corporation is setting up a Rs. 43 crore Fertilizer Project at Tuticorin in partnership with a private firm. As a first step towards the development of a steel industry in the State, preliminary work for the establishment of a Rs. 10 crore iron ore pelletisation plant has already been commenced. This project which aims at the production of pellets is being implemented by this Corporation. It has also taken steps to establish a large unit to produce soda ash, a product not being manufactured in the State now. The Corporation is actively pursuing proposals to set up a machine tool project, a sponge iron plant, a plant for the production of sodium hydro sulphite and an Ammonium Chloride Plant. Among the other important projects proposed to be established in the State, mention may be made of the Rs. 55 crore Stainless Steel Project in the joint sector for which Thiruvallur Dastur and Co., have been requested to revise the original project report prepared some years ago. The Corporation has a vital role to play in the industrial development of the State not only as a promoter of major industrial projects but also as a financing instrument.

Machinery Manufacture

Complete plants and heavy industrial machinery required by sugar and cement industries and steel plant and oil refineries are being manufactured in the State today. The State is the third largest producer of power trans-

formers in India. The State accounts for 28 percent of the total installed capacity in the country for the manufacture of electrical switch gears. The State also accounts for all percent of the total production of electric motors and one sixth of the total production of power driven pumps in India. Tamil Nadu is one of the leading states producing complete bicycles and bicycle parts in India. A large size unit situated on the out-skirts of Madras City alone now accounts for over 20 per cent of the output for the whole of India. The State occupies an important place in the manufacture of diesel engines, storage batteries, fans, cables, radio receivers etc.

Spectacular Progress of Small Scale Industries

The small scale industries in the State have recorded a spectacular progress. The State Government have played a crucial role in promoting the development of small industries. The Government of India have also been associating themselves with the development in this sector. From a mere Rs. 2.76 lakhs in the First Plan, the total outlay on small industries in the IIIrd Plan rose to Rs. 1,120 lakhs.

The Industries Minister has also pointed out that the industrial licensing policy of the Central Government was acting as an impediment to industrial development and that it needed revision in such a manner that the State Government would have more say in the choice and location of industries in the State.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF TAMIL NADU

Mettur which saw the beginning of the chemical industry in the State has been chosen by the Government for the establishment of a functional Industrial Estate for chemical industry.

In Chemical industry too, the state has made remarkable progress. The early exploitation of cheap hydel power in the thirties brought in its wake the establishment of the first chemical industry in the State. The first caustic soda plant in the State was established at Mettur. A number of units have come up in the State for the manufacture of a variety of chemical products and in some sectors, the contribution of the State forms a substantial percentage of the country's over all production. For instance, Tamil Nadu accounts for over one-third of the country's production of caustic soda. Tamil Nadu was the first and, until recently, the only State where stable bleaching powder was being produced. The advent of the products of the oil refinery has given a fillip to the further development of chemical industries.

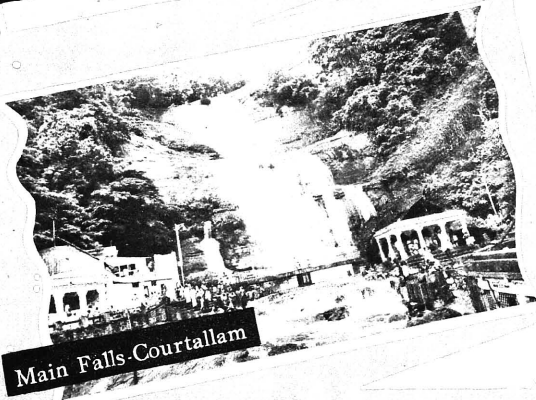
Other Industries

Consumer industries like sugar, cement and paper have made good progress. The 16 sugar factories in the State including the Co-operative Sugar Factories produce about 2.5 lakh tonnes per annum. At the end of 1968, the installed capacity of the six units in the cement industry amounted to 2.12 million tonnes per annum, constituting about 15 percent of the All India capacity. The production of paper and boards has been taken up on a large scale.

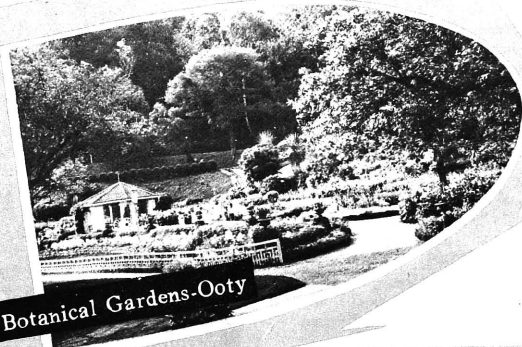
TOURIST Attractions in TAMIL NADU



Hogenekal Falls-Cauvery



Main Falls-Courtallam



Botanical Gardens-Ooty

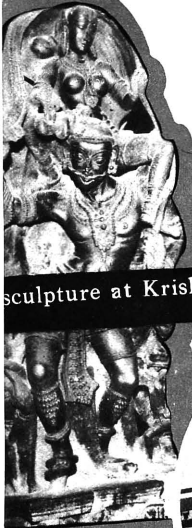
Tamil Nadu, the southern tip of the Indian Peninsula occupies an important place in the tourist map of India. Its rich cultural heritage, historical monuments, temples, hill stations, cataracts, sea side resorts, beaches etc. provide an endless allure to the visitor. At these spots unfold a wonderful world of charm and serenity.

The city of Madras, capital of the State and the fourth largest city in India is the gateway to this enchanting world of tourist spots in the State.

Kanchipuram
Varadaraja Perumal Temple



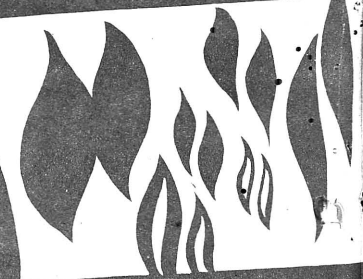
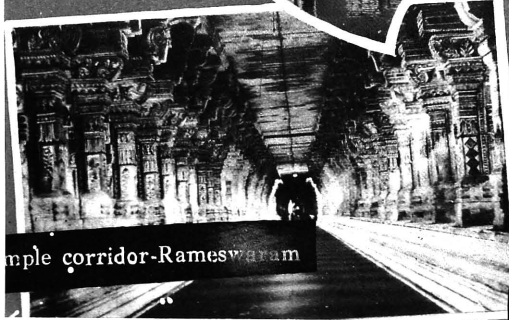
sculpture at Krishnapuram



Rock Fort-Tiruchirappalli



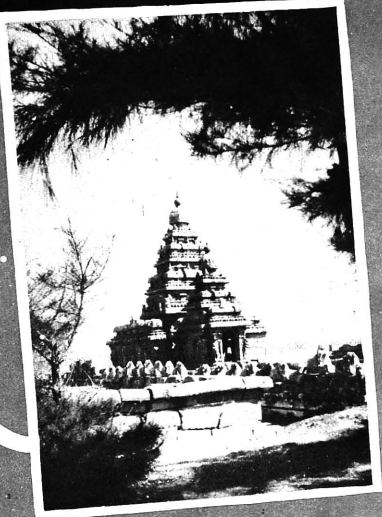
temple corridor-Rameswaram



Meenakshi Temple-Madurai



Shore Temple-Mamanap...



Tiruchendur Temple



Sculpture at Thenkasi

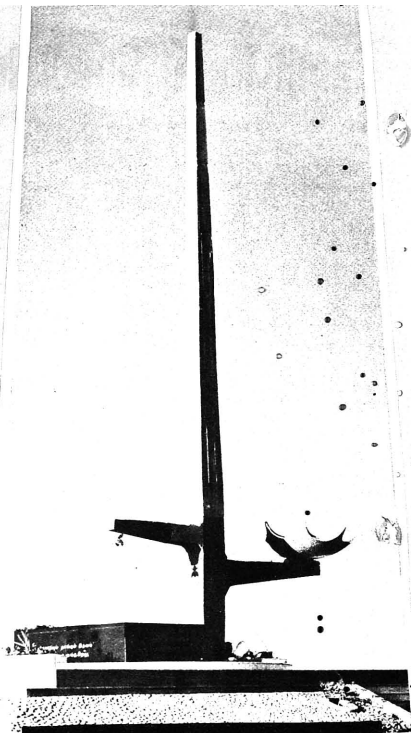




Mudumalai Game Sanctuary



South end of India-Kanyakumari



Anna Memorial-Marina



Bird Sanctuary

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation

Over the three Plan periods, the Government had set up a number of departmental workshops with the primary purpose of rendering service to industries and to serve as infrastructure for the growth of industry. The State Government formed a company called the "Madras State Small Industries Corporation" (now called as the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation) on 10th September, 1965 for the purpose of taking over these industrial units. This started functioning from 1st December, 1965.

