

356

177667

TAMIL ARASU

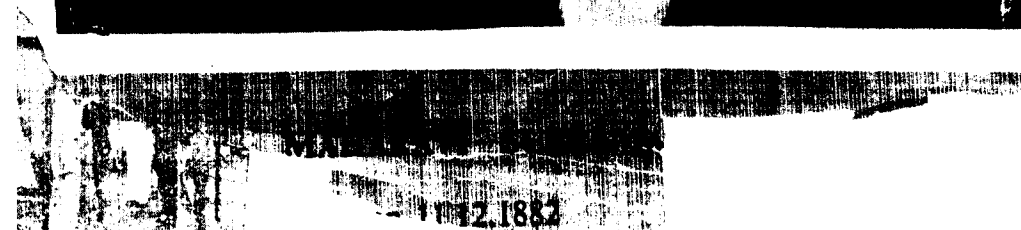
SEP-1980

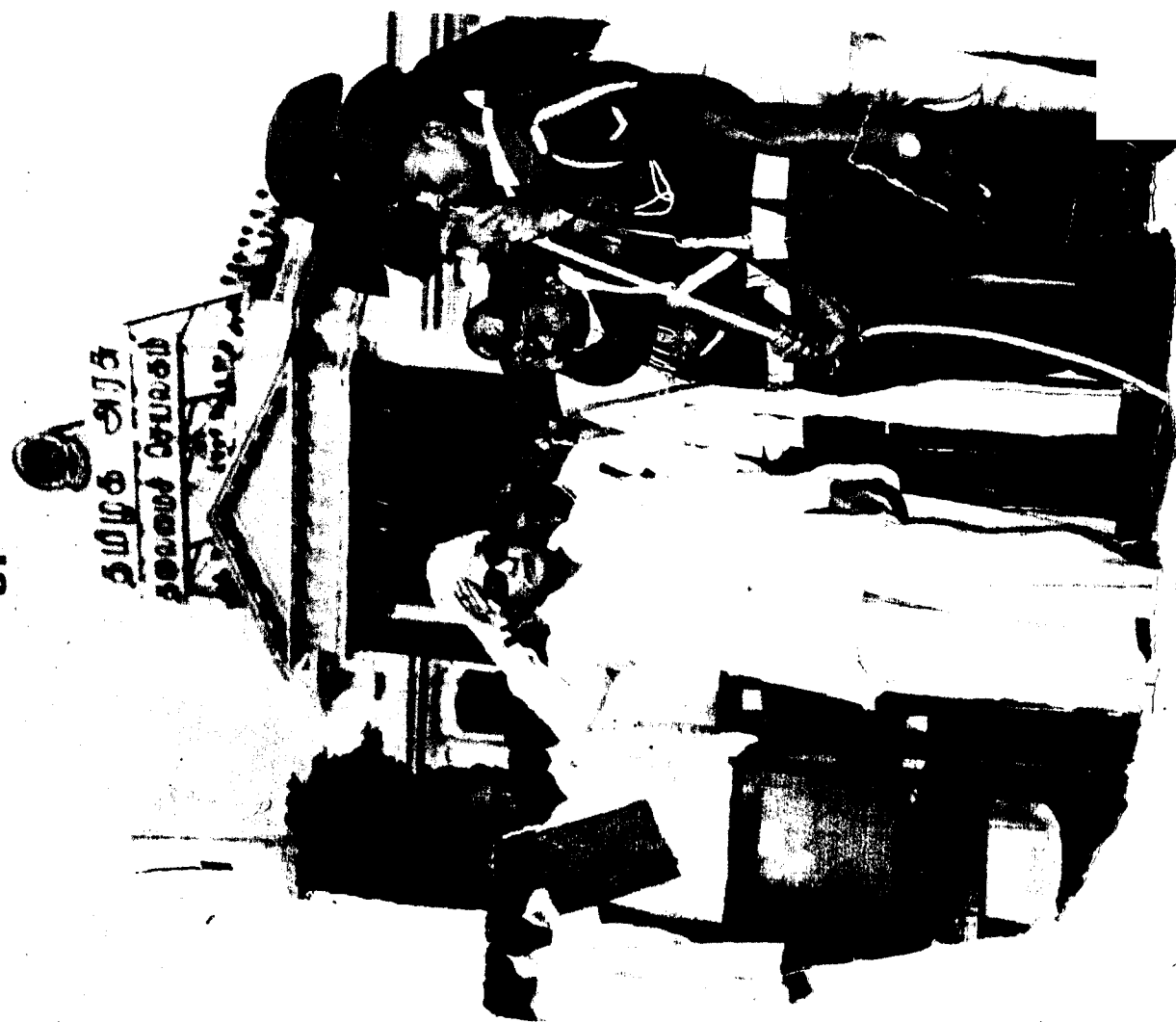
OCT-1980

NOV-1980



177667



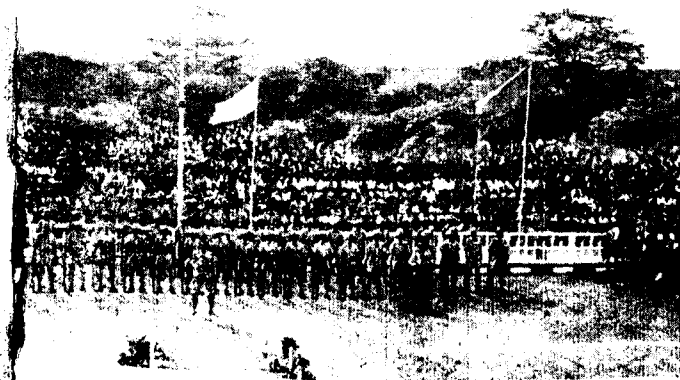


Verified
M

C.M

ASKS PEOPLE TO SHED FEAR AND FIGHT DISRUPTION

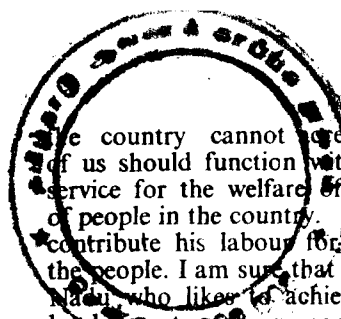
I avail this occasion to thank the noble people of Tamilnadu for providing the opportunity to unfurl the national flag on Independence day today. I also express my heartfelt gratitude to the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi for leading the struggle for freedom in a non-violent way as also to the millions of countrymen who took active part in the freedom struggle including those great men who forfeited all their possessions and comforts without looking for rewards. Any country fighting for freedom has to encounter and overcome many insurmountable problems and history records many instances to show. Why should any country yearn to be independent? We require freedom to think and write whatever we feel. However, while expressing our opinions, we should ensure that such expressions do not harm the country's integrity or disrupt the law and order situation, nor should these impair our march towards the goal of socialistic society.



But we are observing in the country today an attitude to magnify out of proportion even some small imperfections. We are observing certain organised groups trying to spread panic and create a sense of frustration among the people by blowing up certain events out of proportion. Unsocial elements seek to create an impression that there is no peace in the country. This group, given to violence are aiming to enslave the people and reduce man to the level of an emotionless machine in the name of some ideology. This condition cannot be accepted by any one who loves the freedom of this country. Everyone should take an oath on this day to put an end to this tendency.



If the lawyers are to argue their own cases only in the court, there will be none for taking up the case of the people. Whomsoever it be, whether a worker in the factory or a weaver or a bus driver, if he were to say that he would discharge his duties only to the extent required to meet his needs, and not for the sake of others,



The country cannot accept such an attitude. All of us should function with a sense of rendering service for the welfare of the entire sixty crores of people in the country. Every individual should contribute his labour for the general welfare of the people. I am sure that there is no one in Tamil Nadu who likes to achieve his ends by causing hardship to others, nor would there be such a kind of person in the Indian sub continent either.

If a doctor were to apply his medical knowledge for the good of his own children only, there is no need for the Government to have made a doctor of him by spending lakhs of rupees on his education and training. An insular attitude amounts to undermining our own country. We should reflect as to what we have done for the country rather than on what the country has done for us. We should desist from being an instrument for spreading unholy ideas among the people. In the name of independence and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, I make this appeal to all the people of the country.

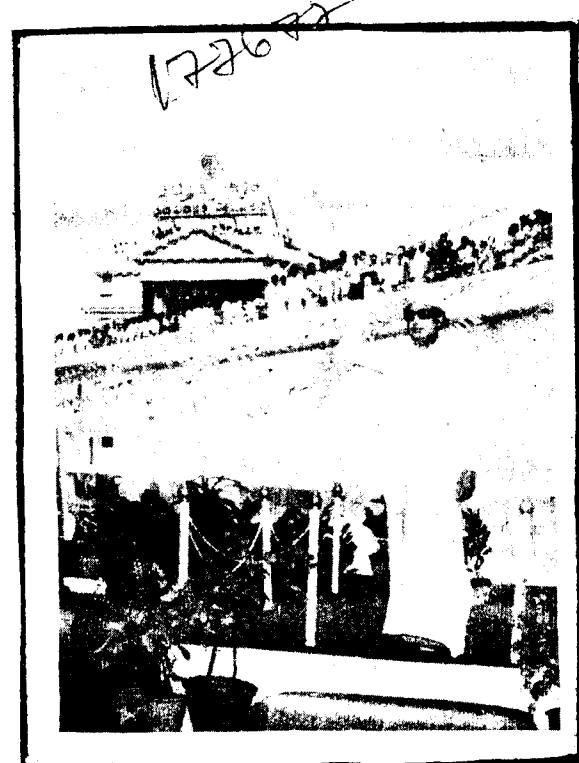
I request the people to extend all cooperation to the Government. Democracy is to give expression to an idea, have discussion on it and eventually after discussion accept the majority opinion. Whether it is Government or individual if one's own preferences were to be imposed upon the majority, it would amount to autocracy. It is two months now since we have assumed office in this state. I appeal to you on behalf of the ministers in my cabinet to put aside any thought about the caste or community of individuals and conduct with the same sort of camaraderie as is being observed now on this Independence day.

If we are united there is nothing that we cannot achieve in this country. If we cast away from our mind the sense of fear and doubt and work together we shall become very strong.

If there is co-operation and sense of discipline in the people, not only Tamil Nadu but the Indian sub-continent itself would achieve a supreme position and nobody would dare attack us. Some self-centred groups are seeking to cause disruption among the people by resort to violence. The Government has responsibility to protect the interests of all people in the country, whether they are youth or womenfolk. The Government will discharge that responsibility.

Nobody need have any fear. Let us forsake fear and cherish our hard-won freedom. We shall work as a homogenous unit, keeping in mind the progressive ideas of Arignar Anna, Thanthai Periyar and adhering to the path of non-violence shown by Mahatma Gandhi. With a deep sense of respect, I appeal to you with folded hands and remind you that you can achieve any thing by earnest application of your mind.

(SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER AFTER UNFURLING THE NATIONAL FLAG ON THE OCCASION OF THE INDEPENDENCE DAY ON (15-8-80) AT FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.)



STRIDES IN EDUCATION DIRECTOR GENERAL, UNESCO LAUDS TAMILNADU

The Director General, UNESCO Dr.A.M.M' Bow paid a visit to Madras city on August 18,1980.

The Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M.G. Ramachandran hosted a dinner in honour of the visiting dignitary on 18.8.1980. Welcoming Dr. A.M.M' Bow, the Chief Minister said:

"It gives me great pride and pleasure that my colleagues in the Ministry and I have this opportunity of welcoming to Tamil Nadu Dr.M' Bow, Director General of UNESCO, Mrs. Bow and his family members. This is the first time the Director General of UNESCO is paying a visit to Tamil Nadu. We consider this a great privilege. In his personal capacity Dr. Bow had already visited Tamil Nadu once along with the President of Senegal. I have now great pleasure in welcoming him on behalf of the 4 crores of people of Tamil Nadu, not only as the Director General of UNESCO but also as a friend of Tamil Nadu.

It has been widely recognised by all those who have an abiding interest in the welfare of human society that in our task of fashioning a new world order based on peace, equality and brotherhood, these ideals should first be nurtured and promoted in the minds of the people. The contribution of UNESCO to these ideals is great and glorious. The total elimination of illiteracy, spread of elementary education among all, the removal of social and racial differences, creation of congenial and constructive climate for the

people of the eastern and western countries to understand and appreciate their culture, the conduct of scientific research for raising the standard of living among the people—these are the five -fold objectives of the UNESCO.

It is a historical fact that these high ideals have always been endorsed and cherished by India. It is of even greater significance that these ideals are enshrined in the culture and tradition of Tamil Nadu which is an integral part of India. It was the renowned Tamil poet POONK-UNDRANAR who proclaimed over a thousand years ago that "all the world is my abode and all are my kith and kin". The people of India and particularly the people of Tamil Nadu have always been imbued with the ideal that transcending racial, social and national differences, the people of the world should endeavour to live a rich and truthful life, thus promoting not only their own individual wellbeing but also the progress and wellbeing of the world as a whole.

In our state of Tamil Nadu, we are spending about 25% of our resources for promoting education not only among the students, but also among the adult population. Free education is being provided for all students irrespective of caste, religious and racial differences upto the 12th standard. Midday meals is also being provided free to poor students upto the 8th standard. Poor students studying in the first three standards are being given books, other educational implements and school uniforms free of cost, from the State Government's own resources.

This Government is deeply interested in extending opportunities and facilities to Tamilians living abroad to enrich their knowledge of Tamil. My colleagues in the Ministry, the Finance Minister, Navalar Nedunchzhian and the Education Minister, Thiru Aranganayagam, have recently visited Mauritius and Seshelles and other parts where Tamilians are living and have formulated recommendations for implementing schemes for strengthening their cultural ties with Tamil Nadu. A comprehensive scheme for this will be drawn up shortly and sent to the UNESCO through the Government of India. I have every confidence that the support and assistance of UNESCO will be available in a generous measure for this scheme. The world citizen Thiruvalluvar who hailed from Tamil Nadu had several centuries ago pointed out.

"One's Wisdom is a weapon true that wards off destruction. It is a fortress too that keeps it bay the foes of one".

by us and sustain our efforts for creating a new world order.

The President of the Senegal, Dr. Sengor, has evinced an abiding interest and acquired, commendable mastery in research of Dravidian languages. He is also a distinguished poet, in his own right. He had extended an invitation that the next World Tamil Conference should be held in Takkar, his country's capital town. The next World Tamil Conference is being held in January in 1981 in Tamil Nadu in Madurai City which has been the traditional centre of ancient Tamil Culture. I trust it will be possible for you as Director General of UNESCO, your family members, and the President of Senegal who is a great lover of Tamil to participate in this conference.

I consider that this visit of yours will strengthen the bonds between UNESCO which is devoted to the creation of a new Society and Tamil Nadu which has always cherished the traditions of



Tagore the national poet of India and Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our Nation dreamt of the ideal of the people of India firmly cherishing the culture and tradition of their own country and at the same time throwing themselves open to the gentle breeze of the rich culture and scientific knowledge of other countries. They visualised the people of Tamil Nadu standing with their feet firm on the soil of their country and extending their arms to receive the beneficial influence of the culture and tradition of the whole world. The Tamil Nadu Government, with the massive mandate of the people, are firmly committed to the ideal of translating this dream into reality. I have every confidence that the UNESCO which has so far offered generous assistance to various schemes for preserving and promoting the cultural traditions of Tamil Nadu will continue to stand

cosmopolitanism and fraternity among the people of the world. I am looking forward to the day when these ties will blossom, ripen and yield results which will be fruitful for the benefit of human society. I once again extend my heartfelt greetings to you and fervently hope that your visit to us has been fruitful and that our association and comradeship will be sustained and strengthened".

Dr. M' Bow in his reply thanked the Chief Minister for the warm and kind welcome accorded to him during his short visit to Tamil Nadu. He expressed his gratitude for the honour conferred on him by the University of Madras. Dr. M' Bow spoke in appreciation of the richness of Tamil Languages and culture. Dr. M' Bow promised to extend all possible help to Tamil Nadu by the UNESCO.



