

BLISS

VOICE OF SRINIVAS YOUNGMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Volume 4 April 2006 Issue 4

From the President's Desk . . .

For internal circulation only

Dear Friends,

SYMA continues to be the cynosure of eyes and continues to serve the society with all its mite, only because of the cooperation of determined & dedicated members. In monetary terms, the expenditure amounts to around Rs.5 lakhs, not to speak of the manhours and the efforts put in by SYMA. We pray to God to continue to give us the strength to serve the society more vigorously and selflessly. These would not have been possible without unstinted support of our members who have roped in sponsors. Our special thanks are due to our members – J Venkatesan & TA Sampathkumar. The increased volumes naturally called for additional work and our treasurers MA Sadagopan & K Kesavan have handled the affairs most admirably. As has been, the TEAM has been working relentlessly. We pray to Almighty to bless all those untiring workers, as also their family members who have stood by them, with Good health, peace & prosperity aplenty.

There was yet another avoidable tragedy – this time, the grisly fire accident at Lucknow. The flames claimed many hapless human lives.

The 13th assembly elections are to be held on 8th May. The right to vote and more importantly the exercise of franchise by the eligible citizens is at the heart of every democracy. We, the people, through this exercise of our right to vote have the ultimate power to shape the destiny of country by electing our representatives who run the Government and take decisions for the growth, development and benefit of all the citizens. On the occasion of 13th assembly elections, BLISS features an article on Tamilnadu & assembly elections thus far.

Before we finish, the patients inflow is swelling at our Medical centre. We have a few dedicated volunteers deftly administering the affairs. That clearly is not enough. We look forward to more active participation from more of you. Request our members to spend two hours of time in the evening on specified days at our medical centre. Those interested, please Yours friendly, T. J. RAMANI contact us immediately.

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The System of Governance and Tamilnadu Elections

Elections to the 234 assembly constituencies are to be held on 8th May 2006. The state has 39 parliamentary constituencies. This is the time to peep into the history of the legislature. It is common knowledge that the State legislature existed before independence but not all may know that the genesis of the Legislature in India can be traced back to the eighteenth century, when the present Tamil Nadu was a residuary part of the then erstwhile Madras Presidency. The said Presidency comprised of the present Tamil Nadu some parts of the present states of Orissa, Kerala, Karnataka and present Andhra Pradesh excluding the former native state of Nizam. Besides, Madras Presidency, there were two other Presidencies, viz, Presidency of Bombay and Presidency of Calcutta. Each Presidency was in charge of a Governor and were independent of each other. In 1773, the British Parliament enacted the **Regulating Act**, 1773. whereby the Governor of Bengal was designated as the Governor-General and made the supreme head of all the Presidencies. At about the same time, the legislative power in the Presidencies was also recognized.

The Madras Legislative Council: The Madras Legislative Council was set up in 1921 under the Government of India Act 1919. The term of the Council was for a period of three years. It consisted of 132 Members of which 34 were nominated by the Governor.

Bi-Cameral Legislature: The Government of India Act 1935, marked the next great stride in the evolution of the Legislatures. Although the Government of India Act was passed in 1935, only that part relating to the Provinces came into operation in 1937. The first Madras Legislative Assembly under this Act was constituted in July 1937 after general elections. The Congress party in the Legislature formed the Government. The Ministry however resigned in October, 1939 due to the proclamation of emergency on account of world war-II and the Legislature ceased to function. After the war was over, the General Elections were held in March, 1946 under the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Indian Independence Act 1947, constituted the culmination of the origin and growth of the Indian Legislatures from modest expansions of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and the Governors in the Provinces into separate sovereign legislative bodies. The Act created two independent Dominions in India known respectively as India and Pakistan. The paramountry of the British Crown lapsed and the power of the British Parliament to legislate for India ceased.

Development After Independence : The First Legislature of the erstwhile Madras State under the

Constitution of India was constituted on 1st March 1952, after the first General Elections held in January 1952 on the basis of adult suffrage. The then Composite Madras Assembly consisted of 375 seats. On the 1st October 1953, a separate Andhra State consisting of the Telugu speaking areas, of the Composite Madras State was formed and the Kannada speaking area of Bellary District was also merged with the then Mysore State with effect from the above date and as a consequence, the strength of the Assembly was reduced to 231.

The Second Legislative Assembly which was constituted on the 1st April 1957 after the General Elections, held in March 1957 consisted of 205 elected Members besides one nominated Member. The Third Assembly was constituted on the 3rd March 1962 after the General Elections held in February, 1962.