Thanks to the various promotional measures taken by the Government, the number of registered small units rose from 3000 in 1961 to over 18,000 at the end of 1969. These cover a wide range of indus-

tries and products which were once considered to be beyond the competence of the small units are now being made in this sector.

The small industries have been assigned an important role in the industrial development of the State. In spite of the substantial progress made by the small industries, they still experience difficulties in securing scarce raw materials and finding markets for their products. The State Government have recently constituted a Small Industries Development Corporation to help the small units in securing raw materials, machinery and markets. The State Government have also decided to constitute a Small Scale Industries Board to advise and give information on the scope for starting small

industries in the State and marketing their products.

Tamil Nadu occupies an important place in the industrial map of India to-day with its broad-based industrial complex. There are indications of the recession having ended and a revival in the industrial activity. The State Government have succeeded in a large measure in attracting entrepreneurs from the various parts of the country.

The contribution of the Industries Sector to the total State Income rose from 12.65 percent in 1950-51 to 21.93 in 1968-69.

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Industrial Estates

Create New Enterprises

Perhaps the most important among the schemes for the development of small industries was the establishment of Industrial Estates in the State. Such estates provide on a rental basis good factory accommodation and other basic common amenities to groups of small entrepreneurs who would otherwise find it difficult to secure these facilities at a reasonable rate. In all 486 factory units have been constructed in 24 conventional estates and 452 units have been allotted and the subsidised rent collected from the occupants varies from 5 paise to 15 paise per square foot per mensem. Besides, such Estates are also being established at Hosur and Cuddalore.

Functional Industrial Estates

Besides the conventional Industrial estates, emphasis has been laid on Functional Industrial Estates for specific industries, in the establishment of which this state has been a pioneer. The establishment of Functional Estates would enable the grouping of such industries in one place to achieve organised development in the industry. Such estates for Leather goods and Leather processing at Madhavaram, for Ceramic industry at Vridhachalam and for Electrical goods at Kakkalur have all been established. Steps are being taken to establish such estates for Electronic industries, Food and Fruit-based industries, Instruments Industries and Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industries.

The Tamil Nadu Government proposes to set up a Functional

Industrial Estate for Electronics and also for Instrumentation in the technological campus at Adyar. The main idea of locating the estates in the technological campus is to make the best possible use of the facilities available in the technological institutions particularly the Indian Institute of Technology in the matter of providing Testing, Certification and Product Development facilities for which also laboratories will be set up by the State Government in the Estates.

WORKING GROUP FOR ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY

The Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted a working group for the development of Electronic Industries in the State. This Committee will prepare a list of electronic items for which definite scope exists in Tamil Nadu and schemes for their implementation and suggest measures for identifying the entrepreneurs for implementing them. The Committee will also suggest measures for the promotion and development of Electronic Industries in Tamil Nadu.

The Working Group has evolved a questionnaire for distribution to the industry, faculty etc. for eliciting their valued comments regarding the problems facing the development of Electronic Industries in the State.

The Working Group is expected to submit its report to the Government within the next three months after a thorough deliberation and discussion with the Industry, Faculty and others connected with Electronic Industries.

Ancillary Estates

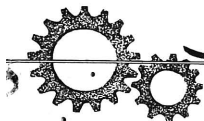
Estates to house small units which cater to the needs of large industries have also been established in the State. These are called Ancillary Estates. The Estate at Tiruverumbur houses units which cater to the needs of the Heavy Pressure Boiler Project. Another Estate at Vadalur feeds the ceramic complex. An estate to meet the requirements of Hindusthan Photo Films at Ootacamund is being set up.

Co-operative and Private Estates

With Government assistance, private bodies and co-operative institutions have also set up Industrial Estates. Five Co-operative estates and two private estates have come up in the state.

Industrial Areas

Besides the allocation of factory buildings on a rental basis, steps have also been taken to allot plots for locating industries. Under the scheme, large areas of land are acquired in suitable places in the State and they are developed and divided into well-laid out plots. These plots are conditionally assigned to large, medium and small industries on attractive terms for constructing their factory buildings and starting industries. This scheme has already been introduced in Ambattur, Guindy, Madurai and Mettur. Such plots will also be made available at Tiruchirappalli, Ranipet, Tiruvellore, Salem, Arkonam, Tuticorin and Manali.



Industrial Development in **TAMIL NADU**

In the course of the last two decades, Tamil Nadu has emerged as one of the leading industrialised states in the country, the rate of growth of development being nearly 8 per cent per annum. What is remarkable is that this development has taken place in spite of a number of adverse factors such as a small area, high density and rate of growth of population and conspicuous lack of raw material resources like minerals and fuels. In the 1950's the only industry of some importance in the State was textiles. Private capital was shy and was not forthcoming for investment in industry. It was under these circumstances that the Government took upon themselves the responsibility of playing a more active role in the State's industrial development.

The Central Sector

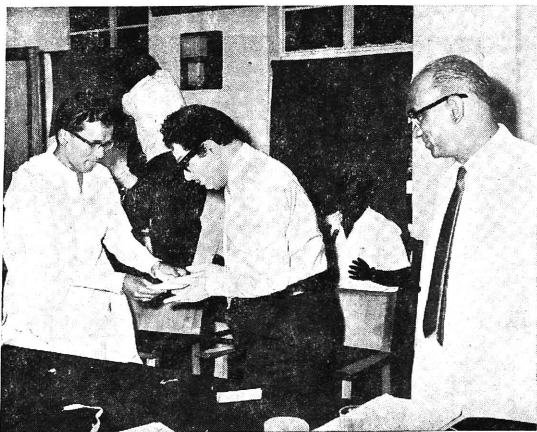
The Government of India with an investment of over Rs. 370 crores in their projects have played a crucial role in the industrial development of the State. These projects have largely been responsible for the generation of considerable industrial activity in the State. Among them, mention may be made of the giant Neyveli Lignite Corporation which meets over one-third of the total power requirements of the State. The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur meets the growing need for the improved types of railway coaches with better amenities. They Heavy Pressure Boiler Project at Tiruchirappalli, perhaps the largest mechanical engineering workshop in the State, specialises in the manufacture of

steam generators and boiler house equipment. The Small Arms Factory at Tiruchirappalli and the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi cater to the defence needs of the country.

Oil Refinery

The commissioning of the oil refinery at Manali has been an important event in the economic development of the State. The refinery ushers in an era of multi-pronged industrial activity not only in the State but in the entire southern region. The State Government had commissioned a survey to suggest

the lines on which new chemical industries could be set up in the State utilising the by-products of the oil refinery. The Engineers India who studied the feasibility of starting a Petro-chemical complex utilising the by-products of the refinery had recommended the establishment of a Rs. 200 crore project. The State Government have requested the British firm Imperial Chemical Industries to prepare a feasibility report for the location of the above petro-chemical complex near the refinery. The Petro-Chemical Committee appointed by the Tamil Nadu Govern-



Thiru O. P. Raman, Minister for Electricity presenting a cheque for Rs. 45,49,200 to Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for Small Savings in the 3rd week of June. The amount is contributed from out of the Electricity Board Employees' Provident Fund for investment in small savings. The Chairman of the Board Thiru P. R. Radhakrishnan looks on.

ment under the chairmanship of Thiru D. C. Kothari has also recommended that the State Government should finance a Rs. 35 crore naphtha cracker on its own as part of the petrochemical comple.

The State Government have already initiated action for the establishment of a number of medium sized projects in the Petrochemical field such as a nylon plant, a type cord plant and a plant to manufacture carbon black. The refinery has already attracted a number of private entrepreneurs and a Rs. 5 crore Nagpal Petro-chemical refining—project and a Rs. 10 crore Polyester fibre unit are the units coming up in the area. The State Government are acquiring a large extent of land near the refinery and the area is to be developed to meet the needs of the new industries that would be coming up there.

Salem Steel Plant

Perhaps the most important of the projects to be established in the State in the Public Sector is the Salem Steel Plant which has recently been approved by the Government of India for implementation during the Fourth Plan period. This project will pave the way for a further development of a variety of engineering industries in the State.