Tourism is a rapidly expanding global industry. Every country in the World is looking Tourism as an important factor for the growth of national economy. It creates a large number of direct and indirect employment opportunities. Besides, providing employment to a large number of people, it also helps to achieve an equitable development of the country. Tourism enables, the wealth earned in one part of the country to be transferred to other parts. In addition to the economic benefits realised by way of earning foreign exchange and generating employment potential, promoting the handicrafts and Small Scale Industries, Tourism makes a tremendous contribution to the improvement of social and cultural understanding. Thus the impact of Tourism is felt on national economy, social and cultural life and international understanding.

Tamil Nadu has a very rich Tourism potential. The ancient temples with lofty towers, architectural monuments, rivers, dark and deep lovely woods, with wildlife sanctuaries, unparalleled hill stations, health resorts and long beaches adorn the State.

Tamil Nadu has an advantage of well developed net work of roads and transport services. Thus any investment on Tourism Development in Tamil Nadu will get increasing benefits.

A separate Department of Tourism was created in May 1971 in

our State. The Directorate of Tourism and the Department of Tourism are functioning in the Secretariat. Commercial aspects of tourism have been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation which was set up in July 1971. There are Tourist Offices at Madurai, Udhagamandalam, Tiruchirappalli, Kanniyakumari, Salem and Mamallapuram. A Tourist Office had been opened on 31st October 1979 at Chidambaram. The Tourist Offices not only disseminate tourist information but also function as field units for promotion of Tourism and attend to local publicity and development work.

Tourist Information Counters are functioning at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Rameswaram and Coimbatore Railway Stations and at Kodaikanal. Tourist Information Counter at the International Airport, Meenambakkam has been opened on 19th March 1980. Tourist Information Counters at Central Railway Station and at Tirunelveli Railway Station will be opened shortly. Arrangements are being made to open a Tourist Information Centre in New Delhi. It is proposed to streamline and strengthen the headquarters and district level staff to implement all the development programmes for which a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81.

The strategy for the development of Tourism in the State in the coming years has to be so designed as to promote Tamil Nadu as one of the important tourist region both from

the point of view of domestic and International market. In 1979, of the 7,64,871 tourists who arrived in the country the Southern Region received 4.82 lakhs tourists. At an average growth rate of 15 per cent, 11.16 lakhs tourists will visit Southern Region by 1985. The broad approach in the planning and development of tourism in Tamil Nadu should therefore aim at creating and expanding tourist facilities with a view to accommodate the anticipated tourist traffic, both domestic and foreign.

For promoting tourism, an integrated approach with other departments like Transport, Health, Highways, Railways, Local Bodies, is proposed by utilising the services/facilities provided by them through programmes in their respective sectors.

The Department of Tourism is proposed to develop the following important tourist complexes by providing tourist amenities and recreation facilities.

MAMALLAPURAM.

The rock-cut monoliths, cave temples, long stretches of beach, round the year usability of the area are the main factors which make Mamallapuram one of the important tourist centres of the World. Following the recommendations of the Government of India to formulate specific schemes for development of Mamallapuram, architects have been appointed to prepare a Master

lan. A Master Plan was accordingly prepared and we have requested the Government of India to allot Rs. 25 lakhs as first instalment for the development of the following schemes in Mamallapuram.—

erial number and name Total 1980
of the scheme Outlay 81

(1) (2) (3)

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS)

Formation of Ring- 66.50 5.00
road

Transport Terminal 15.42 5.00

Shopping Plaza 11.29 5.00

catering holidays during 1979-80. The work, which has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation for execution, has commenced and the work is likely to be finished by the end of this year. During 1980-81, it has been decided to provide meadows around the camping sites and to form a garden and for the construction of an open-air theatre, at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. It has also been decided to provide lighting facilities at the Shore Temple, Five Rathas and Arjuna's Penance at a cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during 1980-81.

RAMESWARAM.

Rameswaram is in the tourist map attracting lakhs of domestic tourist particularly pilgrims from all

attract foreign tourists while providing package facilities to domestic tourists. With this aim in view the Government entrusted the work of preparing a Master Plan for the integrated development of Rameswaram to Dr. J. Krishnasamy, Economic and Tourism Advisor. He has prepared a Master Plan for the integrated development of Rameswaram, as an international tourist centre. The Master Plan prepared by the consultant includes new schemes costing about Rs. 28 crores and they are under examination.

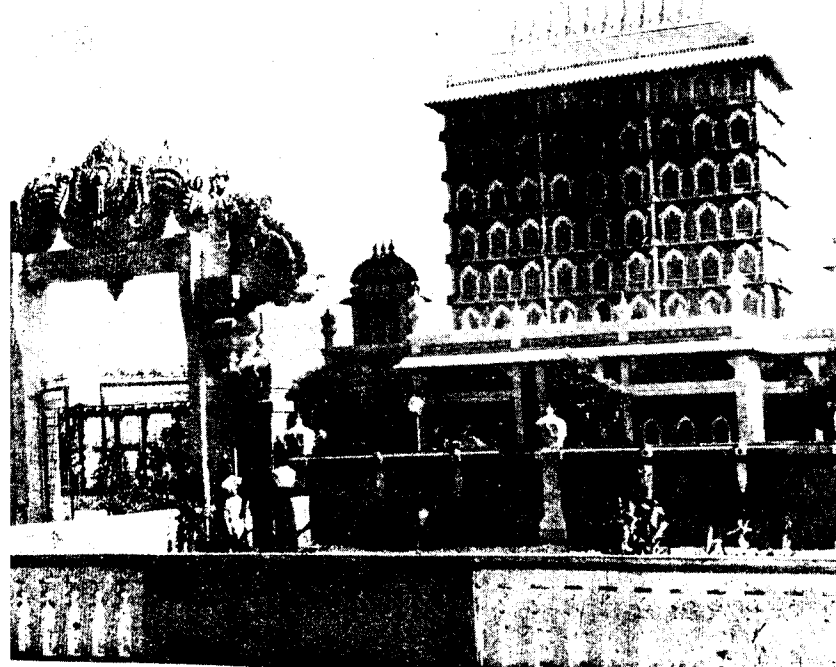
KANNIYAKUMARI.

Kanniyakumari the land's end of India is an international tourist centre and is at a distance of 80 kms. from Trivandrum by road. It is a famous pilgrim centre with a fine beach. The temple here is dedicated to the virgin Goddess Kanniyakumari. Kanniyakumari where the three seas meet is unique as one can sometimes watch the rare phenomenon of sun-set and moon-rise at the same time. Vivekaranda Rock Memorial built on a large rock projecting into the ocean just south-east of the temple is another attraction here. 10,000 foreign tourists and 5 lakhs domestic tourists are visiting this place every year. As the tourists are finding it difficult to get accommodation to suit their purse it has been decided to construct a dormitory to accommodate the low income tourists visiting Kanniyakumari at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1980-81.

At present the Tourist Officer with attached staff is housed in one of the rooms in the Tourist Bungalow at Kanniyakumari. It has also been proposed to construct a new Tourist Office at a cost of Rs 1 lakh during 1980-81. The Government have been examining various proposals for proper cleaning, dredging of the area. The Government consider that it would be advantageous to associate some landscape artists with this work. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint a consultant to prepare a Master Plan which would be useful for the development of Kanniyakumari as one of the tourist centres of this State. Accordingly, Dr. J. Krishnasamy, Economic and Tourism Advisor, has been entrusted with the work.

MANDAPAM.

Mandapam is the nearest point on the main land to reach Rameswaram one of the foremost Pilgrim



4 Vista formation 55.50 5.00

5 Recreation facilities 25.00 5.00

The Government have also acquired 33.95 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 1,28,185 so as to preserve the natural environment and the scenic beauty of the area. A sum of Rs. 1,81,814 has also been sanctioned during 1978-79 for the construction of a Rest Shed with basic amenities attached therein, to cater to the needs of Low Income Group Tourists visiting Mamallapuram and the work has been commenced and the rest shed has come up to basement level. The work will be completed very shortly. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been sanctioned for the provision of camping sites to encourage self-

parts of the country. It has been a port of entry from and to Sri Lanka and become a transit centre for foreign tourists. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1979-80 to provide rest shed, dress changing room near the bathing place and other amenities for the benefit of the tourists. The work has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the work will be taken up shortly.

In view of the combination of tourism resource the ancient shrine, historical sites, beach resource and neighbour island attractions, the Government have decided to examine the scope for developing beach tourism in and around this island to



Centres of India which draws an increasing flow of pilgrims and tourists. Kurusadai Island, a biologist's paradise located near Rameswaram is reached by boat from Mandapam by Marine biologists and International tourists interested in biological study.

The work of construction of a dormitory on the main land at Mandapam at a cost of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is now in progress. The work is nearing completion. In order to provide other basic amenities in and around the dormitory, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81.

PICHAVARAM.

Pichavaram is a place of unparalleled scenic beauty. It is about 13 kilometres from Chidambaram, the famous pilgrim centre. It is on the East Coast and has an area of 3,000 acres of backwaters dotted with hundreds of islands covered with beautiful woods. The water spread area is ideal for boating, fishing and nearer the sea, for water skating, surfing, etc. It is an ideal place for water sports. Boat Houses can also be berthed as in Sri Nagar Lake.

A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been sanctioned so far for the construction of cottages, snack bar, reception, kitchen-cum-toilet and for the provision of the water-supply, sanitary arrangements and electrifications at Pichavaram. The work has been entrusted to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the work is now in progress.

UDHAGAMANDALAM.

Under the Hill Area Development Programme the following schemes are implemented for the development of Ooty Lake area :—

(i) Beautification of Ooty Lake Area.

(ii) Construction of a Telescope House at Doddabetta.

(iii) Construction of a Dormitory.

(i) Beautification of Ooty Lake area.—Based on the Master Plan drawn by one of the leading firms of architects, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs for beautification of the Ooty Lake. So far a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been sanctioned for this work and the work of beautification is nearing completion.

(ii) Construction of a Telescope House at Doddabetta.—The Government sanctioned Rs. 2.14 lakhs for the construction of a Telescope House at Doddabetta from where the tourist can enjoy the panoramic view of Mysore Plateau, the Nilgiris, Peak, Mukurti Peak, Avalanche Upper Bhavani area, Ketti Valley, Coonoor, Kundah area, Catherine Falls, Coimbatore plains, and also the Wild Elephants, bathing and drinking water in the river below can be seen. It has been proposed to construct the telescope house at Doddabetta on Japanese model. This work is also entrusted to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and it has finalised the tenders and the work will commence very shortly.

(iii) Construction of a Dormitory.—A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of a dormitory at Ooty in order to provide cheap accommodation to the low income group tourists, visiting Udhagamandalam. This work has also been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the work will commence shortly.

Under the Hill Area Development Programme it is proposed to take up the following new works to attract the tourists to this area :—

Outlay

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

1 Construction of Children Amusement Centre	2.50
2 Purchase of new mini Train with passenger coaches.	1.50
3 Provision for laying new track for the Mini train from New Garden to Boat House via. Westmere and Kandal	4.70



4 Formation of gardens, construction of glass house, planting of trees around the lake.	2.46
5 Construction of mirror image building in the existing boat house	3.00
6 Improving other beauty spots	5.00
Total	19.16

YERCAUD LAKE.

Architects were appointed to prepare a Project Report with Plans and Estimates for the improvement of the Yercaud Lake so as to make it more attractive. The architects have furnished a report containing various schemes to be executed in stages at an approximate cost of Rs. 36.35 lakhs. The Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.72 lakhs for the beautifying the Yercaud Lake, of which a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for making improvements to the dormitory and for providing water-supply, sanitary and other amenities in Yercaud Lake.

A sum of Rs. 1.09 lakh has been sanctioned for the construction of a Telescope House at the 'Lady's Seat' in order to enable the tourists to have a spectacular view of the twinkling lights of Salem Town during night. This work has also been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the work is in progress.

KODAIKANAL LAKE.

Another firm of architects were appointed to prepare a Project Report with plans and estimates for the development of Kodaikanal Lake so as to make it more attractive to lure a large number of tourists. The architects have furnished a report containing a detailed list of schemes to be executed in various stages at an approximate cost of Rs. 25,64,100. Under the first phase, a sum of Rs. 58,100 was sanctioned during 1977-78 to execute a few minor works to beautify the lake. Under the second phase, a sum of Rs. 2.80 lakhs was also sanctioned for the construction of a restaurant block within the campus of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Complex at Kodaikanal.

Two Telescope Houses have been recently constructed one at 'Coaker's Walk' and the other at Kurinji Andavar Temple at Kodaikanal, at a total cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs. The sacred valley of Palani Temple on the North and the panoramic view of Vaigai Dam on the South can be viewed with utmost clarity.

During the year 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 7.03 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of Dormitory and the work will be taken up shortly by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

ELAGIRI HILLS.

Elagiri Hills in North Arcot district is an attractive tourist centre

visited by the tourists throughout the year. A dormitory block consisting of self contained units has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 100 lakh in order to provide accommodation facilities for the tourists. The work has been completed. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for water supply and certain other basic amenities for the above cottages during 1980-81.

VIRALIMALAI AND AVUDAIYAR KOIL.

Viralimalai and Avudaiyarkoil in Pudukkottai district are important pilgrim centres. It has been decided to provide basic amenities like Rest Shed and drinking water, at Viralimalai and a Tourist Bungalow at Avudaiyarkoil. For this purpose, during 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs had been given as grant to the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board for implementation of the two projects by utilising its funds in addition to the above grant. A site has been selected very near Viralimalai to provide Rest Shed and the work will commence very shortly. The question of selecting alternate site at Avudaiyarkoil is under consideration.

HOGENAKKAL.

Hogenakkal water-falls is one of the main tourist attractions in Dharmapuri district. The falls is famous for the curative powers of its waters. There are no adequate accommodation facilities for the tourists visiting this place. It has been decided to construct a Dormitory-cum-Community Hall at Hogenakkal at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1979-80. The construction work of a dormitory-cum-Community Hall has been given to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the work is in progress.

COURTALLAM.

Courtallam which is famous for its water falls is a well known holiday-cum-health resort. With the influx of tourists to Courtallam increasing year after year, the demand for proper accommodation is growing rapidly. It has, therefore, been decided to construct a dormitory for tourists at Courtallam at a cost of Rs. 7.9,

POOMPUHAR AND KATTABOMMAN MEMORIAL.

The Department of Tourism is in charge of the Poompuhar Complex

at Kaveripoompattinam and the Kattabomman Memorial at Panchalankurichi. These monuments attract tourists in large numbers.

As Poompuhar is an important tourist centre, it has been decided to take up the development of roads in the Complex and construction of overhead tank for the supply of drinking water for the benefit of tourists at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs during 1979-80. The work will be taken up shortly.

Apart from these centres, it is proposed to develop one or two excursion centres for a district in order to promote internal tourism in the State. The question of developing Manora in Sarabendra Rajan Pattinam near Peravurani in Thanjavur district, as one of the beach resorts to cater the needs of the Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai region, is under the consideration of the Government. Many other centres in the State will also be developed like Manora in consultation with the Transport Corporations. Many places like Dam sites and places of scenic beauty have been identified and it is proposed to develop them as District Excursion Centres by providing rest-sheds, catering facilities drinking water supply, etc.

YOUTH HOSTEL.

The Youth Hostel continues to be run by the Government on no profit no loss basis on the pattern suggested by the Government of India under the guidance of the local management committee since July 1975 with a view to provide inexpensive accommodation for the Youth Tourists.