The Fourth Assembly was constituted on the 1st March 1967 after the General Elections held in February 1967. During the term of this Assembly on the 18th July 1967, the House by a resolution unanimously adopted and recommended that steps be taken by the State Government to secure necessary amendment to the Constitution of India to change the name of Madras State as "Tamil Nadu". Accordingly, the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1968 (Central Act 53 of 1968) was passed by the Parliament and came into force on the 14th January 1969. Consequently, the nomenclature "Madras Legislative Assembly" was changed into "Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly".

From 1967 onwards, the strength of the Assembly continued to remain as 234. The Eighth Assembly was constituted on the 16th January 1985 after the General Elections held on the 24th December 1984. During the term of Eighth Assembly, A Government resolution seeking to abolish the Legislative Council was moved and adopted by the House on the 14th May 1986. Thereafter, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council(Abolition) Bill, 1986 was passed by both the Houses of Parliament and received the assent of the president on the 30th August 1986. The Act came into force on the 1st November 1986. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was thus abolished with effect from the 1st November 1986. The bi-cameral Legislature established in 1937 under the Government of India Act, 1935 has become a unicameral Legislature in Tamil Nadu from the 1st November 1986 onwards

The electoral results would be on hand before BLISS sees its next print and the new constituents would all be known.

`KALAIMAMANI - DWARAM MANGATHAYARAMMA

Our March issue featured Kalaimamani GP Kamala, renowned singer. Triplicanites feel proud that another doyen was also recipient of the prestigious Kalaimamani award in 2006. BLISS spoke to this revered Violinist. Here are some excerpts:

Dwaram Mangathayaru was born on 29th Aug 1937 at Vizianagaram in a family which boasts generations of karnatic musicians. She is the daughter of renowned violinist Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu, who was at that time the principal of the music college of Vizianagaram.

This unassuming great personality is embellished with many titles & awards— Nadha kanal, Nadha Jyothi, Sangeetha Kala Jyothi, Thirupugazh Mamani, Nadha kala nidhi, Violin Vara gana sudha vani, Sangeetha nadha mani, TTK Award, Gangadevi Eminent Citizen award, Hyderabad to name a few and the conferment of Kalaimamani award on 25/2/06 was really another feather.

In her early age, She studied vocal music under the guidance of Janardhanachari, a renowned veena player. Even in her schooling curriculum she studied music as a special subject. At a very young age of 14 she made a remarkable debut performance on stage as an accompanist of Chembai Vaidhyanatha bagavathar at Vizianagaram.

She contined her studies in Waltair obtaining a diploma of violin playing as main subject. During early 1950s their family shifted to Chennai and she had intensive lessons from her father – Great Violin Maestro Dwaram Venkataswamy Naidu. At her tender age, she accompanied her father on concert platform before elite audiences that include – Presidents: Babu Rajendra Prasad, Radhakrishnan, Sanjiva Reddy; Premiers – Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv and many other noted personalities.

She studied vocal music from Sri Sandhyavandhanam Sreenivasa Rao. She was a recipient of scholarship for 3 years from the Govt of India under the tutelage of Sri Varahur Muthu Swami lyer another violin vidwan of yesteryears.

She imparted music to many as a Professor of Karnatic music in Maharaja college at Vizianagaram for few years and for over 15 years as a staff artist in All India Radio. In her later part of her career, she has been teaching violin as HOD at Music Academy, Chennai.

She has adorned many podiums as a professional accompanist and solo artist. Initially, she played violin

in hundreds of concerts with the legend flautist TR Mahalingam. She performed duet concerts with her brother Dwaram Sathyanarayana moorthy. She has played alongside many vidwans on stage, the long list which includes – DK Pattammal, MSS, MLV, Veena Doraiswamy Iyengar, DK Jayaraman, Dr Balamurali Krishna, Oleti Venkateswaralu, S Ramanathan, Radha Jayalakshmi, Bombay sisters, Prema Hariharan, Mani Krishnaswamy & more.

She has toured widely many countries enthralling audience internationally. Her entourage include Germany in 1973 where she performed duet concerts with her brother. Amsterdam in the same year. She has toured USA many times in 1996, 2000 & in 2001 performing at the music festival organized by the Telegu Fine Arts society of New Jersey besides performance in many many concerts all over. For months she taught students in Pittsburgh before the divine Sri Venkateswara.

This sublime artist still lives in our midst in Triplicane imparting her talents to the young generation which include some foreigners also.