The State Government had till recently confined themselves to promotional activities and had left the initiative largely to the private sector. They have now begun to play a more active role in the State's industrial development. The State Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1965 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores for establishing, administering, promoting and financing large scale industrial undertakings. This Corporation has already taken up a

few projects for implementation particulars of which are given below:

Tamil Nad Cements at Alangulam

This is the State's first cement plant in the Public Sector and this has just been commissioned at Alangulam near Rajapalayam. The rated annual capacity of the plant is 4 lakh tonnes for the present. The total estimated capital outlay of the plant is Rs. 677 lakhs. The Portland Grey Cement produced by this plant satisfies the Indian Standard specification.

Pilot Cement Plant, Dalmiapuram

The Industries Department of this state took over a small capacity, shaft kiln, dry process cement plant from the Defence Department for development and further research and this was taken over by the Corporation on its formation.

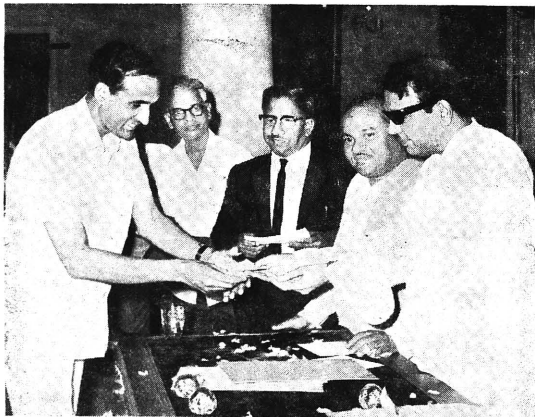
The main objectives of this plant are designing, research and experimentation rather than commercial production. The Corporation offers turn-key projects for shaft kiln plants of capacities 75 tonnes and 150 tonnes per day for manufacture of cement.

Continuous Steel Casting Plant, Arkonam

A continuous Steel Casting Plant with an initial annual capacity of 50,000 tonnes of steel billets is being established at Arkonam. The plant is estimated to cost Rs. 6.53 crores and is expected to be commissioned in 1971.

Co-operative Sector

The contribution of the co-operative sector to the industrial development of the State has also been commendable. There are 12 co-operative spinning mills and 6 co-operative sugar mills in the state.



Thiru Pothraj Thappar of Punjab receiving Tamil New year Day special prize of Rs. 10 lakhs under Tamil Nadu Raffles Scheme from Chief Minister Thiru. M. Karunanidhi. The function was held at Rajaji Hall in the third week of June and Finance Minister Thiru K. A. Mathialagan presided.

COOUM WILL BEAUTIFY MADRAS AND MARINA

The river Cooum is 41 miles long from Sattarai to sea. The catchment area of the river is 111.6 sq. miles. The average rainfall in the basin is 41" per year and the maximum flood discharge is 19,111 cusecs. Great floods have occurred in the years 1903, 1913, 1937, 1943 and 1966.

The Cooum swells during the North East monsoon. But once the monsoon is over, the flow in the river is reduced and a sand bar is formed in the mouth. To dispose off the floods in the river, the sand bar is initially cut open every year. The river then becomes tidal and continues to be so far about a month or two till the mouth gets again closed by the sand bar at the end of the North West monsoon. Since the flow in the river is not enough to keep the sand bar open, it will be necessary to resort to dredging for keeping mouth open throughout the year. The littoral drift in the sea is from south to north for about 8 months (March to October) and from North to South for about 4 months (November to February). The littoral drift at the Cooum mouth is about 2000 tons of sand, per day for about 4 lakhs c. ft. per day.

The sewage from some of the pumping stations of the Corporation have been connected to the storm water drains which finally drain into the Cooum and Buckingham Canal, which are inter-connected. The bad smell in the Cooum and Buckingham canal is mainly due to this influx of sewage. With the very limited quantity of water in the river, bad odour is felt by the citizens of Madras especially at

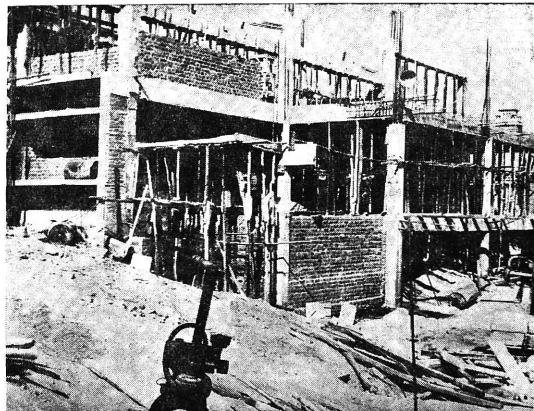
low water level during the summer. The Corporation of Madras have taken up the drainage schemes zone-wise. The execution of these drainage schemes will prevent the flow of sewage into the Buckingham canal and Cooum and thereby eradicate the foul smell. Along with the execution of these schemes, it is desirable, to make the Cooum river tidal, neat and clean within the City limits. A High Power Technical Committee constituted in 1958, drew up after investigation and model studies a comprehensive scheme for the development of the Cooum as a clean and tidal river.

The Committee had recommended construction of tidal weir at the cooum mouth with a leading channel 70 ft. width and with a bed level of 12.00 (to be maintained by dredging).

The Electricity Board have since

proposed to discharge 150 cusecs of the coolant waters from Ennore Thermal Plant into Buckingham Canal, and this would ultimately help flushing of the Cooum river which is inter-connected with Buckingham Canal in City limits. The weir, as recommended by the High Power Technical Committee, had to be therefore modified and it has been decided to have a regulator with gates and a jetty with sand pump to keep the canal free.

The cost of the scheme sanctioned by Government in July 1967 was estimated as Rs. 118.50 lakhs, consisting of Rs. 88.50 lakhs for works and Rs. 30 lakhs for rehabilitation of slum-dwellers; presently occupying the river margins. The works portion is divided into two stages. The I stage works cost Rs. 32 lakhs and the II stage works cost Rs. 56.50 lakhs. In the I stage, the regulator



A Swimming Pool under construction on the banks of Cooum off Marina.

COOUM YESTERDAY

THIS STAGNANT RIVER BREEDS MOSQUITOES AND DISEASE

YES, WE USE THIS RIVER AS OUR LAVATORY. SO WHAT?

WHAT A HORRID STENCH!

CLEAN UP THE COOUM, IMPOSSIBLE!

COOUM AS IT IS GOING TO BE

WHAT A WONDERFUL CHANGE!

Will Serve as Water way Not as Sewage Canal

at the mouth will be constructed with the leading channel to the sea and a sand pump with jetty be installed. In the II stage, the channelisation of the river upstream of Napier Bridge will be done along with provision of parks, lawns, pathways etc.

The sanction was accorded to the First stage Improvements in Rs. 32.00 lakhs; this has been technically sanctioned for Rs. 35.2 lakhs. The estimate contemplates the construction of works at the river mouth including a jetty and for dredging and disposal of dredged material at the estuary. The scheme was inaugurated by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai, on 19-9-1967.

Along with the Cooum Improvements, the improvements to Buckingham Canal are also being executed at a cost of Rs. 44.00 lakhs. The scheme provides for purchase of a sand pump for dredging Cooum mouth and excavators for Buckingham Canal; Constructions of a wharf at Chintadripet; Protection of the banks of South Buckingham Canal between M.3/0 and M.3/5; forming roads at No. d Wharf and shell wharf etc. The sand pump required for Cooum mouth will be purchased under the provision made under Buckingham Canal Improvements.

The improvements to Cooum river II stage have been approved by Government for Rs. 62.00 lakhs.

Sanction for rehabilitation of slum dwellers on Cooum river

margins has also been accorded by Government.

Under this sanction about 940 fire proof tenements are proposed to be constructed for the slum dwellers.

The progress of the various works under the three stages are as below:

I Stage Works

(1) *Construction of Regulator at the Cooum Mouth:* Cofferdam with steel sheet piles have been formed. 11 Nos. big wells (outer size 17' x 11') and 12 Nos. small wells (outer size 8'6" x 8'6") have been sunk upto an average level of -5.00. Further work is in progress.

Both right and left side embankments at Cooum mouth below Napier bridge have been formed and revetments on the inner slopes for the left and right banks have been completed. It is programmed to complete the work by the end

Twelve Million for Improvement Scheme

of April 1970 except the installation of Sand pump.

(2) The monoliths for the jetty have been sunk on the piles required for the jetty have also been cast.