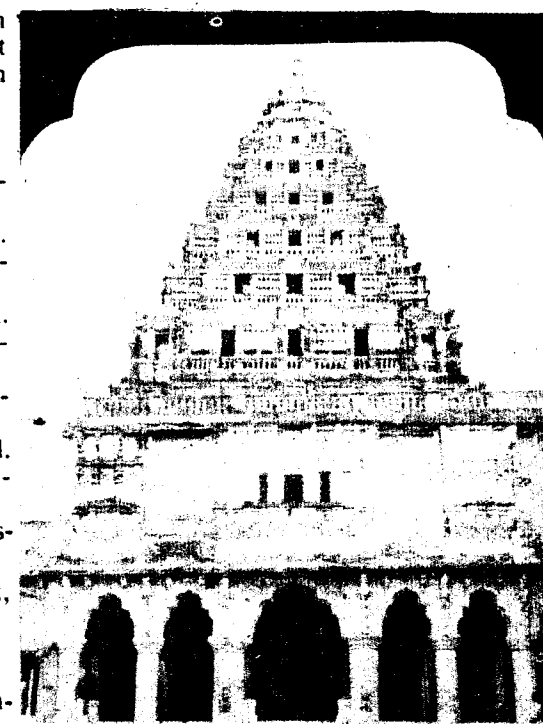
ASSISTANCE TO THE TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

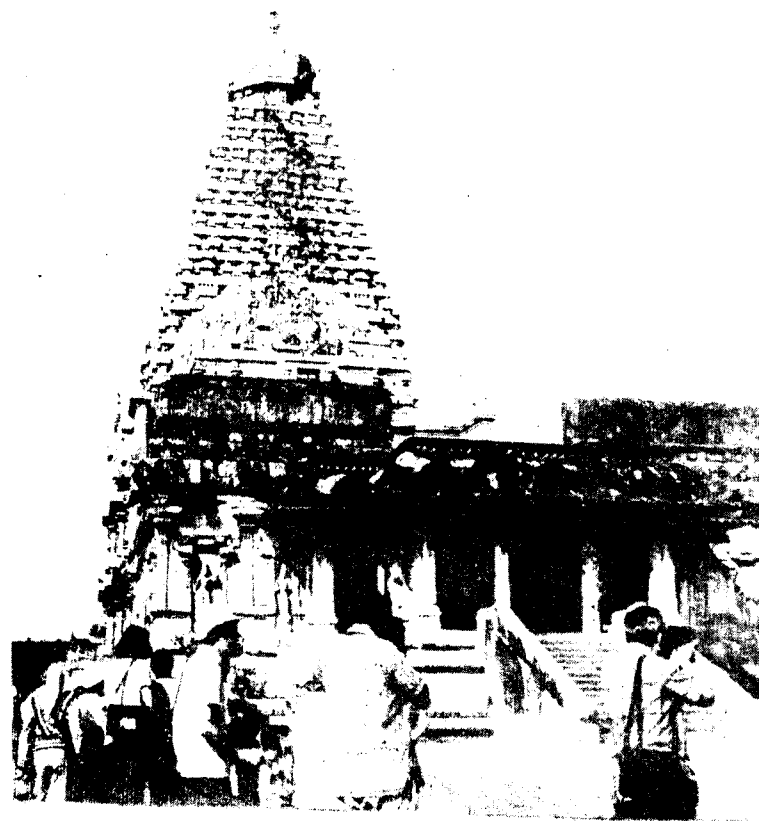
Commercial aspects of Tourism promotion are entrusted to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation which was set up in July 1971. The authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 2 crores. Against this a sum of Rs. 195.05 lakhs has been paid so far. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs in 1980-81. A sum of Rs. 68.73 lakhs has been given as loan to the Corporation upto 1979-80. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed to be given as loan during 1980-81.

Tourist Bungalows.—The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corpo-

ration is providing accommodation for tourists at the following Tourist Bungalows and the total bed strength is 985.

1. Tourist Bungalow, Ooty.
2. Tourist Bungalow, Tiruchirappalli.
3. Tourist Bungalow, Madurai.
4. Tourist Bungalow, Kanniyakumari.
5. Cape Hotel, Kanniyakumari.
6. Tourist Bungalow, Trichendur.
7. Tourist Bungalow, Kodai-kandal.
8. Tourist Bungalow, Yercaud.
9. Tourist Bungalow, Hogenakkal.
10. Tourist Bungalow, Rameswaram.
11. Beach Resort Complex, Mamallapuram.
12. Rajah's Rest House, Thanjavur.
13. Tourist Bungalow, Chidambaram.





The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is now constructing Tourist Bungalows in the following places :—

1. Coimbatore.
2. Madurai.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has proposed to construct Tourist Bungalows in the following places in the near future :—

1. Courtallam.
2. Mudumalai.

Motels.—It is the aim of the Department to provide the facilities of Motels at every hundredth kilometre on the National Highways of the State. As a first step the Motel Emerald (மரகதம்) at Ranipet in North Arcot district has been commissioned and is functioning from 24th September 1978. Another Motel at Ulundurpet in South Arcot district has been commissioned on 27th August 1979.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has proposed to construct Motels in other places also.

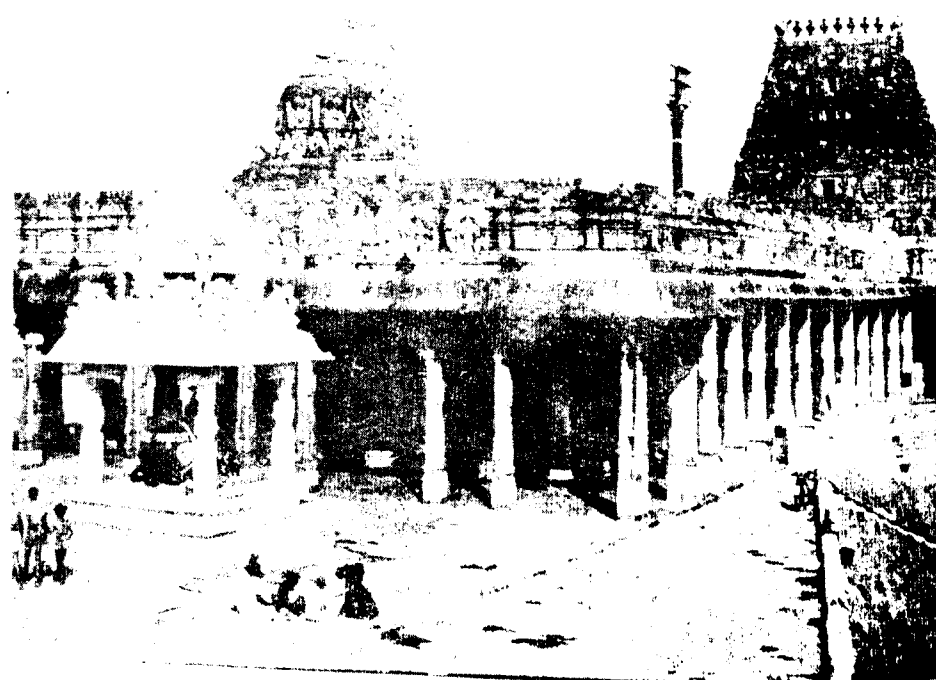
Transport.—For providing comfortable travel the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation

is maintaining a Transport Wing. The Transport Wing of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation started functioning in April, 1972 with two luxury coaches. Now the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is having a fleet of ten luxury coaches, of which one is air-conditioned coach. The capital investment is about Rs. 25 lakhs. With these coaches the corporation is running the following tours

- (i) Daily City Sight Seeing Tour;
- (ii) Daily excursion trip to Kancheepuram—Tirukazukundram—Mamallapuram.
- (iii) Week end trips to Tirupathi by A/c Coach ;
- (iv) 7-Day package tour of Tamil Nadu ; and
- (v) 7-Day package tour of South India, covering Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

These tours have been reorganised recently based on Survey Reports obtained from tourists taking part in these tours. The tours are very popular and the Corporation is able to cater well to domestic as well as foreign tourists. In order to popularise these tours, the Corporation, proposes to appoint Selling Agents not only in every important Cities of India but also in other countries like Malaysia and Singapore. With this, the Corporation will be able to bring in a considerable amount of foreign exchange. They are also given on private hire to the Travel Trade and the public. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has proposed to acquire three more deluxe coaches, one air-conditioned coach and two mini coaches during 1980-81.

Publicity.—The Development of the Tourism industry solely depends on the tourist traffic. Attracting more and more tourists so as to increase the tourist traffic is, there-



fore, an important task. Towards this end the Department continued to launch upon several promotional and publicity measures through the various publicity media available.

Advertisement.—Advertising in the news papers and periodicals is an accepted mode of publicity. This sort of advertisement reaches the largest number of people at minimum cost. The Department has therefore issued several advertisements in the various news papers and periodicals mainly devoted to tourism, highlighting the varied tourist attractions of the State.

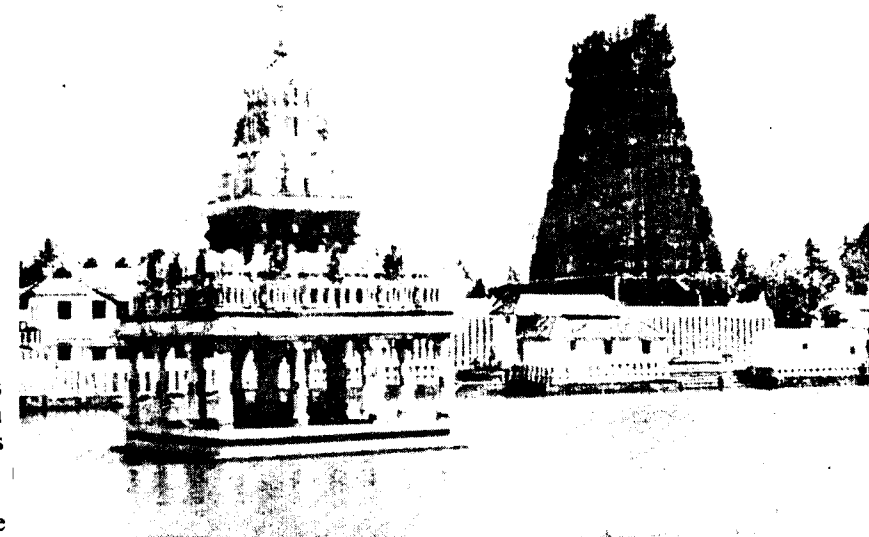
Exhibitions.—In order to make people tourism conscious and as a social education to highlight the preservation of our cultural heritage, the Department of Tourism has been participating in all the important exhibitions organised and conducted by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations at Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai.

The Tourism Pavilion at the Annual All India Tourist Trade Fair at Madras has always been the star attraction. Innovative displays are used to make the pavilion attractive.

Hospitality.—The Department of Tourism has been playing host to visiting Travel Trade Journalists, Photographers, T. V. Makers and Movie Makers from traffic generating areas. Necessary permission and other facilities are offered to the media personnel for projecting the favourable Tourist image and tourism potentials of Tamil Nadu.

Film.—Production of feature films and documentary films to project the tourism image of the State before select audience and those engaged in travel trade is another aspect of publicity. The department has initiated action to produce a colour 16 m.m. documentary film on the Holiday Resorts of Tamil Nadu and the work has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Films Division under the control of the Public (Information and Public Relations) Department. The Film is likely to be completed in this year.

Pongal Tourist Festival.—Pongal Season is being celebrated as Tourist Season all over Tamil Nadu. Cultural programmes are arranged in important places in every district during this period to attract more domestic and foreign tourists.



Summer Cultural Festivals.—The Department organises Summer Festivals in all the Hill Stations viz. Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud and a beginning is being made to organise a similar Summer Festival at Elagiri Hills in North Arcot district.

Other Festivals.—The Department participates in the SARAL VIZHA at Courtallam every year. The Festival at Avudaiyar Koil is another celebration in which the Department participates.

Autumn Festival at Udhagamandalam.—Udhagamandalam being an all year Tourist Resort an Autumn Festival is also organised by the Department during the September season.

Project "Destination South India".—The Department played host to a group of 30 Travel Trade Writers, Photographers from the U.S.A., U. K., Australia, Japan, Singapore and U.A.E., under this programme.

The media personnel were given all background materials, photographs, etc. They were also taken around the important tourist-spots in the State. They wrote many articles and published photographs highlighting the tourist potential of our region. The publication of these articles is expected to pay rich dividends by way of increased traffic from these areas.

Photographs.—Pictorial presentation is an indispensable part of any publicity. It is all the more important in tourism publicity. Realising the importance of this aspect of publicity this Department has created a photo library. Negatives and colour slides of objects of tourism importance are collected, indexed and kept in the Department.

These are extensively used in the Department Publications, exhibitions, advertisements and other publicity. They are also lent to news papers and periodicals for use as illustration along with articles on Tourism in Tamil Nadu. They are also supplied to Travel Writers.

Tourism Literature.—Providing comprehensive background on Tamil Nadu and basic information about the facilities available in the State is yet another important task. The Department produces every year various kinds of tourism literature like brochures, folders, insert folders, posters, and picture post cards. During 1979-80 the Department has produced a multi-colour folder on Tamil Nadu, 25 varieties of picture post cards, and inexpensive folders on places of tourist interest. These are distributed through the tourist offices and other channels to the tourists visiting the State. They are also sent to the Government of India tourist offices and Air India Offices abroad for distribution to the travel trade at their end. The travel agencies, Airlines Offices, Hotels and others in the travel trade in Tamil Nadu are also supplied with these tourism literatures.

Tourism holds attraction to the finer sentiments of man and brings glory to the country. Therefore, it will be the endeavour of this Government to formulate new plans and expand the functions of this Department. In short, everything possible will be attempted to bring tourism to the doors of the common man and to popularise the Tourism potential of the State.

Thiru RM. VEERAPPAN
Minister for Information and Religious Endowments.

Parliamentary Privileges

Parliamentary privilege is an integral part of parliamentary democracy as it exists in U.K. and as it has been adopted by many democratic countries in the world. It is for this reason that wherever parliamentary democracy of the British pattern has been adopted parliamentary privilege has also been made a part and parcel of such a democracy, though the extent of such a privilege has, of necessity, varied in each case. For example, in Canada the parliamentary privileges of the House of Commons in U.K. have been incorporated as the limit; which privileges provided by any law by the parliament of Canada could not exceed. Similar provisions exist in the Constitutions of New Zealand and Bahama Islands. In certain countries like Australia and India, these privileges have been in their entirety made a part of their constitutions till the legislatures concerned provide otherwise by law.

This shows that all these countries have somehow considered some

privileges to their Houses of Legislatures essential.

The law of Parliamentary privilege in India needs a careful analysis not only from the point of view of the House of Legislatures, which have to apply it in their day-to-day work or from that of the Courts, which have to deal with causes requiring application of this law but also from that of the people who have to adapt themselves to live with it by knowing how it operates in its application to the various categories of facts and combinations thereof.

It may, moreover, be safely assumed that when the founding fathers incorporated Articles 105 and 194 in the Constitution of India their intention was that not only the courts of law in India should take judicial notice of the privilege of the House of Commons but that the Houses of Legislatures also, in dealing with questions of privilege, should not only follow

the same principles which have been evolved but should apply them to facts with the same attitude. This is an added reason why the operation of parliamentary privilege in the House of Commons during the recent past deserves somewhat detailed study in India.

It may also be questioned why the Houses of Legislatures should be the judges in their own causes and why questions of breaches of privileges should not be left to the determination of Courts of law, like determination of other disputes between parties.

The other problems are mostly procedural, e.g., whether counsels should have a right to appear before the Committees of Privileges of the Houses of Legislatures or the Houses themselves when they are considering questions of breaches of their privileges, whether any rules of natural justice should be made binding on the Houses of Legislatures while determining such questions and whether there is any need for any control by the Houses over publication of their proceedings and to what extent the press should be allowed to report the happenings in the precincts of a House of Legislature and the like.

All these questions need a frank and uninhibited discussion not in the narrow interest of a section of the public or the Houses of Legislatures or even of the Courts of law, but in the wide context of their repercussions on the working of the law of parliamentary privilege and the preservation of the rights of the people consistent with their duties to the State.

The fundamental aspect of privilege is that it is an attribute of the House and protects its members not as individuals but as natural persons composing the House and that too only to the extent to which such protection is necessary to enable them to function as members and the House to work smoothly as a body.

—(Excerpts from the speech delivered by Thiru T.R. Janarthanam M.A., Ph.D., Government whip in the Seminar on "Privileges of the Legislature" organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary studies and training at New Delhi on August 2 and 3, 1980)



A. Ranganathan.

So much has been said and written on the life and works of Maha Kavi Subramania Bharathi that any additional write-up on the great National poet may seem superfluous. In my present account I do not propose to say anything on the patriotic poems of which stirred the hearts of men and women against the suzerainty of the British Government in India.