She feels that the young generation has less of patience and is drawn to the fast food culture sans nutrition. They devote less time to music and many seek to learn through rapid courses. She firmly believes that intense learning in the nature of gurukul would only produce rich and resonant quality learning.

BLISS feels that Triplicane is proud to have such noteworthy persons and feels happy in the recognition that Dwaram Mangathayaru & GP Kamala had recently.

Q: With the growing international trade and shortening of geological barriers, there is need for some new legislations. The importance of intellectual property in India is well established at all levels- statutory, administrative and judicial. India ratified the agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Arising out of obligations under TRIPS, there has been frenzied talk on Intellectual Property Rights. how much more expensive medicines are going to become, western exploitation of Indian traditional practices and so on. Recently amendments were carried to: the patents, the trade marks, copy right, geographical indication of goods, Industrial designs etc., Do you know when the first legislation on IPR was enacted in India?

Ans. in Pg.4

கல்விப்பணியில் சைமா

கேடுஇல் விழுச்செல்வம் கல்வி ஒருவற்கு மாடு அல்ல மற்றையவை

அழிவில்லாத சிறந்த செல்வம் கல்வியே. மணியும், பொன்னும், பொருளும் ஏனைய சிறப்புகள் எவையும் கல்விக்கு ஈடாகா! சிறுவயதில் சீர்மையுடன் கல்வி கற்பதை பேணும் வகையில் சை**மா** மாணவ மாணவியர்க்கு சீருடை வழங்கும் திட்டத்தைப் பல வருடங்களாக நடத்தி வருகிறது. இவ்வருடம் அதிக அளவில் சீருடை வழங்குவதுடன், சில மாணாக்கர்களுடைய கல்வி செலவையும் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம் என உள்ளோம்.

இச்சீரிய பணியில் எப்போதும் போல முழுமையுடன் ஈடுபடுத்திக் கொள்ளுமாறு உங்களை வேண்டுகிறோம். ஊன் மாதம் 1ந்தேதியிலிருந்து விண்ணப்பங்கள் வழங்கப்படும். பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்ட விண்ணப்பங்களை பரிசீலித்து தகுதியானவர்களுக்கு சீருடை வழங்கப்படும். குடும்பத்தில் ஒருவருக்கு மட்டுமே சீருடை வழங்கப்படும். சீருடை தவிர சுமார் 10 மாணவர்களுக்கு கல்வி உதவித்தொகை வழங்க உள்ளோம்.

உங்கள் நன்கொடைகள் எதிர்கால சமுதாயத் தூண்களாம் மாணவர்களை உருவாக்கும் பணியில் உதவும் என்பதை மனதில் கொண்டு உறுப்பினர்கள் இப்பணியில் தங்களை ஈடுபடுத்திக்கொண்டு, நன்கொடைகளை முழுமுச்சுடன் சேகரித்து தருமாறு வேண்டிக் கொள்கிறோம்.

Answer for Q. in Pg.3: IPR is the new buzz word but the concept of intellectual property is quite old. In view of the disparity in the laws in each country, there is need to harmonise laws to facilitate international trade and the free flow of technology so as to obtain sufficient protection.

It is not a well known fact that the Government of India has offered citizens of the country the opportunity to protect their intellectual property for exactly 150 years: the first IPR legislation being enacted in British India in 1856. DePenning and DePenning, a Chennai-based firm of IPR Attorneys' history runs a close parallel with that of the IPR industry in the country as it was its founder who was granted the first ever patent in the country. Close on the heels of promulgation of legislation in 1956, on March 3, 1856, a civil engineer, George Alfred DePenning petitioned the Government of India for grant of exclusive privileges for his invention — "An Efficient Punkah Pulling Machine". These were accepted and the invention was granted the first ever Intellectual Property protection in India.

வருந்துகிறோம்

நமது சங்க உறுப்பினர் திரு. T.R. ரமேஷ் அவர்களின் தாயார் **ஜெயலக்ஷ்மி** அவர்கள் 10-4-2006 அன்று இயற்கை எய்தினார். அன்னாருக்கு **BLISS** தனது ஆழ்ந்த இரங்கலைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறது.

உறுப்பினர்களிடமிருந்து செய்திகள், துணுக்குகள் உப்யோகக் குறிப்புகள் வரவேற்கப்படுகின்றன.

அணுக வேண்டிய முகவரி : சைமா **BLISS** சைமா மெடிக்கல் சென்டர் 29, துளசிங்க பெருமாள் கோயில் தெரு திருவல்லிக்கேணி, சென்னை -600 005.

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