(3) *Sand Pump:* The purchase order for the supply of a sand pump at a cost of Rs. 13.34 lakhs has

been placed to a Company. The expenditure so far incurred under the I stage work is Rs. 18.23 lakhs. The grant proposed for the I stage works, during 1969-70 is Rs. 23.76 lakhs and works have been so arranged that the entire grant is spent in full.

II Stage Works:

(1) The excavation of the inner channel from Chetput Railway Bridge to Commander in-Chief Bridge for a length of 2 miles and 3 furlong is in progress, manufacture of slabs for lining is also in progress.

(2) The channelisation work for one mile length has been taken up and the work is in progress.

III Stage Works:

Construction of tenements: The total number of families to be rehabilitated as per the enumeration of State Housing Board conducted during 1967-68 was 1935. But on verification by this Department it is found only 941 families are to be rehabilitated for carrying out the actual improvements.

The places proposed for rehabilitation of the slum dwellers are:

	<i>No. of Families</i>
1. Opposite to Chintadripet High School	242
2. Rear of Cemenry (near Stanly Viaduct)	60
3. Perambur area	486
4. Rear of Arun Hotel	153
	941

(Continued on Page 40)

A Brigade to Usher in Prosperity

The Prosperity Brigade Scheme was launched with the avowed objective of creating a new social awakening among the masses in order to arouse the spirit of public service which would go a long way in eradicating social and other evils. The object is to kindle a fervour which will rouse the society as a whole and evoke from everyone his contribution towards the shaping of a new social order. The Prosperity Brigade has been in existence for more than two years. It has become a part and parcel of developmental wing utilising the potential man power which was all along kept idle and unutilised. The Scheme has not only accelerated the developmental activities of the State but has also instilled in the minds of the common man, a sense of participation in the Nation's onward march, a spirit of self denial and social service.

The Tamil Nadu at present has been divided into the following administrative units for implementing the Prosperity Brigade Scheme:

1. Nadu ... (State)
2. Mandalam ... (District)
3. Kottam ... (Division)
4. Kootram ... (Block)
5. Oor ... (Village)

For the successful working of the Prosperity Brigade advisory boards have been constituted at all levels.

There are 40,000 volunteers in this State at present. Among the volunteers, there are lawyers, Doctors and Engineers apart from men of other vocation. The Brigade has grown in its stature and size, spreading its activities in all spheres of the society.

The number of works undertaken and completed for the period from 1-10-68 to 31-12-69 are given below:

1. Construction of Schools	°481
2. Link Roads	237
3. Desilting of canals, tanks etc.	537
4. White washing of Schools	6534
5. Vegetable gardening	2185
6. Other works (Fixing name Board, Thiruvalluvar portrait and his couplets, Street Cleaning etc.)	8121

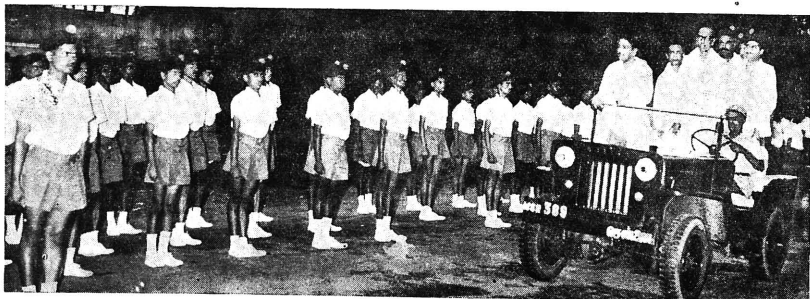
The value of the work done is Rs. 33 lakhs as against the actual Government expenditure of Rs. 11 lakhs only.

Among other works, there are a few items which deserve special mention.

- (i) Eight mile road was formed in a day in the Kottur Panchayat Union Thanjavur District by the local people and Prosperity Brigade volunteers number

(Continued on Page 43)

Chief Minister with Minister for Backward classes and Thiru Neela Narayanan inspecting parade by trainees.





Anna - his economic ideas

PROF. T. SABAPATHY, *Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.*

The late lamented Chief Minister, beloved Anna was not merely an individual but a dynamic institution shedding light and lustre on multifarious aspects and activities of Tamil Nadu. He was a great organizer and a powerful orator, scholar and savant, refined politician and 'fas-maturing statesman,' a crusader for social justice, an extremist among moderates and a moderate among extremists, a confirmed socialist and a dignified democrat, courteous and considerate leader with a compelling personality and commendable simplicity and humility.

An attempt has been made to assess the influence and impact of his economic ideas.

Pachaiyappa's College has a long and ever-increasing line of *alumni* to her credit. Anna was the foremost among them. He studied in the Pachaiyappa's College from 1928 to 1933 which was the formative period of his economic ideas. He was Secretary of the College Union in 1931-'32 and Chairman of the Economics Association in 1932-'33. "As a student of the Economics Honours Class, he won golden opinions from all his Professors. His motto was *labor omnia vincit* (labour overcomes all obstacles)". His Professor of Economics observed, "Thirty six years ago, I happened to be one of the judges in a competition. A smartly dressed and in the western style too, there appeared a young man who so impressed all the judges that he knocked away the prize. That is young Annadurai and I was happy

that he had taken Economics Honours. But during the two years in the college after I joined, I found him knocking away all the prizes in the college". Thus he was the brilliant student and laid the foundations of that vast store of Knowledge spending most of the time in the college library. "He was often found reading Fabian Literature on Socialism, Marx's Capital, Lenin's writings and speeches, Gibbon's History, Webb's Industrial Democracy, novels of Bernard Shaw, and Galsworthy", Shelley and Byron, Keats and Coleridge, Emerson and Bacon were not foreign to him. They were as familiar to him as was Thiruvalluvar.

Anna's economic ideas and ideology, philosophy and doctrine, programmes and policies can be garnered from his earliest article on "Moscow Mob Prade" in the college magazine to his last article written to Thambi in Kanchi on the eve of Pongal (January 1969) before his death. During the interregnum of nearly four decades, his economic ideas were expressed in the short stories, novel, dramas and cinemas, his Marathon speeches in colleges and party conferences. Both his liquid, limpid and eloquent Tamil speeches in the Madras Legislative Assembly during 1957-'62 and 1967-'68; and his fluent and effective English speeches in the Rajya Sabha during 1962-'67 bear ample testimony to his economic ideas and social reform. Both in nature and texture Anna was not abstract and theoretical; he was analytical, practical and pragmatic

with his crystallised and clear-eyed ideas.

He had lofty compassion for the masses of low paid "unshorn chins and fustian jackets", (who had been left outside the gates of the social hierarchy). Anna identified him as the average man and described, that "he seems incredible but represents two thirds of mankind. He lives in a hut. He cannot read or write. His energy is sapped by disease. He labours upto 15 hours a day. He works on land he does not own. He and his family are usually hungry. He dies young. But he still has hopes for children that they will be strong and healthy; will be able to read and write; will know individual freedom in a peaceful world". Needless to state that Anna spent all his time and energy for the economic uplift of the average man. He believed that socialism alone will deliver the goods and had great admiration for socialist thinkers and writers.

In all intricate issues and complex problems of economics, he had the mastery of the subject, clarity of thought, felicity of expression. It may be stated that Anna as an economist possessed all the qualities of D. H. Robertson of Cambridge University—"the sequence and linking of ideas, the warning when a stiff hurdle lies ahead, the clinching summary, the illuminating image or fable, the sheer lucidity of exposition, the contagious liveliness, all combine to ensure that they are not a collection of words and phrases, but a system of living and mutually cross-fertilizing ideas."

Socialism Explained

Anna expounds, "Socialism, I should say, is not merely one amongst the many patterns of economic activity—it is as much a faith as it is a system. It demands, not the head alone, but more especially, the heart. It is sustained not by the charts and graphs alone, but by sincerity and the spirit of a missionary. It is not bookish. It is born out of the notes of warning issued from the proper section—the groans of the down-trodden". Commenting on the policy of Congress, he observed in the Rajya Saba, "Socialism is not mere welfare because socialism is something other than guaranteeing welfare. It works out to create equality. I am aware according to Prof. Laski, that equality is not identity of treatment, but affording equal opportunities for all. In India, I would say that the interpretation given to socialism and the implementation of socialism are not leading us towards socialism. As Galbraith called it is 'post-office socialism'."