As one who had the privilege of having seen Bharathi in 1919 at Madras, soon after his exile in Pondichery, I would like to record for the benefit of the readers of the "Tamil Arasu" my personal impressions of the extraordinary man who was a genuine patriot, a versatile poet and a humanitarian.

In the year 1919, the Secretary of the Saraswathi Baliya Patasalai, a girls' school located in Pidariar Koil Street in George Town had the courage to invite Subramania Bharathi, reputed to be an inveterate enemy of the ruling British Government, to deliver the annual valedictory address of the school. I was 12 years old at this time and I still recollect the great stir the news created among the public. Being an young boy, the sight of Bharathi and the speech he delivered, his own national songs that

he rendered have left an indelible impression on my young mind. I still feel at my present age of 74, as if I am seeing Bharathi in flesh and blood delivering his fiery speech in chaste Tamil. I am attempting below a pen-picture of how poet Bharathi looked, spoke and sang the songs composed by him.

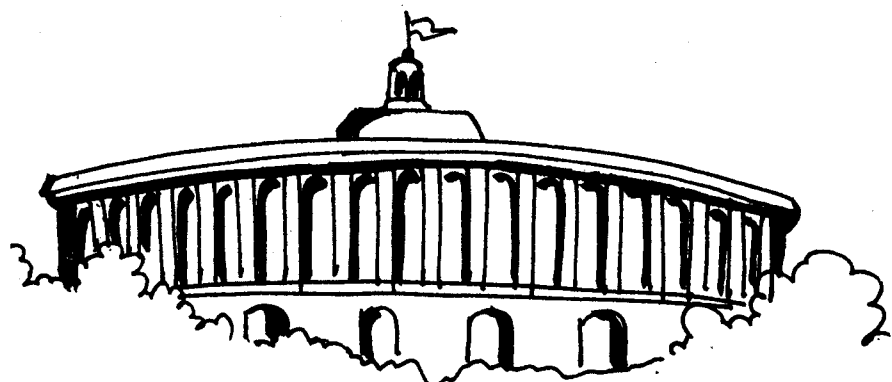
I have a clear recollection Bharathi had a handsome personality and was very fair in complexion. His physical build-up was lean which made him appear taller than an average Indian. His chiselled nose sat beautifully on his face without any protrusion or stubby look. Particular mention must be made about his eyes, which are redlined and shone like two pieces of fire ball. Even to this day, when I close my eyes and think of Bharathi his personality and fiery eyes pass through my mind's eye. His eyes were such that they appeared to penetrate deep into the personality of the onlookers and ferret out his inner most thoughts and secrets. I still remember that a considerable part of the audience at the gathering were gaping in wonder at his extraordinary eyes for as long as the meeting lasted. Bharathi has a broad forehead. His dark moustache was trimmed up. Though lean and tall, he never stooped while walking. He always walked with his chest

erect and head high like a soldier.

Now, recalling his speech at the valedictory ceremony of Saraswathi Baliya Patasalai in Mannady which is still in existence. I remember the subject he chose on that day was under the title "Thyagam" (sacrifice). He spoke slowly but clearly. I cannot say he was an eloquent speaker but he conveyed his ideas convincingly borne by a good diction without faltering or mumbling. His personal appearance at the public meeting was almost similar to the figure that we now see in his portraits and pictures. His dhoti was clean, which he wore in 'panchakatcham' style. He wore a long black coat which was buttoned tightly. A white muffler was wound round his neck inside his coat over his shirt. He had a white turban on his head, the turban had a flap in front.

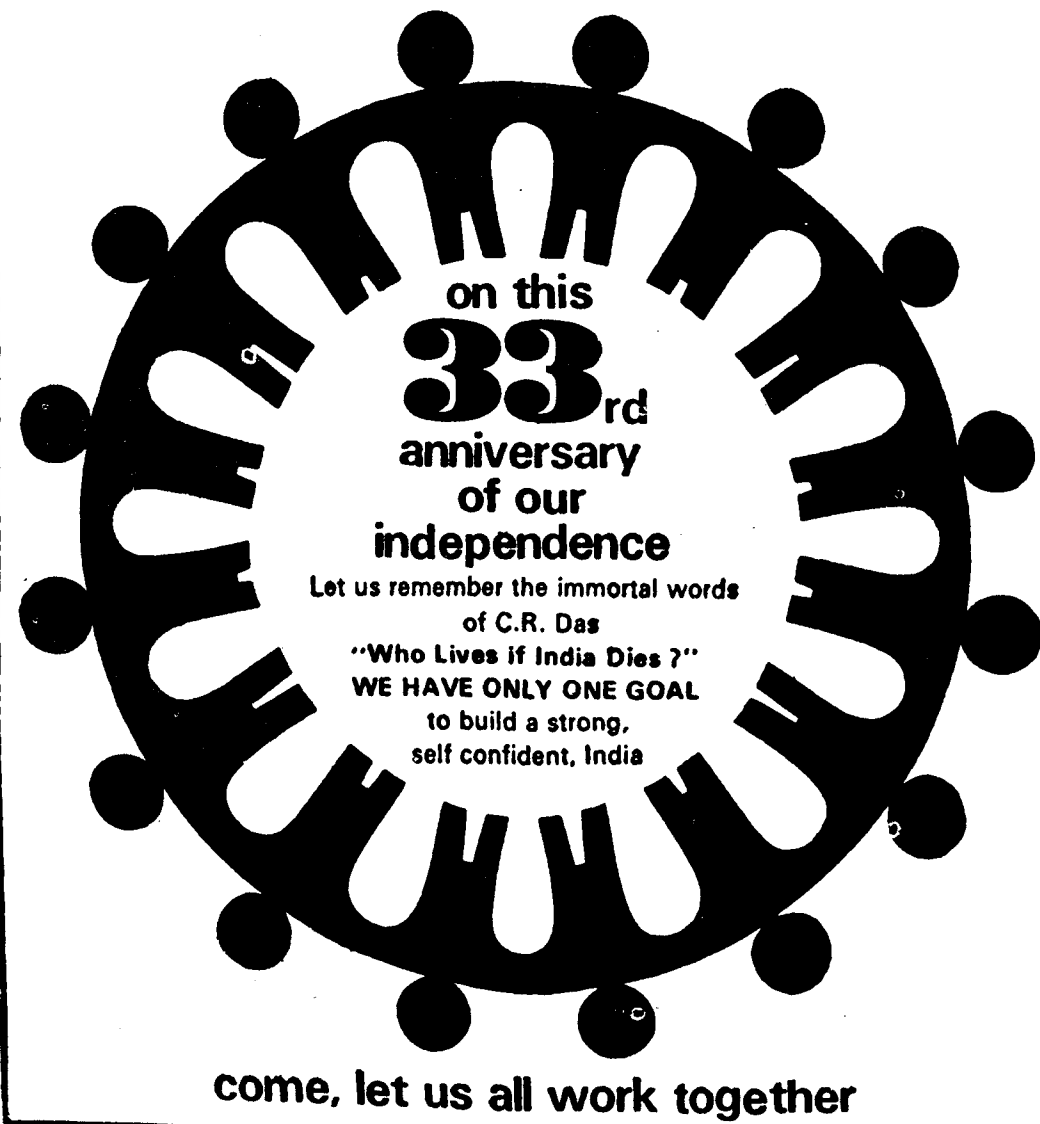
Bharathi's speech was short, but eloquent. His main theme was that persons endowed with wealth should share it with their less fortunate brethren, making some sacrifice (Thyagam). He quoted from 'Thirukkural'. At the request of some members of the audience, he sang two or three of his own compositions. I vividly remember that on that day he sang his own famous compositions "Aduvome Pallu Paduvome" and 'Jayaberigai Kottada'. His voice was sweet and resonant.

At the close of his speech, which was heard with rapt attention, Bharathi said that as one who had no belief in conventions, he did not want the usual vote of thanks to the speaker nor the formality of garlands. Even so the Secretary of the function, while omitting the vote of thanks, garlanded him with a rose garland. Bharathi received the garland in good humour and put it on the portrait of Saraswathi which was hanging on the wall. After this, Bharathi walked briskly out of the main door of the Girl's School. At this time the Secretary rushed to him and offered two one rupee silver coins to cover his conveyance charges. Bharathi received them smiling and gave them back to the Secretary with the remark "I have strength enough by the grace of Parasakthi to walk to Triplicane". Some of the on-lookers of this strange sight could not but observe "Look! Bharathi is not above want. Two rupees were enough to buy 20 measures of rice. Yet his self respect prevented him from accepting the gift."



WHAT HOLDS A COUNTRY TOGETHER ?

"Basically, the people's love for it and willingness to work and sacrifice for it.
"Of course, this is not entirely altruistic, for each person knows that his interest is intrinsically bound with his country's future"
—Indira Gandhi



ADVT.



[The 'Sangu Theertha Pushkara Mela' an important festival associated with the temple in Thirukkalukundram will be held from September 17 to September 19, 1980. The programme for the Pushkara Mela has been drawn up as follows:

17.9.'80: Yaga Pooja by Sivachariars. 18.9.'80: Veda Parayanam and Yaga will continue at 4.00 p.m. A special function has also been arranged on that day when Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments will release the Laksha Deepa "SOUVENIR". On the 19th morning when "GURU" enters KANYA RASI deities of Panchamoorthigal will be taken in procession to the Sangu Theertha Holy tank and "THEERTHA-VARI" will be performed.]

THIRUKKALUKUNDRAM otherwise known as "PAKSHI THEERTHAM" is one of the most famous pilgrim centres in South India. It is situated in Thirukkalukundram Panchayat Union and has a population of 11000. It is easily accessible by buses from Madras City, Chengalpattu and Mammallapuram.

There are four hills in Thirukkalukundram. According to tradition these four hills represent the four "VEDAS" and on the top one of the sacred four hills is built the shrine dedicated to SRI VEDAGIRISWARAR. The ascent to this shrine is a steep one. Tamil Saints have sung in praise of the presiding deity LORD VEDAGIRISWARAR. The saints held the hills so sacred that they declined to lay their feet on them and sang their hymns in

praise of the Lord from the foot of the Hills. A shrine called "NALVAR KOIL" is built for the four eminent saints who paid their obeisance to the Lord as above. GODDESS THIRUPURA SUNDARI, consort of the Lord is located in a shrine in the town. The presiding deity is in an exquisite posture and is held in great veneration.

Two sacred eagles visit the temple at about mid-day every day. Tradition has it that these two eagles considered to be sons of Lord Brahma, one of the Hindu trinity, and were cursed by Lord Siva to become eagles for the sins committed by them. It is further believed that they begged compassion of the Lord and prayed that they might regain their status as sons of Brahma. The ever compassionate Lord ordained that if they worshipped the Lord at the said hills every day till the end of 'Kaliyuga', they would regain their original forms. Pilgrims make it a point to gather at the summit of the hills eagerly awaiting the arrival of the birds. Midday approaching, the birds arrive and perch on the rock specially reserved for them. Jaggery, ghee and rice are cooked as offerings to the birds. The eagles eat the offerings and depart. The tradition is that this has been going on for thousands of years now. The descent for the pilgrims from the top of the hill is by a different route.

The temple in the Town is called Bakthavathsalam Temple. It is a Pallava construction. This temple has lofty towers on its four walls. In one portion inside the temple there exists a beautiful man-

dapam called Tortoise Mandapam and the carvings in them are very attractive.

There exists in the town a big tank measuring 580 ft. x 785 ft., known as "SANGU THEERTHAM". Water from this tank was taken for the Abishekam to the deities. It has been demonstrated that the water in the tank contains mineral properties capable of curing diseases if taken for long periods. Periodically a 'sangu' or Conch comes over and floats on the surface of the water. Hence the name "Sangu Theertham: The birth of the SANGU is celebrated with due religious rites and it is taken to the temple in procession and kept there. Recently, on 16.1.1976 one Conch came up and was taken into the temple with the prescribed temple honours.

People from all parts of the country visit Tirukkalukundram and worship at the shrine. There is a road to the length of 3 K.M going round the hill.

Valuable medicinal shrubs exist in the hills and walks regularly taken round the hills affords considerable relief to sick people.

The administration of the temple vests in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department of the State Government.

According to the tradition of the Temple, it is believed that when "Guru" (Jupiter) enters into the Kanya Rashi (i.e.) once in 12 years, the Gods associated with the Rivers Ganga, Narmada, Jamuna, Godavari, Krishna and other rivers are taking holy bath in this famous and sacred tank to get cleansed from their sins. To mark this holy incident a large number of Hindus assemble here to take bath simultaneously to get the blessings of God. This festival is called "SANGU THEERTHA PUSHKARA MELA" as in the case of KUMBA MELA in the North and MAHAMAHAM in Kumbakonam in Thanjavur District. Electrical illumination in the temple towers and Vimanams and Deepa Alangaram in the traditional Indian style with oil lighting around the tank, foot steps and the temple Prakarams are also arranged. This festival is called "LAKSHA DEEPAM". These two festivals attract a large number of devotees amounting to not less than 3 lakhs, from all parts of the country.

PASUMPON
MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR



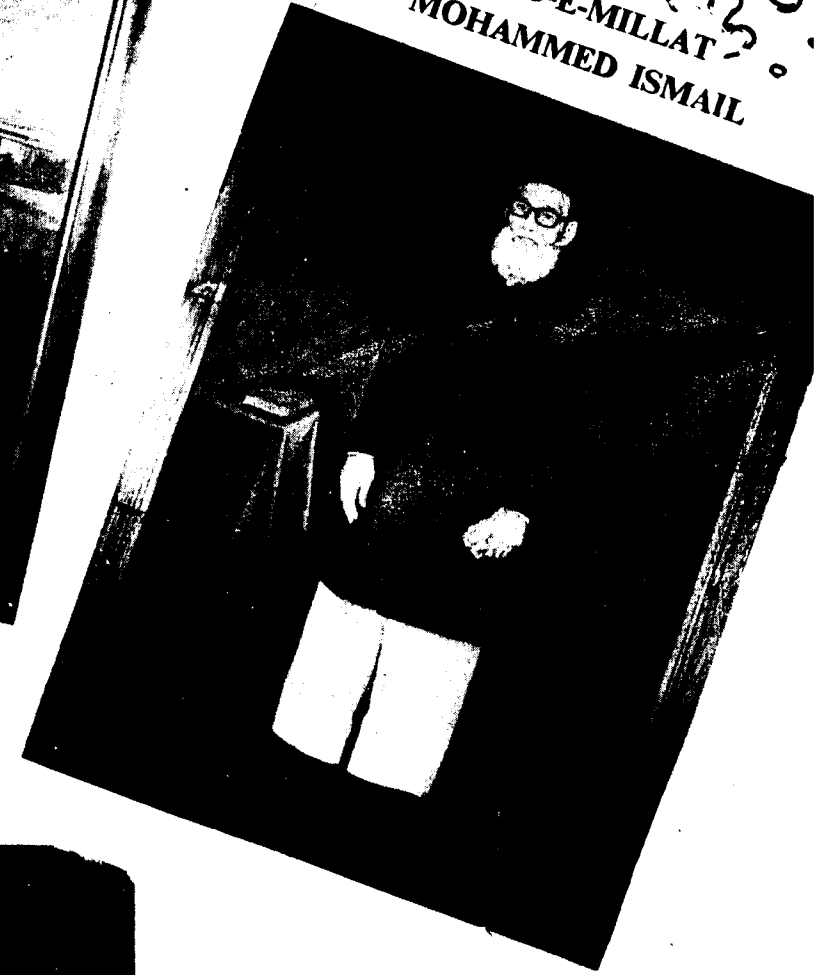
THANTHAI PERIYAR



DR. AMBEDKAR



QAID-E-MILLAT
MOHAMMED ISMAIL



The Portraits of Thanthai Periyar, Dr. Ambedkar,
Qaid-E-Millat Mohammed Ismail and Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar
were unveiled in the Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly by
Tmt. Jothi Venkatachellu Hon'ble Governor of Kerala on 9-8-1980





Pavalar M. Muthusamy was sworn in as the Special Representative of Tamilnadu in New Delhi by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15-8-'80

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Hon'ble Chief Minister and other State Ministers conferred with the Union Minister for Finance Thiru R. Venkataraman on 18-8-'80 on the Plan schemes pertaining to Tamilnadu.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister on 5-8-'80 visited Brindavan Colony in Chetput, Madras where several huts were destroyed in a fire on 3-8-'80, and consoled the affected people.



Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries inaugurated on 15-8-80 the 13th Milk Vending unit at Annanagar (West), Madras.

The Hon'ble Minister for Transport Thiru S. Muthusamy inaugurated new bus routes between Ponneri and Manali and Cherkundram and Palaverkadu on 18-8-'80.



ARCHIVES - A TREASURE HOUSE OF RECORDS

S. SINGARAJAN, M.A., M.Litt.,
Director of Archives.

The year 1980, being the Tricentenary of the Records of Fort St. George, it is proposed to celebrate it in the current year by the Tamilnadu Archives. The celebrations will be held in phases during the year. The Tricentenary celebrations was initiated on July 14, 1980 at the Conference Hall of the Tamil Nadu Archives by the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

As the first phase of the Tricentenary celebrations the Executive Board meeting of the SWARBICA (South West Asian Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives) was also inaugurated on that occasion. It is a notable landmark in the history of archival development that SWARBICA held its business meeting for three days in the Tamil Nadu Archives. The Tamil Nadu Archives has thus attained an International status in the Archival world. Already the Tamil Nadu Archives has facilities opened to researchers from all over the world to collect materials. Now, it is hoped that this Centre of historical research may become a research centre and an institute for imparting Archival training, for both of which the institution is bound to get necessary incentives from the International Council of Archives.

Nature of Archival Collection in the Tamil Nadu Archives:

The earliest available English records in the modern period of the history of Madras is the golden plated 'kaul' granted by Chennappa Naick to Francis Day, bearing the date July 22, 1639, supposed to be drafted by Day himself. But the records from 1639 to 1670 are moth-eaten or were destroyed by the ravages of time. The earliest consultation volume in the Archives dates back to 1670. But the regular series of English records

began in 1672. This, however, does not mean that there are no records of the earlier period in the Tamil Nadu Archives. There are available the Portuguese, the Dutch and Danish records pertaining to a period earlier than 1670. The regular English series of records, which form an organic collection complying with the definition of the term "Archives", began with the advent of the English East India Company on the Coromandel coast, where they built a fort and a castle on the munificence of a grant from the Raja of Chennapattanam. The importance of the records of Fort St. George is that Madras is the nerve centre of all important transactions of the British between Indonesia in the east and Mauritius in the West. Secondly, Madras had been in control of all the regions from Cape Comorin to River Narmada. Thus the information embodied in the records of Fort St. George comprehends a very wide geographic area: it illustrates the history and civilisation of the whole of South India in the Modern Period.

To supplement this, the Tamil Nadu Archival Library contains an extensive collection of about 5 lakh books which includes volumes published in Madras from as early as 1873. It also includes books transferred from the Secretariat, Collectorate and Heads of Department. These books shed much light on the history culture and civilisation, trade and commerce of Tamil Nadu from very ancient times. Thus the records of Fort St. George combined with the books in the Archival library of Tamil Nadu Archives is a beacon light for the history of Asia in general and of South India in particular.

Administration and the undercurrents:

Now, from the point of view of modern history we are confined

to the English records beginning from the days of the English East India Company. These records in general are the residuum of business transactions in the Fort. They contain the wisdom of the administrators, ever since the 17th century. They contain the discussions and decisions of the administrators. They embody the wisdom of the ages when commerce and trade and conquest were the main concern. The chief events from 1670 to 1947 may be classified under the following heads.

1. 1670-1799 The period of Rebellion by the Poligars; The period of consolidation and conquest of the British.
2. 1799-1857 The period of Permanent Settlement and establishment of the Suzerainty of the East India Company; the war of Indian Independence-1857.
3. 1858-1861 Reformation of British Policy in India-Proclamation of Queen Victoria and the Council Act of 1861.
4. 1882-1947 Period of Transition.
 - (a) (i) 1882 - Ripon and Local Self Government.
 - (b) 1885 - The birth of the Indian National Congress. The Councils Act 1892.
 - (c) 1904-1909: Tilak and Swaraj: Minto Morley Reforms.
 - (d) 1914-1919 Annie Besant and Home Rule Movement; Montagu Chemsford Reforms (Dyarchy).
 - (e) (i) 1929: The resolution of the Congress for Indian Independence: Reform



Act of 1935, Provincial
Autonomy.
(ii) 1939-42: The Non-Co-
operation Movement.

- (f) 1942-Quit India Movement.
(g) 1947 - Transfer of Power.

Thus we find that there are two
rents running parallel in the
ord collections of Tamil Nadu.

1. The Cry of India.
2. The solutions offered by
the British.

About the wisdom of the ad-
ministration embodied in these re-
cords, to cite an example, we have
reports of experts like that of A.C.
Cotton (1859), which illustrate the
possibility of developing inter canal
communication by inter-linking the

perennially flowing rivers in the
country. These concepts have been
developed by Indian Nationalists
in the 20th Century for inter-linking
the Ganges with the Cauvery.

Likewise, there are reports of
the Committee appointed by the
Government of Tamil Nadu in 1854,
and the reports on the employment
of torture in revenue and Police
cases for the collection of land re-



venue and confession respectively. It recommended the separation of revenue and police, revenue and judiciary, and judiciary separated from both revenue and police. As a result of these reforms, we have an independent police department started in 1857 and the High Court of Madras was inaugurated in 1861, when Sir Charles Trevelyan was the Governor of Madras. The Government also decided to dismiss officials who employed torture in any case, along with a positive assertion not to reemploy them.

There is also the report of the Committee with Elliot as Chairman, constituted by Lord Harris, Governor of Madras (1854-59) on the question of choice of a medium of instruction in schools and colleges in Madras presidency when they proposed to have the University of Madras in 1857. It decided in favour of English to be the medium of instruction. But then there is left for posterity the minutes of Henry Pottinger, Governor of Madras 1851, propounding Tamil as the medium of instruction.

The Revenue records of Fort St. George for the year 1854 give evidence to a controversy looming large over the question of joint village rent. Although Sir Thomas Munro had initiated Ryotwari against Zamindari Settlement the virtues of the Joint village rent had not disappeared from discussions. The chief defect in Ryotwar settlement is that the ryot became poorer. It may be known that a corporate life existed in the ancient villages of Tamil Nadu. The village land was enjoyed in common and the rent was paid in common. It was a life of "Idyllic Happiness" in the villages. At the time of harvest Paddy was supplied to the neighbour on loan free of interest and received back in kind. Barter was widely prevalent and money had not become a standard for transaction. It is the 'word', the promise on which the village life devolved. There was the community of interest.

In these conditions the village Panchayat was supreme, settling disputes and deciding civil as well as criminal cases. The villagers are knit by the bond of blood on the one hand and sentiment on the other. There was always a common effort and every able-bodied villager contributed free labour for all the work connected with the festivals, marriages, etc, in the villages. The system of aiding

by mutual obligations in kind, gold or money was the *sin-quo-non* at all village ceremonies. It was this co-operation which bound the villagers together. Peace and tranquillity were the hallmarks of village life in India.

When the East Indian Company set a different norm in the collection of Land Revenue the people of Tamil Nadu revolted against the British as seen in the Poligar rebellion in South India from 1750-1799. It was after the elimination of poligars like Kattabommu, his brother Oomaithorai and the Maruthu Brothers that the English decided on the next step for the "Permanent Settlement of land revenue in 1802"

From 1802 to 1857 the East India Company was trying to establish its supremacy, culminating ultimately in the great war of Indian Independence in 1857. The people of Triplicane, Tiruchi, Vellore and Vaniyambadi hoisted the green

flags. People were frantic, feeling revolution was round the corner. The revolution was suppressed for the time being. Queen Victoria in her proclamation in 1858 declared that the British would not thereafter interfere with the religious or social customs of the subject people. There are records on the birth of the Congress in 1885 and the open declaration of Swaraj by Tilak in 1904 as also of the various facets of the freedom Movement of our country.

In the light of the inexhaustible historical material available, Tamil Nadu Archives can quite well be developed into a Research centre for historical research. The system of arrangement of records and methods of preservation obtaining in the Tamil Nadu Archives are unique as would facilitate its evolution into an advanced institute on Archival Training, that may train people on Records Management and Preservation and Publication of records.



President Authorises Gazetting 5 Central Acts in Tamil

For the first time in its hundred-year-old history, the Government of India Gazette published from New Delhi will soon include Tamil translations of 5 Central Acts. These translations have been effected by the Tamil Nadu State Official Language (Legislative) Commission.

The Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Act, 1973, was passed by the Parliament on 5th December, 1973. Under Section 2 of that Act, "A translation in any language (other than Hindi) specified in the Eight Schedule to the Constitution, published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette, - (a) of any Central Act or of any Ordinance promulgated by the President, or (b) of any order, rule, regulation or bye-law issued under the Constitution or under any Central Act, shall be deemed to be the authorised translation thereof in such language. Under Section 1 of this Act, this Act should come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. Though the Act was passed on 5th December 1973, a notification under Section 1 was issued only on the 23rd March, 1979, fixing the 1st of April, 1979 as the date on which the provisions of the Act shall come into force. A message has recently been received from the Central Government to the effect that the President of India has authorised on 16.8.80 the publication in the Gazette of India of the Tamil translations of 5 Central Acts effected by The Tamil Nadu State Official Language (Legislative) Commission. The Joint Secretary, Official Languages Wing of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India, informs that this is the first time that the President of India has exercised his powers under the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Act, 1973 and that of all the regional languages, the Tamil are the first to be authorised by the

President. Under an arrangement between the Central Government and the State Government, the Authorised translations of the Central Acts in Tamil will be published by the Tamil Nadu State Government in the Gazette of India and that part of the Gazette will be Part-XV of the Gazette of India. It may be interesting to note that for the first time in the annals of the Gazette of India, which has been coming out exclusively in English for over a Century. The Tamil translations of Central Acts will also be carried by the Gazette of India.

The Commission has effected the translation of the Constitution of India and it will be ready for publication shortly. The Commis-

sion has also translated the Civil Procedure Code and the Indian Contract Act which will be published in Part -XV of the Gazette of India in due course. Conforming to the announcement of the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamilnadu that the policy of the State Government is to introduce Tamil as the Language of judgments in Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court, the Commission is preparing the translation of the various other Civil Acts, which are necessary for the application by and interpretation of the Civil Courts. So far as the Criminal Courts are concerned Tamil has already been introduced as the language of judgments. All important Criminal Acts necessary for Criminal Administration have already been translated by this Commission and published.

- I Wrapper : The Honourable Chief Minister unfurling the national flag on Independence Day (15-8-80) on the ramparts of Fort St. George.
- II Wrapper : Portrait of Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiyar.
- III Wrapper : Silver Jubilee function of Tamilnadu Iyal, Isai, Nataka Sangam.
- IV Wrapper : Independence Day Scenes.

National Development Bonds.

Grows in 5 Years

Rs.		Rs.
10	...	16.70
100	...	167.00
500	...	835.00

TAX FREE INTEREST UPTO USUAL LIMIT
(ON ANNUAL ACCRUAL BASIS)

Available at :

**ANY POST OFFICE
PUBLIC SECTOR BANK.**

For Details:

Director of Small Savings,
Madras-600 002.

Regional Director,
National Savings,
Madras-600 002.

The Commissioner,
Corporation of Madras
All District Collectors/
Your Nearest Post Office.

ADVT.

THE STATE INFORMATION CENTRE

MADRAS

"Knowledge is of two kinds: we know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find information upon it", said Samuel Johnson the eminent English writer. In the ever-growing city of Madras, in which have settled people belonging to different sub-cultures of the country and knowing the languages of their own regions, it is important that they are apprised of whom to approach to get the information they require. To satisfy their need there is the State Information Centre located in the heart of the city in the Government Estate, Mount Road. It was opened in the year 1956 and is accessible to people belonging to all strata of society. The Centre combines in itself the work of imparting information as well as performing public relations work.

Its primary work is to furnish the information required by various categories of people ranging from ordinary citizens to specific delimited groups like Government offices, Pressmen, research scholars, tourists, industrialists etc. There is an enquiry counter in the Centre with a Receptionist to attend to all enquiries over the phone, in person and also through correspondence. The Centre's work is not confined to this State alone, as it receives enquiries from other States and on occasions from other countries also seeking information on subjects like travel facilities, tourists places, books and literature pertaining to Tamilnadu.

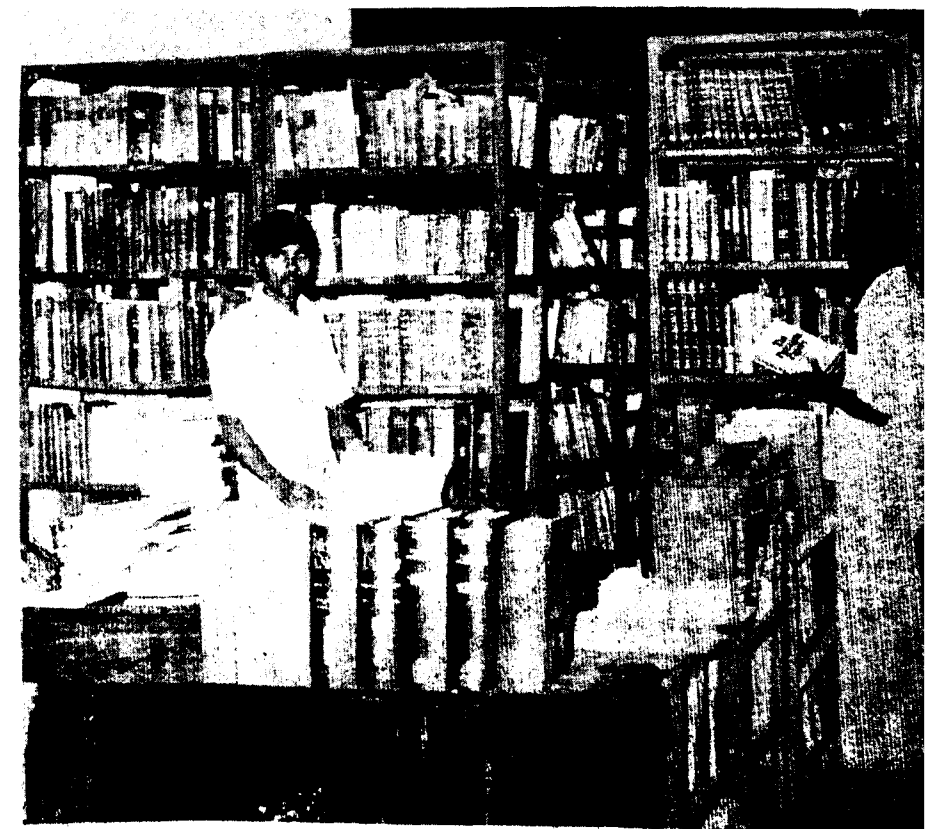
The Reference library attached to the Centre has 11,000 books in its collection and receives 86 periodicals and 22 dailies, both subscribed and complementary. The reading room attached to the library, where the dailies are placed on the table for the general public is very popular and every day an average of 300 persons make use of these. In another section of the reading room the periodicals received at

the Centre including complementary copies of different State Government publications are made available for the public. The back issues of dailies and periodicals are on demand made available to the people. The Centre has over the years acquired a very valuable collection of Reference books including many valuable Reports, which are made use of by research scholars, writers and journalists. Individual attention is paid to the research scholars in such earnest manner that some of them have taken care to mention about the valuable service rendered by the Centre in their 'Forewords'. The collection of books by and on Mahatma Gandhi-'Gandhiana' is an important section.

Almost all works of Periyar and Anna are available in the Centre for public use. Taking due

cognizance of the requirements of the raw graduates seeking employment, a vast variety of publications pertaining to the competitive examinations being held by the U.P.S.C., T.N.P.S.C., Banks etc., have been added to the library of the Centre. Even the text books, general knowledge compendiums followed for preliminary I.A.S. Examination by the coaching colleges are available in the Centre for the benefit of interested students.