Duty, dignity and discipline

He always advocated scientific and national socialism on the foundation of democracy, decency, duty, dignity and discipline. He preached for an egalitarian society and believed in Thiruvalluvar's saying which he often repeated Chap. 33 Kural 322.

"Let those that need partake your meal;
guard everything that lives;
This the chief and sum of lore that
hoarded wisdom gives"

(G. U. Pope)

Not only he believed in creating an egalitarian society but preached for an educated society. Education is essential for good life and knowledge is the engine of economic

growth. Like Lynden Johnson, the former American President, Anna thought that education is the main spring of man's only hope. It is the imperative of a universal and lasting peace. It is the key that unlocks progress in the struggle against hunger and want and injustice wherever they may exist on earth. Anna desired to provide ample opportunities for all to secure education for he always had abundant faith in

"Learning is excellence of wealth
that none destroy;

To man nought else affords
validity of joy"

(Kural 400)

Learning is the true imperishable riches; all other things are not riches. Learning is the road to accumulate riches and the way to economic progress. Anna stated in public meetings, during the last two years, that he had allocated more than 25% of the revenues of Tamil Nadu for educational development although he had desired to spend more. For education will demolish the privileges of castes and classes and will offer equality of opportunity to enjoy better and fuller life.

Planning

Let us listen to Anna's views on this problem. "I am all for planning and all for the public sector. . . . Planning should be done more in accordance with the tastes and desires of the people. Only then will our Plans yield better results. The Plan should be formulated in the villages, then in the State Capital and in the final stage in the Centre. Only the States could co-ordinate the development activities in the villages. We would like to work-out our own Plan."

Thus he believed fully in the philosophy and mechanism of Planning. It is only a technique and an apparatus for rapid and

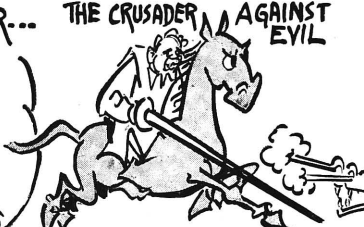
massive economic progress. For a country like India of such continental dimensions, he advocated regional planning. Centralised planning, he thought, would result in regional imbalances and economic stagnation. Planned economic development in India is a joint enterprise of Central and State Governments, the Centre being the major partner and the State being the junior partner. In the place of national planning and regional development, Anna pleaded for regional planning and national development.

Regarding the growth of public sector, he warned in the Rajya Sabha against wastage, corruption and mal-administration. The returns are not commensurate with the efforts taken. Public enterprise in backward areas should become an effective instrument for economic regeneration and fruitful social regeneration. He said that the profits made in public enterprises should in turn be ploughed back into the unit, and it should be used for the good of the people. Otherwise, public sector—which has become an Octopoid in industries—will emerge as the Frankenstein's monster of Indian Planning. Then democracy will be distorted, socialism will be emaciated and hopes of the masses will become despair. On the question of heavy industries, he always pleaded for regionalisation and balanced development. The industry should be located according to the available raw materials, resources and manpower.

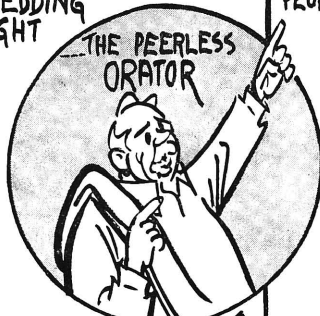
Centre-State Relations

Anna always advanced the cause for more powers to the States. There has been considerable change in the matrix of Central-State financial relations. There have been a number of new trends and developments which could not have been visualised at the time of

ANNA THE VICTORIOUS LEADER... THE CRUSADER AGAINST EVIL



THE INSTITUTION
SHEDDING
LIGHT



THE PEERLESS
ORATOR

THE FAR-SIGHTED
STATESMAN



STROVE THROUGH-
OUT LIFE TO RAISE THE
LEVEL OF
THE COMMON
PEOPLE



COMEX

drafting the Constitution. This new development relates to economic planning, mobilisation, allocation pattern of utilisation of resources for the Plan.

The Central Government is responsible for regulation of currency, banking and foreign trade. It is accountable for inflation and deficit financing. It is armed with the powers according to the entries of 36 to 38/7th schedule of the Constitution. The centre has more elastic sources than the States. The central assistance is halting and stationary and leads to stagnation. There is a fundamental disequilibrium between the responsibilities of the state and resources available to it. This has to be redressed if minimum needs of the people are to be satisfied as envisioned in the Constitution.

To meet the growing aspirations of the people for a new way of life, the state should have access to growing sources of revenues. The plan should allocate the resources on an agreed basis leaving the states with complete freedom to utilise them according to their judgment and needs.

Anna visualised the appointment of a permanent Finance Commission even under Article 263, similar to that of Australian Finance Commission to examine the resources and responsibilities annually. The four Finance Commissions, according to Anna, have not made any significant contribution to the rectification of this state of disequilibrium. The needs of development have been left to the discretionary assistance from the centre, thus reducing the states to a position of absolute dependence.

He made references in the Legislative Assembly and outside that the time has come for a rethinking, and for a reinterpretation of the

relations and resources between the centre and the states. It has become an urgent necessity to eliminate the bitterness and evolve ways and means for promoting fruitful relations. He expressed his earnest desire that through mutual good will and understanding, we should forge a fraternal and beneficial nexus. He made a fervent plea for a new review of the Constitution and the need for education on "Federalism".

This will provide the cure to the constitutional difficulties. The states are not subordinate governments but sister governments. They should not be dictated to but be co-ordinated. His observations on the eve of presenting his last budget on 28th February 1968 are to be read again and again. "There is no reason to apprehend that the review which I have proposed is in any way calculated to weaken the centre and impair the unity of the country. On the contrary, with provision of larger resources to the states on a statutory basis so as to equip themselves to discharge their responsibilities, there will be less opportunities for friction and mutual recrimination between the states and the centre in day to day financial relations and it will become possible to evolve a fraternal and fruitful partnership between them in all matters of common concern to the nation."

Agriculture

Even twenty years ago, he discussed the problem of farm front in his book "Zamin Inam Ozhippu" and advocated the abolition of intermediaries between the owner and the tiller. He was not bashful of accepting the low productivity of agriculture; but was optimistic that the day may not be far off when Tamil Nadu would realize surplus food and export to other states. Large scale, massive and

rapid mechanization of agriculture, which he observed in Kansas during his U.S.A. tour, did not impress him as the way out to our agriculture. On the other hand, he was fascinated by the Japanese practice of peasant farming using power-tiller, power-sprayer etc. to step up production. The farm should be of the optimum size determined by resources, skill and supervision to promote stability and production. He always visualised the eúthanasia of the rentier class in the agricultural sector. His firm conviction was that in a predominantly agricultural country like India, priority should be given to the farm front in any plan. During the short period of his administration, he prepared the master plan of improving the food production through better seeds, fertilizers, implements, minor irrigation, artificial rain, and demonstration farms to convince the farmer. Who can forget his slogan to the Collectors at Rajaji Hall. "Tap the rich and pat the poor" for procuring food grains? Ideal co-operation was the effective method to disburse credit to all farmers. To devise the methods and policies, for providing credit to the last man in the last village, Anna appointed the committee on co-operation under the chairmanship of Thiru K. Santhanam.

Next to Agriculture, hand-loom industry always attracted his attention. Hailing from Kanchi, unique centre of hand-loom silk fabrics, he regarded it not as an economic problem but a human and social problem since millions of men and women—young and old, rich and poor—depend on this industry for their livelihood. It is still green in our minds that Anna and his able followers organised propaganda for the sale of hand-loom goods and relief measures in the fifties when the industry experienced a crisis. It was well stated by Anna that

relief is only a palliative; and the stability and prosperity of the industry depend upon the scale of adoption of modern methods to improve the quality and to secure export markets.

A Humanist and a Gandhian

Though Anna started his life as a politician, he was a humanist and a Gandhian in the sphere of prohibition and industrial relations. Prohibition was accorded the prima donna in his cinema story, Nalla Thambi even in 1948. Like Gandhiji, he believed that "no legal prohibition and no provision of penalties can ensure that the prohibited action will never be performed." In the controversial and conflicting arena of industrial relations Anna always discarded the legalistic approach and demanded the human approach. He abhorred the work stoppage and violent methods. To him, "Violence is never the midwife of justice."