The Children's library, an annexe to the Centre, inaugurated on November 14, 1978, the Children's Day, has a stock of about 4000 books and is very popular among the children, located as it is in a place readily accessible to the poor and lower middle-class students. The small schools in Triplicane and Chintatripet areas, which cannot

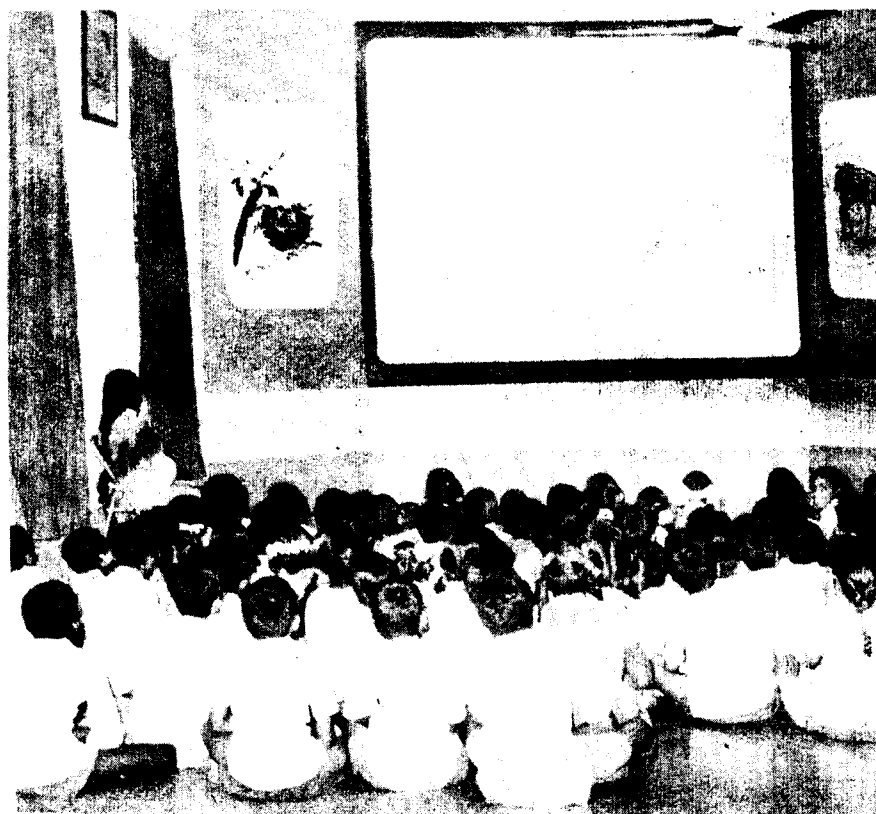


afford to have libraries of their own, guide their wards to the above section of the Centre during their library hours. About six children's magazines are made available to them in this section. The decorum and discipline adopted by the children during their jaunts are worthy of esteem, and well nigh may one feel that such mini libraries could provide a training ground for the future generation of this land.

An additional attraction to the children's section is the conversion last year of one of the two big halls in the Centre as children's auditorium. with an accommodating capacity of 200. Free film shows are conducted in the auditorium in the mornings and afternoons every day except on holidays. Programmes are fixed with the small schools around the Centre for each week and the teachers bring their children beaming with enthusiasm to avail this pleasure cum education facility.

In pursuit of this mission, cartoons and other colour films on animals have been purchased and along with these, educational films are being screened for the benefit of these children. It would appear very few states in the country have provided such free auditorium for children and the existence of one in the Centre bears ample testimony to the concern evinced by the Government of Tamilnadu in the children belonging to weaker sections.

The film unit of the Centre is equipped with two 16 m.m pro-



jectors and regular film shows are conducted in the slums in the evenings in collaboration with the slum Clearance Board. Film shows are arranged on request free of cost to Government Departments, educational institutions, hospitals, welfare associations, and voluntary service agencies. The film library in the Centre is one of the biggest in the city, and it contains many educational films apart from the numerous newsreels and documentaries produced by the Films Divisions of the Government of India

as also of the Government of Tamilnadu totalling in all to more than 3000. The Centre lends its films to the many educational institutions, Government Departments and other social service organisations in the city.

A taperecorder made available to the Centre is used to record important speeches of dignitaries during Government functions. The Centre plays the recordings of Anna's speeches on appropriate occasions at the Anna Samadhi.

Tourism picture post cards, tourist literature, folders, booklets etc., published by both the Government of India and the Government of Tamilnadu are sold in the sales counter of the Centre. The books published on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations of Periyar and copies of "Tamil Arasu" are also being sold in the sales counter.

The State Information Centre thus helps in providing to the public an effective liaison with the different departments and offices of the Government. It is to be noted that many of the visitors call at the Information Centre as a last resort after finding that they could not get the information they require from other sources. It has earned a reputation as a Centre where source materials useful to all sections the public are readily available.

Tmt. A. Kanthamani.



Rinderpest: *A Dreadful Disease*

Dr. R. GOVINDARAJAN,
B.V.Sc.,

INDIA has the largest livestock population in the world. Indian Cattle is used mainly for draught and milk while buffaloes provide draught power and meat. Livestock development programme cannot possibly succeed; unless and until a well organised Animal Health service is built up and protection against the contagious diseases are assured. With the view to protect the cattle from the dreadly disease Rinderpest a wide net work of infrastructure facilities have been created in Tamilnadu on the pattern of all India Rinderpest Eradication Programme.

Animal Husbandry plays a major role in the economics of the developing countries and especially so in a country like ours where vast majority of people are engaged in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

The Health of the Livestock is the bed rock on which the productive efficiency of the livestock is built up. Presently we lay stress in helping the weaker sections of the society such as Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers unemployed Youth and Agricultural labourers for setting up small units of Dairy, Sheep and Poultry to augment their income and generate additional employment opportunities in the rural areas of the country. All such aids given in the form of subsidy, loan or in kind could be really useful if only the livestock given to them are maintained in good health and productive status.

Animal Health cover aspect assumes added importance in the matter of prevention and arrest of contagious diseases and it is much more so in the case of serious ones like Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth etc.

Amongst all the contagious diseases, that strike livestock, Rinderpest could be mentioned easily with certainty as one of the worst killer diseases. With high degree of morbidity and mortality. Rinderpest is an acute viral disease of artiodac-

tyls, particularly cattle, buffaloes sheep and goats and to a lesser extent pigs. The disease is characterized by fever, erosive stomatitis and gastroenteritis. Natural infection in Ruminant are air borne and transmission require close contact between sick and healthy animals. Wild ruminant are also susceptible. Rinderpest disease that has been considered as number one enemy of cattle, few decades ago, has been subjugated to a great extent, thanks to the All India Rinderpest Eradication programme. There had been no outbreaks in the States, south of River Krishna, since forties till 1964, when Rinderpest reappeared. The focus of infection is reported to be still existing to nine states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh and hence constant Vigil is necessary.

In Tamilnadu, Rinderpest came as an unwelcome guest in the year 1964 due to the trickling of infection from the neighbouring states following movement of infected cattle. Since then the battle is on, to combat

the disease effectively on the national guidelines.

It is of interest to epidemiologists that prevalence of Rinderpest in small ruminants in Tamilnadu was confirmed in August, 1972. Similar problems is being faced by the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Similarly, of late, incidence of the disease in pigs are also encountered. The effectiveness of disease control programme in a area, region, country and world is related to the efficiency and success of the disease control programmes in all the states constituting the country. Hence co-ordinated efforts of all the states is highly essential (1) for regulating the movement of cattle across the borders (2) to ascertain the health status of animals and to provide adequate quarantine measures and (3) for protective measures for the prevention of the disease.

For any successful planning of Eradication of Rinderpest (1) it may be necessary to promulgate necessary legislations (2) Effective

implementation of enacted legislations (3) Education to achieve public participation in the eradication programme and (4) follow up action.

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet in Tamilnadu was started in 1932 with an aim to produce Antiserum against Rinderpest. Subsequently the Institute involved in the production of vaccines, diagnostics and diluents. Now it manufactures 27 biological products to meet the demands of Tamilnadu and as well as neighbouring states.

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet provide the much needed vaccine for preventive work for in this state, in full, besides supplying the neighbouring states of Pondicherry, Kerala, Karnataka etc.

It is a matter of pride that Tamilnadu happens to be one of the few pioneering states to have enacted legislations to control cattle diseases and Rinderpest as well, which in fact greatly helped to control the disease for long.

To control and to eradicate the disease in this state, a scheme was started with 30 Checkposts and 4 border area teams in 1965. Subsequently on the re-organisation of this Department, the entire position has been changed and 14 District Squads and 23 Checkposts were established in 1970 for this purpose.

Now there are fourteen (14) District Squads 10 Vigilance Units and thirteen (13) Checkposts functioning now in the following places.

ACTIVITIES OF THE RINDERPEST ERADICATION SCHEME.

District Squad:

District Squads were formed for the purpose of protecting the cattle population, susceptible to Rinderpest disease in the Districts of Tamilnadu. The Headquarters of this squad will tour over the entire district protecting the cattle against Rinderpest systematically, in cycle in 3 to 5 years.

Vigilance Unit:

Vigilance Units were sponsored by Government of India initially as a Centrally assisted one to protect cattle against Rinderpest in the villages lying within 15 KM. depth along inter state borders, so that an immune zone will be created along to interstate border. Each Vigilance Unit consists of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, 10 Vaccinators 2 Attendants one Driver provided with a vehicle. The Headquarters of Vigilance Unit will be within 15 KM. of interstate border and entire border area upto a depth of 15 KMs. will be their jurisdiction. 10 such Vigilance Units now function in the state in the integrstate borders.

Checkpost:

Checkposts were established to protect the cattle, moving into or going out to this state, against Rinderpest, so that the disease is not introduced into our State by unprotected animals, picking up the infection and introducing the disease into our State. Similarly the animals going out of this State are also protected to eliminate the chance of spreading the disease into other state.

There are 49 Cattle routes in the State involving movement of cattle between Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala but only 13 Checkposts in Tamil Nadu border 11 in Kerala and 5 in Karnataka are functioning in major routes.

CONTROL.

A scheme for surveillance and containment vaccination programme have been launched from the year 1977-78 and is in operation. The object of the scheme is to locate endemic pockets of Rinderpest infection by carrying out a systematic search and organising containment vaccination. Whenever an outbreak of the disease has been reported, the departmental staff proceed to the village, identify the sick animals and render treatment to the sick animals.

Morbid materials collected from each and every suspected outbreak are subjected to laboratory examination, and confirmation. Source of each and every outbreak is scrupulously traced and remedial measures are undertaken. Ring vaccination in and around the seat of outbreak is undertaken, so as to provide effective check on the spread of the disease to the other areas. All the sick animals are kept in isolation. All cattle and buffaloes going into forest are vaccinated before issue of grazing permit.

About 50 to 60 lakhs of animals are vaccinated every year through all these units.

Future Programme:

Programme at the central and state level are being finalised for a final thrust to wipe out the Rinderpest infection on an organised manner. Suitably strengthening the existing units and establishing additional units whenever necessary to protect atleast 80% of the susceptible population and implementing the surveillance and containment vaccination programme with the active co-operation of the public. A disease free zone South of country is in the offing.

District Squad.	Vigilance Unit.	Checkpost.
1. Madras.	1. Tiruttani.	1. Tiruvottiyur.
2. Kancheepuram.	2. Gobi.	2. Hosur.
3. Cuddalore.	3. Shencottah.	3. Bagalur.
4. Vellore.	4. Bodi.	4. Sholinghur.
5. Dharmapuri.	5. Krishnagiri.	5. Kavaripecttai.
6. Trichi.	6. Denkanikottai.	6. Dimbam.
7. Thanjavur.	7. Ponneri.	7. Theppakadu.
8. Coimbatore.	8. Tirupathur.	8. Tiruvalam.
9. Salem.	9. Pollachi.	9. Gudiyatham.
10. Nilgiris.	10. Arkonam.	10. Lower Camp.
11. Tirunelveli.		11. Govindapadi.
12. Madurai.		12. Gopalapuram.
13. Ramnad.		13. Kaliakavilai.
14. Nagercoil.		



To manufacture and supply Freeze Dried Rinderpest Goat Tissue Vaccine to the different states a scheme was sanctioned in the year 1957 by the Government of India and subsequently taken over by this State. It is stated in the State Research Council meeting that there is solid immunity for not less than 3 years for Goat Tissue Vaccine. In the year 1971 a scheme was also sanctioned to manufacture standardise and supply Tissue culture Vaccine. A study at this Institute revealed that a single field dose of vaccine could confer satisfactory immunity by 14th day after vaccination against challenge with virulent Rinderpest virus.

With the expansion of trade in Livestock, Cattle and Sheep are being carried in faster transport in lorries and also by air and rail, the opportunity for rapid spread of the disease has become greater.

Ministry of Railways have issued circular instructions that cattle can only be booked by Rail on the production of vaccination certificate and is being followed.

Provision has also been notified under the Rinderpest Act No.XIX of 1940 that only animals vaccinated against Rinderpest alone are transported by road in Truck lorries and any other mode of vehicles.

Our country has made tremendous progress in the field of health and care of human body over the past few years, as a result of which the average life span of an Indian has risen from 25 to 60 years. This has become possible as a result of increased knowledge of health science, diet and nutrition, hygiene, sanitation and preventive approach.

The W.H.O. has announced total good health to one and all by 2000 AD years. This is a worthwhile goal to be achieved in our times.

All the nations of the world have taken note of the goal set by the W.H.O. and have initiated appropriate necessary actions to achieve that objective. They are approaching human health care totally as well as in speciality. Thus we are witnessing intense studies in eye care, skin care, ENT care, worm eradication etc.

Like other specialities, dental care too has tremendously gained importance. It is the teeth that is responsible for good general health. With their strategic location in the mouth of the human being, the teeth have to impart the spade work for sound health.

Primarily, people realise enjoyment of eating the food with the help of teeth. Teeth are used to cut, tear and munch the food respectively by the incisors, canines and molars. This process of cutting, tearing and munching of food simultaneously involves mixing the food with saliva to have it softened. One particular enzyme of saliva called ptyalin acts upon the carbohydrates of food and starts the first stage of digestion in the mouth. This conversion due to digestion imparts taste to the tongue and increases one's appetite. As the appetite increases, the individual accepts the food with greater interest and taste. The consumption of further food helps to add nutrition to the human body. The teeth, specially shaped to serve the aforesaid functions, are sufficiently hard enough to resist wear and tear. This mechanism is so intricate that it protects itself against decay.

Secondly, the teeth are very essential for speaking. The Broca centre in the left hemisphere of brain is the centre of activity for

GOOD TEETH for SOUND HEALTH

By Prof. Dr. J. G. Kannappan
Madras Dental College.

speech, wherein the mechanism of lung pumps the air through vocal cords and gets resonated in the pharyngeal spaces. This resonated air column, as it escapes through the mouth, turns into articulated speech. Thus wonderful mechanism of speech, songs etc. is possible only with the help of teeth. The human beings alone are endowed with this extraordinary faculty.

Thirdly, teeth contribute substantially to the development of personality. We generally say that face is the index of man, meaning thereby that's the face delineates the individuals mental and emotional complexes. However, the index indicating face cannot reflect any happiness if the teeth are not in order. An orderly array of teeth would give an individual all the confidence in life as would help him face life's complicated situations.

An array of irregular teeth subjects the individual concerned to ridicule and mockery resulting on occasions in psychological setbacks. The individual shuns company and tends to be withdrawn in social life. This psychological obsession is sufficient for an individual to suffer setbacks in life.

Let us analyse the ill effects of bad teeth. Septic teeth produce inflammation of gums and jaws. The septic material in the teeth travels through blood vessels and lymph channels to various parts of the body and produces temporary joint and muscular pains which condition eventually, becomes permanent. It can produce lung abscess and heart diseases. A healthy growing individual eventually becomes crippled and even invalidated. During the preantibiotic days, deaths have been reported due to dental sepsis.

Health scan approach in the schools have definitely proved that the scholastic performances in the case of school children with bad teeth, have been rather low. The scholastic performances have been known to have improved subsequent to the correction of the bad teeth. Not only that, correction of teeth has contributed to general improvement of health and children after the corrections have been known to grow in their height and weight. Teeth are thus an essential organ of human body and they need to be cared for as much as and other part of the body.