Collective bargaining, direct negotiations and voluntary arbitration were considered as the best means of resolving the industrial conflict. At a time when he was evolving effective methods and means to resolve the labour dispute in the textile mills at Coimbatore and to establish harmonious relations in the Thanjavur District between the land-owners and kisans, death snatched, him away from us. He was a man of extraordinary efficiency, boundless and dynamic energy to discuss and thrash out both sides of the problem.

Even in discussing the economic problem he not merely emphasised

the human approach but expressed the idea in a humorous manner without offending anyone and frequently evoking admiration from those against whom it was directed. Anna attacked the accumulation of wealth and advocated the redistribution of national income and the reduction of the existing inequalities of incomes. He ridiculed the lavishes of the rich in a satiric drama "Velai Kari", "Oor iravu," "Are you going to have a dinner of golden rice with rubi porridge, emerald juice, diamond chips, pearl dish, topaz side dish, sardonyx mixture, and coral pickles accompanied by sapphire betel mixed with carbuncle nut powder?"

During his short period of stewardship of Tamil Nadu, he tried his best to raise the incomes of low income groups by granting dearness allowance, city compensatory allowance, and distributing subsidised food grains. Rupee-a-measure policy is the authentic testimony of his keen desire to promote the welfare of the people.

Inflation was another problem which engaged his attention. He realised that the rise in food prices had caused erosion in the purchasing power of the masses. He organised an agitation against the rise in prices in 1962 and courted imprisonment. He held the firm view that food prices hold the key to the revival and smooth functioning of our economy.

Thus his economic ideas touched all aspects of society, economic and non-economic. He not only adorned whatever he touched but

blazed forth a new trail. To sum up he played a great role of being the redeemer and resurrector of Tamil Renaissance and "repository of the ennobling ideals of democracy, duty, decency, dignity, courtesy, clarity and courage."

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WHAT IS WHAT ABOUT PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

The Ordinary elections to about 12,600 village panchayats and 600 town panchayats will be conducted during the month of July 1970. The number of voters who are expected to go to the poll will be 190 lakhs approximately. The number of polling stations will be about 46,000. For the first time in the history of the Tamil Nadu, separate electoral rolls have been prepared for elections to panchayats. The presidents of these panchayats will be elected for the first time directly by the entire electorate in the village or town by secret ballot. There will be simultaneous election of members as well as Presidents of panchayats. The Vice-Presidents will, however, be elected by the members of the panchayats from among themselves as hitherto.

In view of the representations received by the Government, the nomination of candidates for election as members and President of village panchayats will be received by the Chief Presiding Officer two days prior to the date of poll instead of on the day put on to the date of election. The relevant rule has been amended. This will give two clear days to the candidates for canvassing their candidature. For town panchayats there will be an interval of about 15 days from the date of filing of nomination to the date of poll and there will be about 10 days time from the date of publication of the list of valid nominations to the date of poll for electioneering. In order to facilitate the smooth conduct of the election, each district has been grouped into three batches on the basis of revenue divisions. The Director

of Rural Development who is the State Election Authority will be in overall charge of the conduct of the elections and the District Collectors will be responsible for the conduct of elections in their respective districts. The Collectors will be assisted by the Revenue Divisional Officers, Divisional Panchayat Officers and a number of Returning Officers i.e., Tahsildars, Panchayat Union Commissioners, Deputy Tahsildars, Extension Officers of Panchayats etc.

Multi-Member Wards

For the purpose of conduct of election of members, each town panchayat has been divided into single member wards. Seats are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with reference to their popula-

tion and voting strength in the town. Village Panchayats will have multi-member wards i.e., one ward returning more than one candidate. Here also, seats are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population and voting strength in the village. The total number of members to be elected to a panchayat (village or town) will vary from 5 to 15 in accordance with the strength fixed with reference to the population of 1961 Census. This is exclusive of the president. If no woman is elected as member of a village or Town panchayat, the panchayat can co-opt a woman member.

On Non-Party Basis

The election of members and presidents will be conducted by the



Pattas were distributed to landless poor when Chief Minister visited Ramanathapuram recently.

secret ballot system. These elections will be conducted on non-party basis. Only free symbols i.e., symbols not allotted to recognised All-India parties and State parties will be allotted to the candidates contesting the election of members and presidents. This will be done by drawal of lots as soon as the time for withdrawal of candidature is over. The method of voting will be by marking on symbols printed on the ballot paper. As in the past, the ballot papers will contain only symbols and not the names of the candidates. The ballot papers for use in the election of members will be printed in white paper and the ballot papers for the election of president will be printed in pink paper. The symbols printed on the ballot papers for election of members will be entirely different from those for presidents.

Procedure

The procedure for the conduct of election will be almost similar to that adopted during the last elections. In the case of village panchayats, a simple procedure has been prescribed in the rules. In regard

to town panchayats, the procedure will be almost similar to the conduct of election of members to municipal councils. Only a few major changes have been made in the procedure for the election of members. One important change is that indelible ink will be used this time to mark the fingers of voters in village panchayats also to prevent personation of the voters. Another change relates to the procedure for voting by blind or infirm persons. As in the case of Assembly elections, an elector who is unable to make a mark on the ballot paper will be entitled to take along with him a companion of not less than 21 years of age to assist him in the marking of the ballot paper and insert it into the ballot box. Marking on the ballot papers will be done by a rubber stamp with cross mark with arrow. This kind of marking is being introduced for the first time for Panchayat Elections.

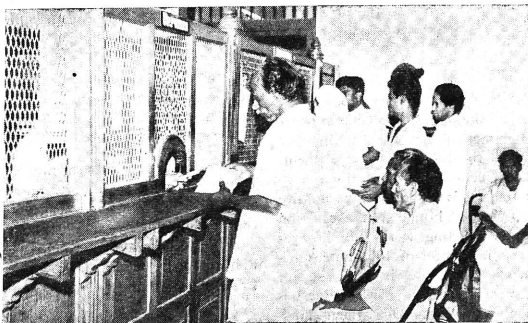
As a result of the recent amendments made to the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 certain important changes have been incorporated in the Act regarding the qualifica-

tion of candidates to stand for election as members and president. The Act specifically prohibits a person to stand both for election as president and member. He can stand either for the election of member or for president and not for both. If he stands for election for both as a member and as president he can give his consent for nomination only for one at the time of scrutiny. The other will then be rejected.

The rule stipulating the production of a tax clearance certificate from the Revenue Inspector and Panchayat Union Commissioner in the case of candidates contesting the elections to village panchayats has since been omitted and instead the candidate will be required to give a declaration in the nomination form itself that he is not in arrears of any kind to the Panchayat or Panchayat Union Council. Instructions will however be issued to Village Karnam to be present at the time of scrutiny of nomination papers.

The Hours of Poll

The hours of poll in the case of village panchayats will be from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. without any lunch interval. The nominations should be presented between 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. on the day fixed for the scrutiny of nomination. The scrutiny will take place between 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. on the same day. The candidates will be allowed to withdraw their candidature upto 5 P.M. on that day and the assignment of symbols will be made thereafter. Thus, the receipt and scrutiny of nominations, withdrawal of candidature and assignment of symbols will be completed on a single day. The counting of votes will be commenced immediately after the close of the poll, in a common place for all the wards and the result will be announced there-



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after. In the case of town panchayats, the hours of poll will be from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. without any lunch interval. The counting of poll will take place on the day next to the day of poll in the common place and the result will be announced thereafter. Instructions have been issued by the Director of Rural Development to conduct necessary election classes to the polling personnel.

Single Ballot Box

There will be a single ballot box kept in the polling station for the receipt of votes and the ballot papers relating to election of members as well as the presidents will have to be put in the same ballot box.

The existing 46 panchayats in the Kanyakumari District and six panchayats in Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli District have been reorganised and regrouped into 64 town panchayats and 224 village panchayats and 4 town panchayats and six village panchayats respectively. This has been done in order to bring the panchayat set-up in the transferred territory in line with the pattern obtaining the rest of the State.

The newly elected members of panchayats and presidents of pancha-

yats will enter upon their offices on the noon of the 2nd August, 1970.

The presidents of panchayats will automatically become members of the panchayat union councils concerned and they will also enter upon their offices as members of the panchayat union councils on 2nd August, 1970.

Representations have been received by Government for upgrading of certain town panchayats into municipalities. They are under the consideration of the

Government. The ban imposed by the Government of India on account of Census operations has stood in the way of taking a final decision on this question. The matter is under correspondence with the Census Director and the Government of India. When the clearance is received from the Government of India the town panchayats will be upgraded as municipalities. Then there will be no election to those town panchayats. Decision taken on this will be made known separately in due course.



Transport facilities in Madras City are sought to be improved by double-decker buses like the one shown above.

Continued from Page 31

It has since been decided that 486 tenements under construction by the State Housing Board in Mambalam Tank Bund Road, Venkatapuram-Valleeswarn Koil and Kapalithottam areas could be taken over in vacant possession on an exchange basis to accommodate the slum dwellers in the Cooum margin in view of the urgency. The Public Works Department will have to construct equal number of tenements in Perambur area and hand them over to the State Housing

Board in due course.

The site opposite to Chintardripet High School has been taken over from the Revenue Department. Construction has been done upto basement in respect of twenty five tenements. Foundation excavation and concreting works are in progress in respect of 100 more tenements. The site in the rear of cementry (near Stanley Viaduct) is a Public Works Department land. The site has been levelled and approach road formed. The indents

for the trusses and posts etc. for the tenements and for doors and shutters have been placed.

As regards, the sites mentioned as Perambur area and in the rear of Arun Hotel, arrangements are being made to get suitable lands measuring about 71 grounds in Puliyanthope area from the Collector of Madras.

The grant proposed for the Rehabilitation for 1969-70 is Rs. 10 lakhs and was spent in full.

PROGRAMME OF DATES, TOWN PANCHAYATS

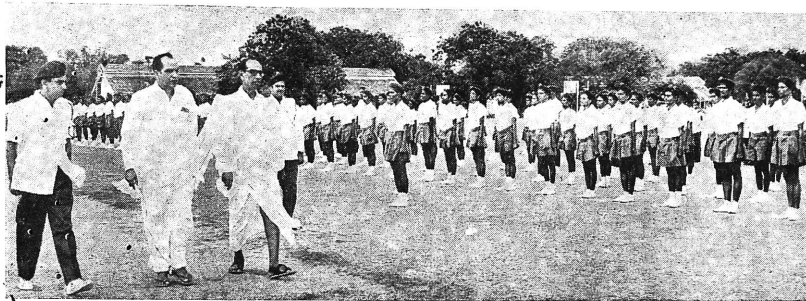
	I BATCH	II BATCH	III BATCH
i) Election Notice	2—7—1970	4—7—1970	8—7—1970
ii) Presentation of nominations	10—7—1970	13—7—1970	16—7—1970
iii) Publication of list of nominations	10—7—1970	13—7—1970	16—7—1970
iv) Scrutiny of nominations	11—7—1970	14—7—1970	17—7—1970
v) Withdrawal of candidature if no appeal	14—7—1970	17—7—1970	20—7—1970
if appeal	15—7—1970	18—7—1970	21—7—1970
vi) Publication of list of candidates if no appeal	15—7—1970	18—7—1970	21—7—1970
if appeal	16—7—1970	20—7—1970	22—7—1970
vii) Date of poll	25—7—1970	28—7—1970	31—7—1970
viii) Counting	26—7—1970	29—7—1970	1—8—1970

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

i) Publication of election notice	13—7—1970	17—7—1970	20—7—1970
ii) Presentation of nomination	22—7—1970	25—7—1970	28—7—1970
iii) Withdrawal of candidature	22—7—1970	25—7—1970	28—7—1970
iv) Date of poll	25—7—1970	28—7—1970	31—7—1970
v) Counting	25—7—1970	28—7—1970	31—7—1970

GROUPING OF REVENUE DIVISIONS AND DATES OF POLL

District	NAME OF DIVISION AND DATE OF POLL		
	I BATCH 25—7—1970	II BATCH 28—7—1970	III BATCH 31—7—1970
1. North Arcot	Tiruvannamalai Tiruppathur	Cheyyar	Ranipet
2. Chingleput	Saidapet Tiruvellore		Chingleput Kancheepuram
3. Coimbatore	Coimbatore and Gobichettipalayam	Erode	Pollachi
4. Tirunelveli	Tuticorin and Cheranmahadevi	Tirunelveli	Kovilpatti
5. Dharmapuri	Hosur		Dharmapuri
6. Salem	Salem	Sankari	Namakkal Mettur
7. Madurai	Usilampatti	Dindigul	Madurai Periakulam
8. Tiruchirapalli	Pudukottai Tiruchirapalli	Ariyalur	Musiri Karur
9. South Arcot	Tirukoilur	Vridhachalam	Chidambaram Tindivanam
10. Thanjavur	Nagapattinam Kumbakonam	Pattukottai Mayuram	Mannargudi Thanjavur
11. Ramanathapuram	Sivakasi	Sivaganga	Devakottai Ramanathapuram
12. Kanyakumari	Panchayats in Kalkulam Taluk	Panchayats in Vilavancode Taluk	Panchayats in Thovala and Agasteeswaram Taluks.
13. The Nilgiris	Panchayats in Ootacamund Panchayat Union	Panchayats in Kothagiri and Gudalur Panchayat Unions	Panchayats in Coonoor Panchayat Union



Thiru N. V. Natarajan Minister in charge of Prosperity Brigades and Thiru P. U. Shunmugam Minister for Food inspecting the parade

Continued from Page 32

- being about 25,000 in connection with the celebration of Gandhi Centenary.
- (ii) 3 mile road connecting Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram Districts was formed in a day by the Prosperity Brigade and Local People numbering 3000.
 - (iii) A seerani Arangam at Marina was constructed at a record time by the Prosperity Brigade volunteers for the use of all political parties.
 - (iv) 300 Fire proof tenements are under construction by the Prosperity Brigade volunteers in Saidapet at Seeranipuram to accommodate Washermen and other poor people living in the low-lying areas near Adyar river.

Training Programme

In order to inculcate the spirit of discipline among the Prosperity Brigade volunteers, the training camps have been organised in every Panchayat Union at its headquarters to impart training to leaders and Deputy Leaders at Village level, in physical conditioning activities, marching techniques, fire fighting etc. The training was conducted in

120 blocks for 7200 volunteers during 1969-70 at a total cost of Rs. 30,000/-. Similar training camps are now being conducted in the rest of the blocks in the State.

In Madras City 1200 volunteers in the age group of 20 and 40 were selected and intensive training, given to them in the marching techniques and orderly movement for seven days in May—June 1970. This apart, short courses on kitchen gardening poultry development,

maintenance of hygienic conditions First aid, Fire fighting etc. were given in a condensed programme. It has been decided to give monthly parades also to the volunteers.

During 1969-70, 8 training camps were conducted for youth workers in rural areas in Rural Extension Training Centres for 12 days. with financial assistance from Government of India. There were 40 trainees in each camp and the number trained was 320.



Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi distributed certificates to trainees of Prosperity Brigade at the campus of Engineering College Gvindy.

BIRTH OF ATOMIC POWER STATION ON KALPAKKAM SANDS

Of the several shore temples built in ancient days along the picturesque coastline of Tamil Nadu what remains in Mahabalipuram today is a lone reminder of the Pallava glory. The stretch of the sea coast between Mahabalipuram and Kalpakkam, it is recorded, is instinct with archaeological history; and if only systematic excavations could be carried out in this area, there is no doubt that surprising results would emerge. Five kilometres south of Mahabalipuram is the ancient city of Chaturangapatnam and one could not be too sure whether another rock temple is not submerged in the sea there.

Engineers today are busy digging on the beaches of Chaturangapatnam till they strike rock, and not too deep at that, for hardly forty feet below is thick solid temple granite.

Modern Temple

They are not unearthing yet another temple but building an under-sea water tunnel, extending to a length of 1600 feet from the shore, in connection with the construction of India's third nuclear power station coming up at Kalpakkam. This verily, in the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is one of the modern temples being built by resurgent New India in its onward march to keep pace with the scientific and technological developments of the atomic age taking place in all parts of the world.

The Kalpakkam project is another milestone in the development of nuclear science for advancement of human welfare in India. It is also

a symbol of modern India, full of hope and promise, as she enters the nuclear era when atomic energy will play an increasing role in the generation of electric power. This station will have a total installed capacity of about 400 MWe and the first stage of the plant, producing 200 MWe of power is expected to be ready by about 1974, provided the turbine generator and certain other vital items to be fabricated indigenously are supplied on time. The installation of the first unit will cost about Rs. 62 crores of which the foreign exchange components will be only about 20 per cent of the cost. The difference between Kalpakkam and the other stations is that it is being built entirely with Indian talent and no foreign technical assistance.