Now, we will analyse the common dental diseases that occur to teeth.



Tooth decay has been known from ancient time. Decaying of teeth has become rampant and rather widespread in the modern days due to modernisation of food habits and lack of oral hygiene. The soft sticky diet coated with white sugar is the main reason for tooth decay. Many researches conducted abroad have proved conclusively that white sugar is the first enemy to teeth. The developed countries showed lower incidence of decay during the world wars because the import of white sugar was minimised. In the underdeveloped countries and those who consume raw and fresh vegetables there is not much of decay of teeth.

Unclean mouth rots the teeth. Hence oral hygiene has to be ensured. Brushing the teeth twice a day and swish and swallow after every meal would ensure elimination of sticky substances from the teeth. Munching of rough and fibrous food material such as pieces of coconut or carrot at the end of every meal has a self-cleaning effect on teeth. This is a simple procedure that anybody can follow.

The second common disease is the one commonly known as pyorrhoea. This disease affects the supporting structures of teeth such as gums and bones. As a sequel the tooth loses its support, becomes shaky and at last falls off. In the meantime, the receding gums produces pus and septic materials. The most common cause of this disease is due to the deposit of tartar on the gums. This tartar is a foreign material and acts

as an irritant. It may be yellow, blue or green in colour. The accretion increases in size and becomes a tenacious adherent to teeth. As this is an unwanted material in the mouth, it should be removed periodically. Failure to remove this tartar content promotes the disease called pyorrhoea. Maximum loss of teeth in adult ages in our population is due to Pyorrhoea. However, oral hygiene would prevent the formation of tartar by removing the slimy plague on the surface of teeth.

The third common problem, which greatly bothers youngsters is the irregular protruded and crowded teeth, causing disfigurement to the face. This need not worry an individual in the present day. These irregular protruding teeth can be corrected and set in proper alignment, restoring the face into a proportionate form.

The correction of teeth is done by means of inserting regulating appliances in the mouth. They push and pull the teeth and put them in order.

These regulating appliances are of two varieties. The simple one is the removable appliance and the other is the complex fixed appliances. Treatment is possible in many cases by simple appliances. In the case of complex situations, fixed appliances can be applied to obtain meticulous and precise results. This fixed appliance, though expensive, is easily available in our country.

Many a time, Orthodontists would advise extractions of teeth. This advice can be taken up without any doubt or fear, as the extracted space would be closed by the moving teeth. At the end of treatment, the regulated arch of teeth would not show the space.

Broken teeth are common amongst youngsters. This happens due to contact of sports, fights and quarrels, industrial hazards and accidents. In the present day the broken or loose teeth can be perspectively treated and restored to appear as normal tooth with exact look of colour and shape.

Teeth are known to become deformed on account of illness during and after maternity. Even ugly-looking teeth showing irregular shape and pits can be reshaped with the latest sticky plastic materials. However, prevention of maternal fever, by means of good health nutrition and immunisation of pregnant mothers and subsequent follow-up of such habits post-natally would benefit teeth in a great measure.

It is necessary to look into the mouth for any abnormal growths and bulges. Tumours and cancer can occur in the mouth. They may be primary or secondary and need correct approach with periodical check-up by competent dentists. Avoidance of smoking and tobacco-chewing would reduce the incidence of Cancer in the mouth by 90%.

Scientific researches have shown that chillies, sharp teeth, and alcohol also produce oral cancer. Avoidance of spices and chillies, grinding of sharp edges of teeth and restorations in the mouth and living a moral life would help avoid the occurrence of cancer in the mouth to a large extent.

The diet deficiency diseases are shown in the mouth as a pale tongue, angular stomatitis, magenta-coloured lip. After protein calory deficiency, the iron deficiency and B complex deficiency are the most commonest deficiencies that occur to man. This can be treated early by means of adopting our Indian

course, certain amount of conscious efforts are needed. These efforts are as follows :

1. Have a balanced diet. Eat all sorts of cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits and greens. If you are a non vegetarian, eggs, edible meats, and fishes can be accepted.
2. Avoid eating white-sugared soft sticky diet. Finish your meal with a piece of coconut or carrot.
3. Don't have inbetween snack munching. After every meal, follow the discipline

5. Routine check up of teeth once in six months or as indicated by your dentist is a must. As the enamel and dentine are not supplied by nerves, the initial onset of disease is unnoticed. When the disease gets advanced, there develops pain and swelling. To solve the problem teeth have to be extracted.

6. In order to avoid this sort of loss of teeth prematurely and to detect any problems in the hidden areas, a tech-



cereals, pulses, vegetables, greens and fruits. They contain adequate amount of body needs for good growth and development.

None of the available Indian vegetables, fruits, greens needs to be neglected. They offer adequate nutrition. At the same time, while munching them they offer self-cleaning action on teeth which provides immunity for dental decay and pyorrhoea.

By and large the dental diseases are preventible by simpler home care like any other disease. This can be easily followed by everybody. Of

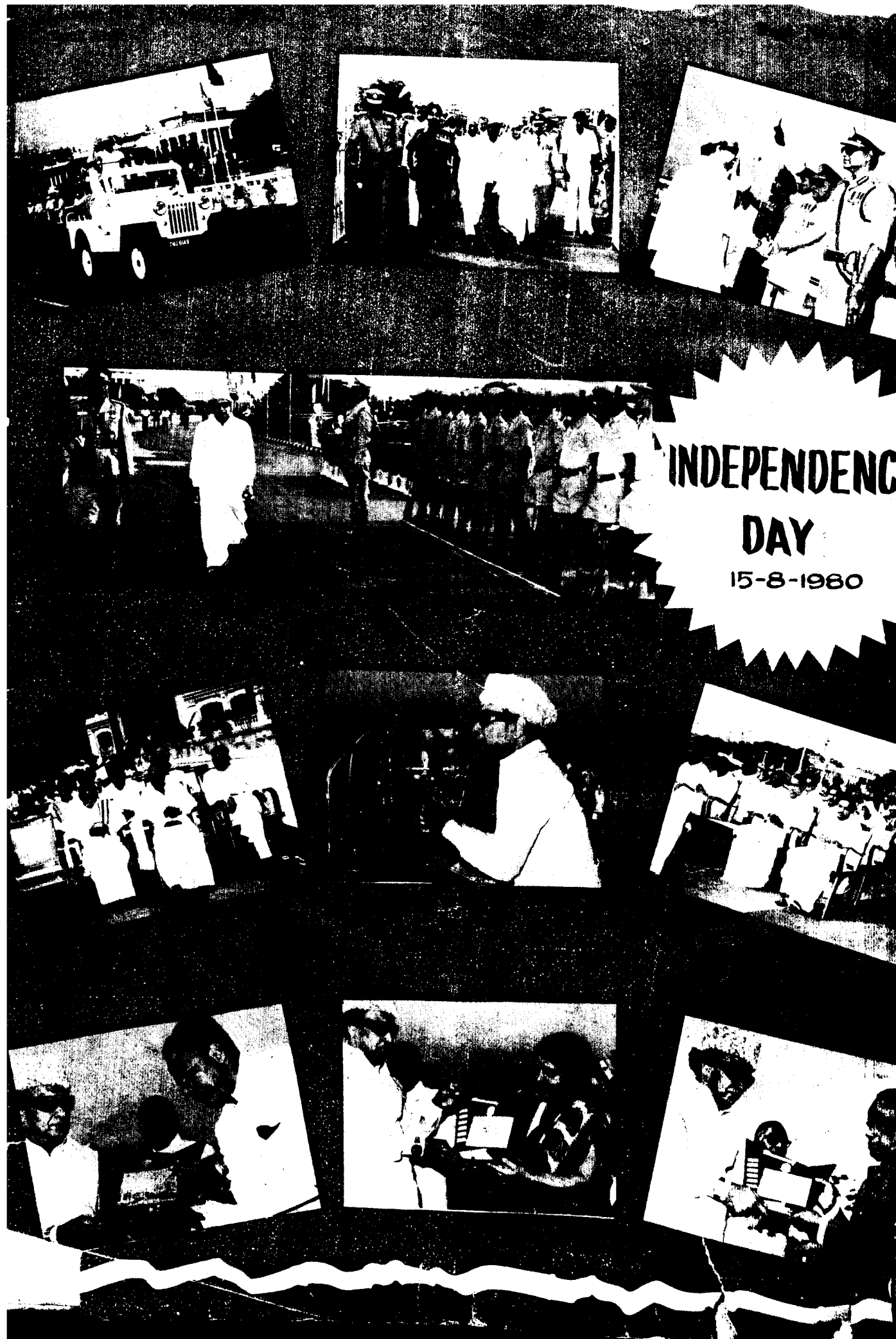
of "Swish and Sallow". Take a mouthful of water swish to dislodge all the sticky food substances on the teeth and swallow.

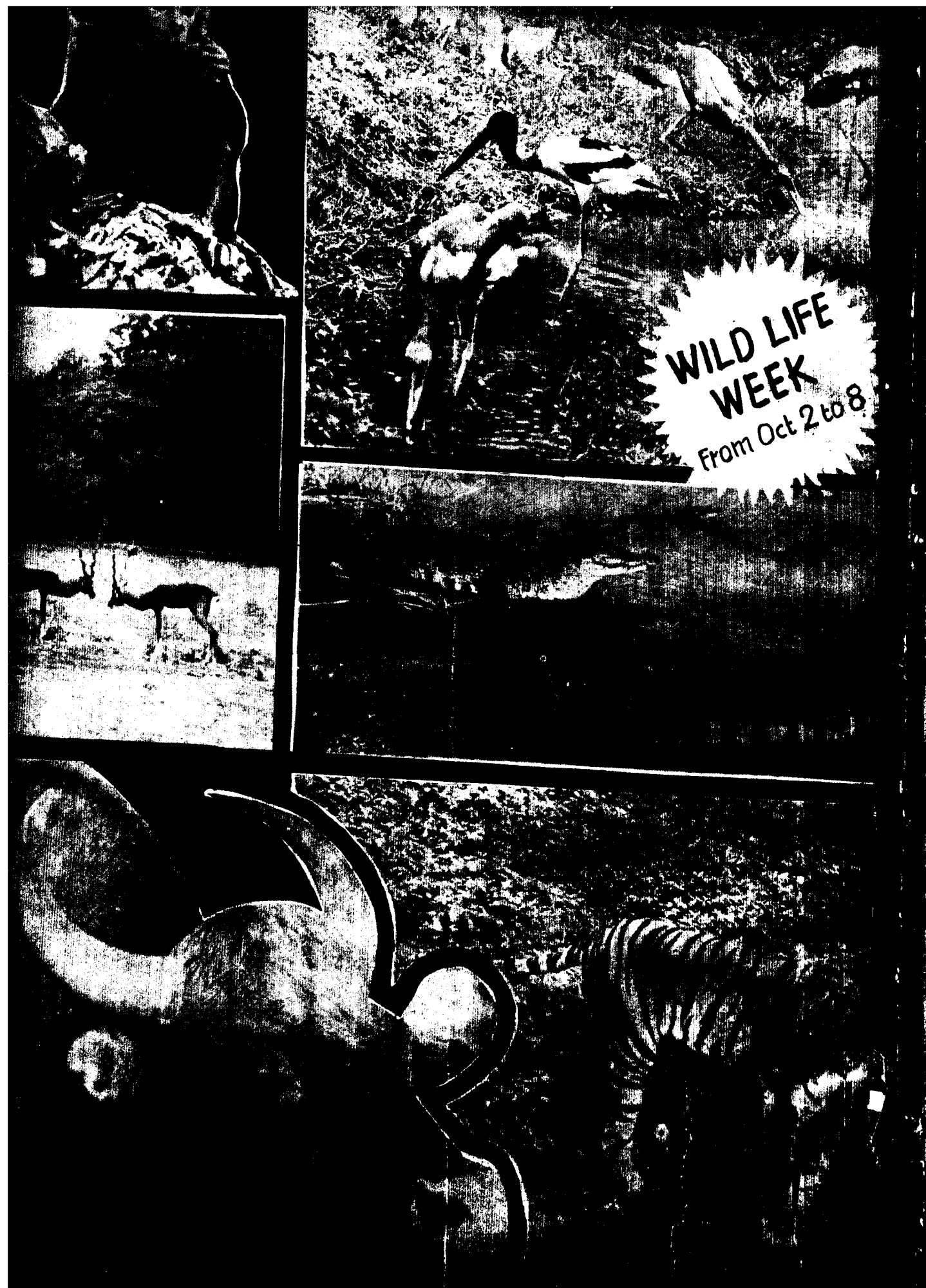
4. Brush your teeth twice a day. Brushes with intact bristles are the right ones to be used in a circular motion to clean the teeth. Do not use to and fro motion of brush. This would hurt the gums and teeth. Change to a new brush once in forty days or as and when the bundles of bristles warp out.

nical eye is needed. The dental surgeon is the competent authority to detect such onset of disease technically and advise you correctly.

7. Routine X-raying of teeth is also essential, so that hidden portions of teeth can be evaluated well without a mistake.

So take care of your teeth to have a good life and to avoid pain and ill health. Good teeth is good for your body, mind and look.





Tamil Arasu

VOL: XI NO: 4
oct. 1980

THE ONE WHO RETURNED TO POWER



When he was dismissed by a newly triumphant INDIRA GANDHI last February, Tamil Nadu's matinee idolturnd-Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran seemed to have reached the end of his political road. But he came bouncing back three months later as voters renewed their faith in him with a massive majority; he was alone among nine dismissed chief ministers to regain power in the teeth of Mrs. Gandhi's power.

—Asia week, 18.1980

CONTENTS

Page No

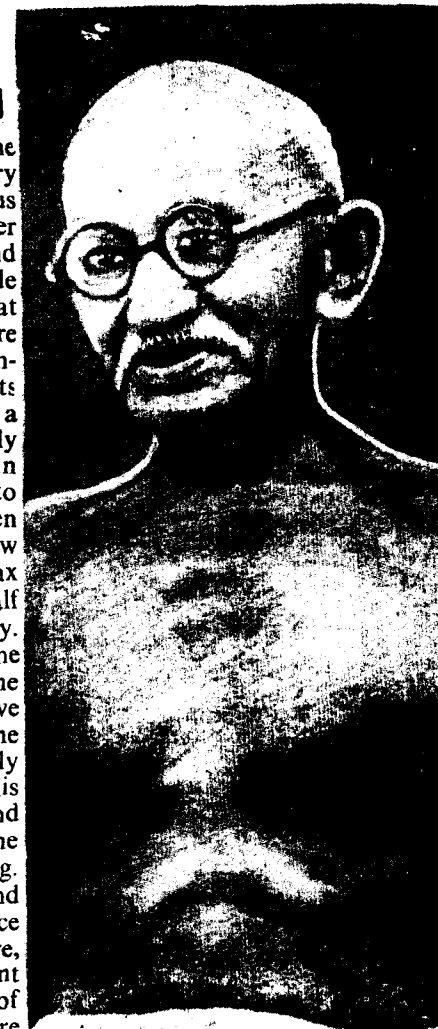
1. Gandhiji - A Phenomenon - Vincent Sheean. 3
2. Gandhi Illam. 5, 6
3. Anna's house dedicated to the Nation. 7 - 9
4. Anna - The Big Hearted - A. P. Janarthanam, M. P., 10
5. Culture has no boundaries - Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian. 11, 12
6. Indirect Taxation - Thiru S. D. Somasundaram. 13 - 20
7. Tamil Nadu Tourism Information Centre at New Delhi Thiru R.M. Veerappan. 21 - 24
8. Modern Trends in housing - Thiru S. Raghavanandam. 25
9. T. P. Meenakshisundranar - R. Subramanian. 26
10. Rural Self - sufficiency in Tamil Nadu - V. Paranjothi 27
11. Wild Life - for What purpose - K. Viswanathan. 29, 30
12. Institute of T. B. Madras, 31, 32

GANDHIJI a PHENOMENON VINCENT SHEEAN

Gandhi's existence from the beginning of the present century was subjected to a more rigorous public attention than any other known to us. Everything he said and did was recorded and made public immediately. His pulse-beat and his bowel movements were precisely noted. He could not condone a sin without assuming its guilt. Once when he permitted a doctor to chloroform a hopelessly sick calf, the whole of India was in turmoil. When he was unable to sleep, millions did not sleep; when he fasted, millions fasted; his slow gentle words were cut into wax and disseminated by radio to half a continent several times a day. He had the unparalleled misfortune to become a public saint in the twentieth century, canonized alive in the glare of flashlights and the relentless gaze of cameras. Only the most resolute attention to his immediate tasks, toilsome and end less, enabled him to ignore the world's fantasies and keep on going. He had to cultivate, deliberately and with immense difficulty, a patience that was not originally in his nature, so as to endure the environment of his greatness. "The woes of Mahatmas" he said wryly, "are known to Mahatmas alone".