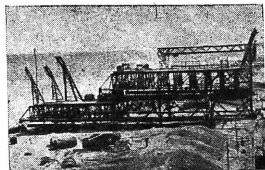
Unique Features

What is being attempted at Kalpakkam is not merely the construction of a nuclear power station, but the setting up of a national capability over a wide range of technology. To illustrate the point, it may be mentioned that while many of the items of nuclear equipment will be made for the first time in the country, some of the conventional pieces of equipment required for the Project are also being made for the first time in India. The turbine generator comes under this category as it will be the largest unit to be manufactured in India. This will also be true of the pumps which circulate sea water through the condensers of the power plant. There are many other examples where even in the conventional area, the items of equipment

required for the Madras Atomic Power Plant go well beyond the present capability in the country. The Atomic Energy Department has, therefore, had to make considerable efforts in locating and developing indigenous capability.

Ideal Location

Till recently an abandoned and forgotten village, Kalpakkam is about 60 kilometres from Madras down along the coast, ideally suited to the construction of a nuclear power plant. There is good rocky foundation, with hard rock available at a depth of about 40 feet. The effluent waste coming out of the proposed plant will be discharged into the sea where a favourable current exists for the dilution. The movement of sub-soil is generally from the hinterland to the sea and the contamination can therefore be led to the sea. Another strong point in favour of Kalpakkam is that it is very near a good source of fresh cooling water which will be required by the plant at a rate of about three million gallons per day after a possible expansion in future. The Palar river which is located at 13 km. from Kalpakkam has a subterranean flow and the fresh



Travelling platform for jetty construction.

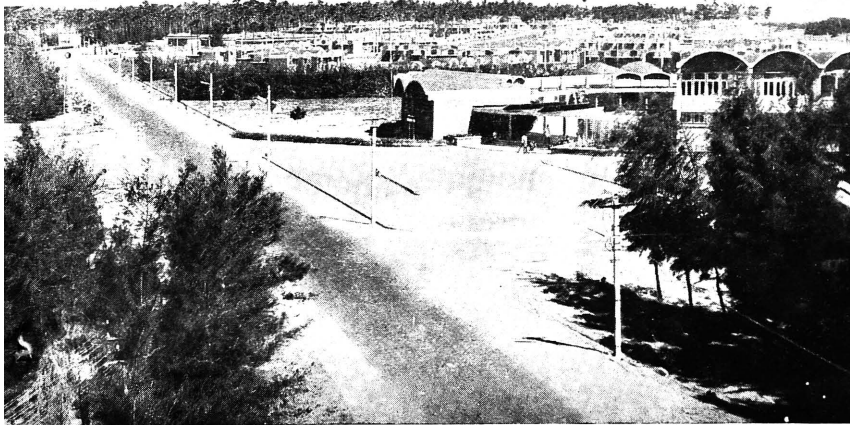
water requirements of the plant will be tapped from the river through infiltration galleries. Apart from water, power is also readily available during construction and the easy procurement of construction materials, sand etc., further strengthens the selection of Kalpakkam for the Project. Moreover, the Kalpakkam site has been found to be meteorologically suitable for erecting the Reactor of the Plant.

Diaphragm Wall

Apart from the problems of procurement of equipment, there are certain unique aspects of construction involved in the Project. For

example, the Reactor building will be the first fully prestressed concrete nuclear containment structure in India. The plant site is characterised by an overburden of sand for a depth of about 35 to 40 feet, followed by soft disintegrated rock and then hard granite rock. High sub-soil flow from five feet below grade involves large scale pumping of sub-soil water. A novel method known as the diaphragm wall technique was found to be an ideal solution for constructions under these conditions. This method has been successfully employed for the construction of the five lakh gallon capacity underground process water-supply tank

as well as for the shielding wall for the first Reactor building. This method involves the installation of a prestressed wall constructed to the full depth of the structure and encored for a minimum depth of two feet in hard rock before the main excavation is undertaken. This wall seals off the enclosed space from sub-soil water allowing excavation to be carried out faster and easier in practically dry soil. The panels are two feet thick and are reinforced against external submerged soil pressure, earthquake and other forces. In the work of the underground sump, cores were taken from the built-up portions of the diaphragm



View of Kalpakkam Township with shopping centre in the foreground.

ragm wall and subjected to compression tests and were found to be satisfactory. The cost of the diaphragm sump was about three lakh rupees and that of the Reactor building foundation about 18 lakh rupees. The work on the sump has been completed while for the Reactor building, work on the diaphragm wall is nearing completion. Yet another factor contributing to the selection of Kalpakkam site is that the area around this place is sparsely populated and the necessary public and environmental safety can be secured without difficulty.

Artificial Island

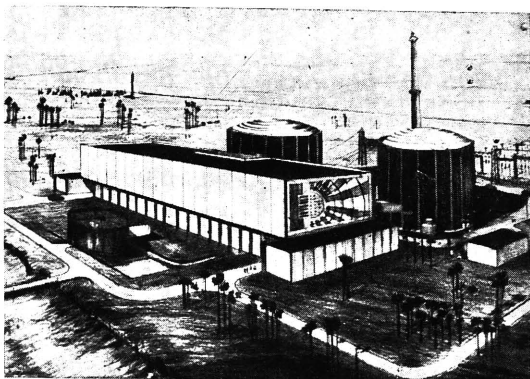
The sea water intake involves an under sea tunnel, also the first of its kind in India. The station with an installed capacity of 400 MW requires about 1300 cusecs for the condenser coolant, nearly 702 million gallons per day. Various studies done so far have indicated that if good rock is available, an under sea water tunnel extending to a length of 1600 feet from the shore and drawing the sea water by gravity would be an economical and feasible proposal. A circular caisson 44 feet in diameter is proposed to be constructed at the sea end, opening into the tunnel shaft. This caisson may be constructed by diaphragm wall technique thus forming the entry of the intake, for which an artificial island will be formed on the sea is about 1600 feet from the shore. For constructing the caisson and for forming the artificial island, an approach jetty extending to about 1600 feet from the sea-shore will be built at a cost of 41 lakh rupees. Work on this part of the

structure has already begun and is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The jetty will also serve as a stable platform to take bores to 100 feet below the sea-bed at 300 feet intervals. These bores will indicate the nature of the rocky structure below the sea-bed after which the design and construction of the tunnel can be taken up. It is expected that the entire intake works would be completed by 1973. The design of the pump house has been taken up and the diaphragm wall construction will be adopted for this structure too. Work on this is expected to be taken up in April this year.

Another unique feature of Kalpakkam is that critical materials required for the Project, namely, heavy water, zirconium alloy required for the structural members of the Reactor and the finished

Uranium dioxide fuel will all be produced in the country.

The schedule of the Project is naturally dependent on the satisfactory performance of a number of industries, organisations and agencies in the public and private sectors which are not under the control of the Department of Atomic Energy. The foreign exchange contents of the cost of the Project is accounted for mostly by special materials like alloy steels which are not yet produced in this country. While every effort is being made to see that no avoidable delays occur, in view of the breakthrough that is being attempted on a wide area of technology, it may become necessary to accept some delays or even cost increases in order to ensure the objectives of a fully indigenous effort on this Project.



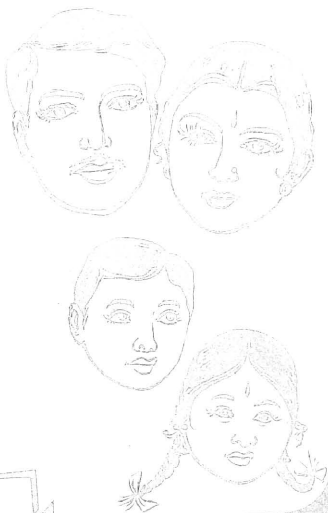
A sketch of the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant as it would appear after completion.

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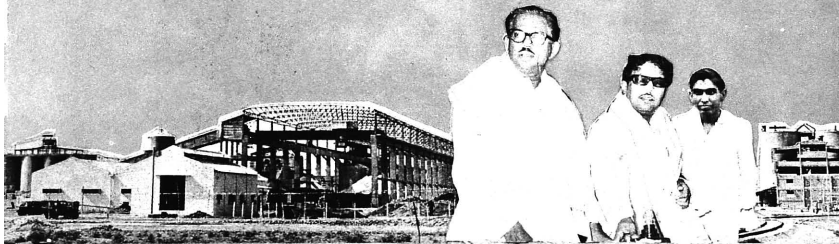
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