Yet the myth arose and was a true myth, changing the behaviour of whole populations, altering the course of history and the fate of empire. There is no other case known to us in which every fact is known and yet their sum amounts to an unknown. We cannot satisfactorily explain the phenomenon of Gandhi. The efforts made by *Pravda* and by the *Philosophical Review* in Moscow during the year that followed his death were the most absurd manifestations of epigonic Marxomania that even those periodicals have exhibited. There is far more truth in a phrase Lord Halifax once used in talking of Gandhi to me: "He was a good little man." The gentle and kindly Viceroy knew the temper of his antagonist; they understood each other.

Goodness might be, of course, the key. My own guess is that the Mahatma thought it was. The only claim he ever made for himself was to have lived the greater part of his life. (almost fifty years) in the most literal and exact effort



regaining of lost innocence may seem a hopeless endeavour, and certainly the Mahatma himself was troubled by a sense of failure in some respects. He was never fully reconciled to the idea of drinking goat's milk, though it had become a physical necessity. He had to overcome anger at times, impatience at other times; the subjugation of lust was an agony, a victory as difficult as the Lord Buddha's subjugation of the wild elephant. Whatever his imperfections as they appeared in his own eyes, it is not easy to imagine any human being whose ethical nature was more systematically controlled than his toward the end of his life, or more harmoniously adjusted to the instinctive good.

Goodness, just the same, cannot explain the power of the Gandhi myth. It is beyond dispute that his personality commanded even when he least desired to command. An identity of opposites haunts his entire story: it is just when he was most humble that he was most powerful. To the end this Hegelian interaction obtained, for it was by his death that he achieved the ultimate purpose of his life. His death was, indeed, a singular fulfilment, coming at a time when he felt his own people drifting away from him, summoning them once more (and all the world besides) to one moment of salutary awe.

To what, then, are we to assign the phenomenon, to what shall we attribute the magic?

We come at last to the mystical explanation as the only one that presupposes the unknown and beyond that the unknowable. The grace of god, as Christians call it, is the only tenable hypothesis. Otherwise the life of Gandhi, even though fully proved in every fact, has no historic intelligibility. There must have been in his discrete genius a general component, a pulse from the common pulse, a force both vertical and horizontal in its thrust, so that he could communicate more than others and hear a voice that others do not hear. He did actually hear an "inner voice" throughout the greater part of his life (just as Socrates did), and though he was an exceedingly practical man who never discussed mysteries if he could help it, there is no doubt in my own mind that the essence of his effective being, effective, that is, upon mankind, was and always will be a moral

to obey the teachings of the *Bhagavad-Gita*, to which he assimilated the Sermon on the Mount. This was essentially an ethical preoccupation, not metaphysical; he was not a philosopher. He wanted to be good, to live the good life, and goodness was for him very much associated and almost identical with innocence. ("I eat only innocent food," he said to me.) The

VAIDYARATNAM P. S. VARIER'S

Arya Vaidya Sala

KOTTAKKAL

Adapted

SCIENCE OF SAGES TO MODERN AGES

Ayurvedic system is Centuries old

Propounded by sages of years old

A divine gift and was not known

Kottakkal made it well known

Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala is a House-Hold Name

- Because :
- (i) Its genuine Ayurvedic Medicines give relief to Millions suffering from chronic diseases.
 - (ii) Its Nursing Home is well equipped with Modern amenities and it undertakes Panchakarma treatments, Vasti, Dhara, Pizhichal etc. A house for homely treatments.
 - (iii) It runs a Research and Development Department development of Ayurveda.
 - (iv) Its Herbal Garden Maintains a large varieties of Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants.
 - (v) Its promotes Ayurvedic Education

CONTACT :

ARYA VAIDYA SALA, Kottakkal

Phone : H. O. PMBX-16.

PIN CODE : 676503

BRANCHES :

KOZHIKODE, PALGHAT, TIRUR, ERODE, ERNAKULAM,
TRIVANDDRUM, MADRAS, GANNANORE, COIMBATORE.

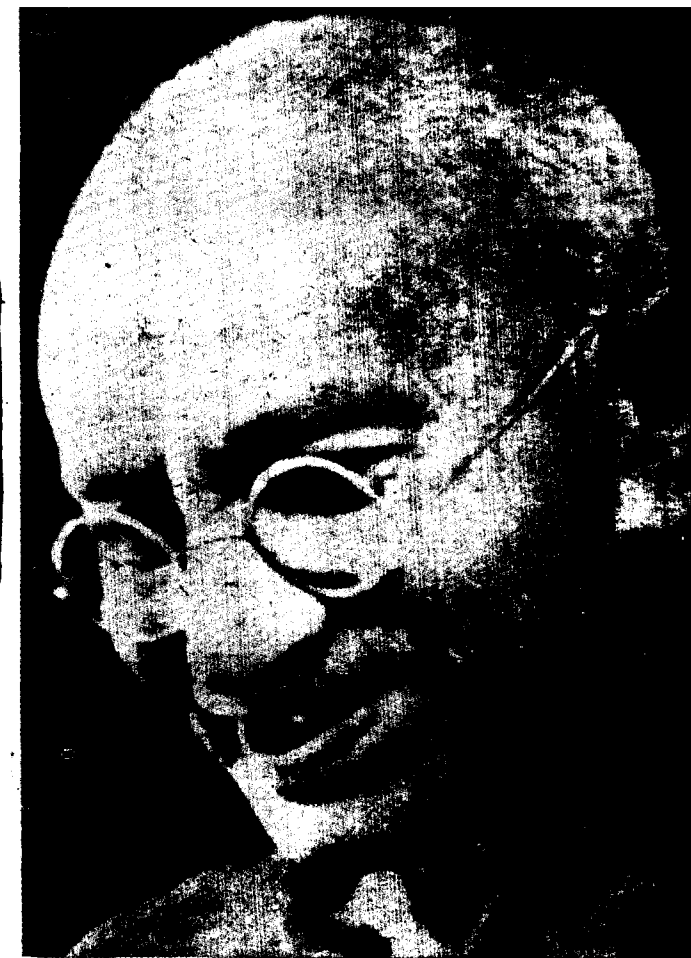
GANDHI ILLAM

Whosoever wants to see the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi on Tamil, the pen used by Mahatma Gandhi, the autograph in Tamil of Gandhiji can see them all and more rare items pertaining to the Father of the Nation in the Gandhi Museum located in Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras-2. The Museum housed in a modest structure presents very rare photographs and paintings depicting the multi-various facets in the life of the Mahatma.

The Museum was inaugurated in the year 1969. A sculpture of Gandhiji in a writing pose greets

you as you enter the Museum. Passing the statue, you wend your way to the upstairs of the Museum and will be astounded by the numerous photographs depicting the Mahatma's life. There are rare photographs that will transmit a

chill down your spine with memories of the arduous and unrelenting fight that the fighters for freedom waged against the British Empire of those days and eventually won freedom for the country under the great leader.



You could see a photograph of Mohan Doss Gandhi in his days of youth and would be surprised to note that Gandhiji in those days was known by his pet name 'Monia.' There is a photograph of Kirti Mandir the house in which Mohan-doss Gandhi was born and lived. Not only that, a model of the house is also displayed alongside.

As one proceeds further one witnesses thrilling action photographs like the satyagraha undertaken by Gandhiji in South Africa. There is a photograph of Gandhiji undergoing fast in the year 1929. But then, who is the kid wearing a gown sitting by the side of the venerable leader? You may be interested to discover that the little girl has grown into our present Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi.

On one side you may see a bunch of photographs depicting Gandhiji along with Kasturibai Gandhi while on another side one could see photographs of Mahatma engaged in the Dandi Salt Satyagraha.

There are photographs of Mahatma Gandhi in Shantiniketan along with Rabindranath Tagore as also photographs showing him alongside Khan Abdul Gaffarkan and Mohammed Ali Jinnah. There are photographs depicting the Noakali March in the year 1946. There are innumerable such photo-



graphs displayed in the Museum that one can go about endlessly describing their content and the reactions that they evoke.

There are paintings depicting events in the life of Mahatma Gandhi. One is particularly drawn to the pieces that associate Gandhiji with Tamil Nadu. As one sees the portraits of Thiru Nagappan, Thiru Narayanasamy, Tmt. Valliammai, the Tamil patriots who came close to Mahatma Gandhi during the freedom struggle, one is inevitably overwhelmed with a sense of reverence for the intense courage

that they showed in those days in fighting an imperialistic foreign power. One could see the letter written by Mahatma Gandhi to Satyamurthi in the year, 1931 and another letter to the latter's daughter Tmt. Lakshmi Krishnamoorthy in the year 1941. Also seen is an address of welcome encased in a glass frame presented to the Mahatma by the peasants of Sholavandhan in the year 1934.

When Gandhiji visited Devakottai a very delicate cloth woven in Khadhi was presented to him. That cloth was put to auction and fetched a sum of Rs. 1,001, which amount was diverted to Harijan Welfare fund. One can see that particular cloth in this Museum. And there is a letter in which Gandhiji acknowledged receipt of a sum of Rs. 4 and 13 annas sent to him by a person from North Arcot. The letter bears the signature M.K. Gandhi in Tamil.

There is a photograph of Gandhiji being received at Ambattur Railway Station by Kamarajar in the year 1946. Then there are letters exchanged by Gandhiji and V.O.C. in the year 1915.

One can go about recounting the numerous mementoes, letters, photographs and paintings that adorn the Gandhi Museum and bring to vivid life the memories of the Father of the Nation and the patriots and the great men who came into contact with him imbued with a sense of love for the country. But only a visit and a direct witnessing by the reader would convince him of the rich treasure house that this modest unassuming building under the name of Gandhi Illam is.

Perarignar ANNA'S HOUSE

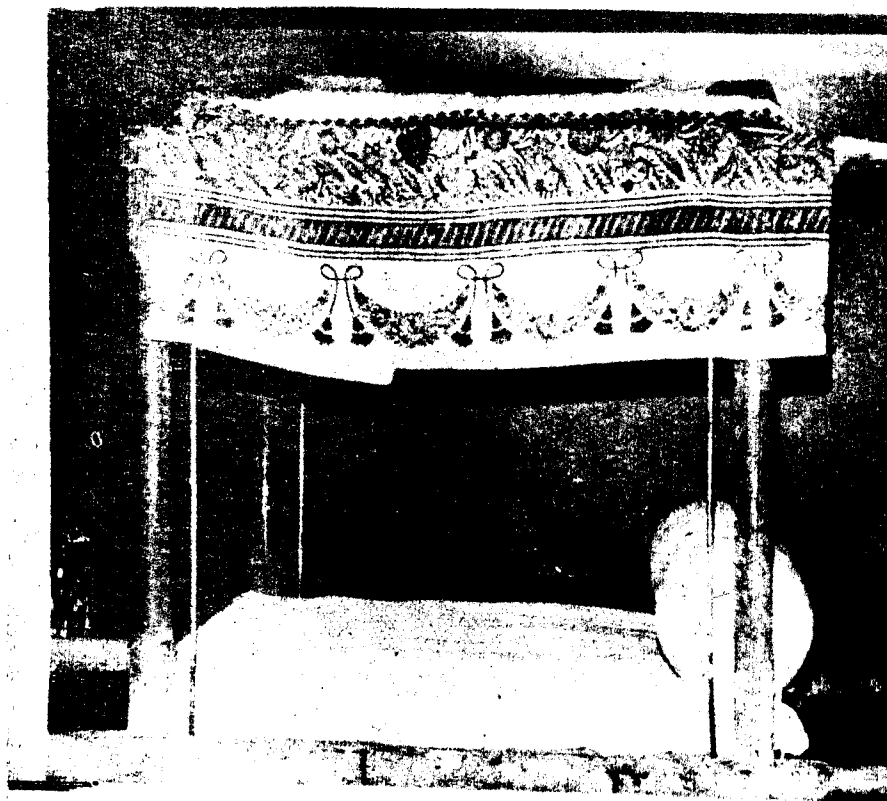
AT KANCHEEPURAM

Dedicated to the Nation by

THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA ON
16.9.80

The sixteenth of September, 1980 is a red letter day in the history of Kancheepuram. It was on that day that the President of the country dedicated Perarignar Anna's house in Kancheepuram to the Nation, under the presidentship of the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The statue of Perarignar Anna was also unveiled on that occasion by the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Prabhudas Patwari. The ancient town took on a festive look with Ministers of the State and leaders of all political parties taking part and commending the qualities of head and heart of Perarignar Anna. The entire town was a beehive of activity with people from all parts of the State congregating there in huge numbers.

The house in Varaguvasal street in Chinna Kancheepuram, renamed as C.N. Annadurai Street, was a picture of grace and charm, having recently been painted afresh with appropriate shades. The Information and Public Relations Department of the State Government took extreme care to decorate the house with taste and had arranged in it an exhibition of photographs depicting various facets of Anna's life. A huge platform befitting the occasion was erected opposite the house of Anna, on which the function dedicating the house as a National Memorial took place. Exactly at





and organising the whole project in an exemplary manner.

In a voice choked with emotion, he stated that he accepted Anna as his elder brother, preceptor, parent and as God. He expressed his gratitude to the great Leaders' wife and other members of the family for extending full co-operation when the Government of Tamil Nadu came out with the idea of making the house as a National Memorial. He recalled that the late leader had taught the principle that men in power should be answerable to the poor and downtrodden and declared that the primary aim of his Government was to resolve the problems of the people, following the foot prints of Anna.

The Chief Minister then presented the "Tamizh Therral Thiru

V. Kalyanasundaranar Literary Award" and a cash reward of Rs. 10,000 and a certificate to Thiru Narana Durai Kannan, in appreciation of his contributions to Tamil Literature.

The Minister for Finance, Dr. Navalar V. R. Nedunchezian, said that Perarignar Anna was the leader of 4½ crores of Tamilians and it was only apposite that his house should be dedicated to the Tamils as has been decided by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Drawing attention to the fact that people visiting London would not return without seeing the house of Shakespeare, which has been made a memorial the Finance Minister stated that the house of Anna, now a memorial, too would enjoy that honour.

Eminent public men and leaders like Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam, Chair-

man, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and Muthamizh Kavalur, Dr. K. A. P. Viswanathan addressed the gathering. Leaders of various political parties including Thiruvalluvar P. U. Shanmugam, General Secretary, A.I.A.D.M.K., Sheik Thambi Tamil Nadu Muslim League, G. Murthy M.L.A., Republican party A.R. Perumal, All India Forward Bloc, Thiruvallur K. Thangarasu President Dravida Kazhagam, Tmt T. N. Anandanayaki, Congress (U) Tvl. K. S. Parthasarathy, Communist party (M), P. Nedumaran M. L. A., Tamil Nadu Kamara National Congress, Kumar Anandan M.L.A., Gandhi Kamara National Congress, P. Manikkam Communist party (I) M. P. Subramaniam, President Congress (I) spoke on the occasion reminiscing on the virtues of Anna and congratulated the Chief Minister for his cosmopolitan outlook and far-sightedness.



5.30 P.M., the President Thiru Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, the Governor of Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and other prominent leaders arrived on the stage. The Minister for Information and Public Relations, Thiru R.M. Veerappan in his welcome address explained the steps taken by the Government to acquire the house of a great leader, who had founded a socio-political movement, nurtured its growth and left behind a fund of knowledge and talent to his followers for administering the affairs of the State, and dedicated it to the Nation. He extended a hearty welcome to the President of the Republic, the Governor and the Chief Minister of the State and other distinguished dignitaries as also the general public who had assembled in thousands for the occasion.

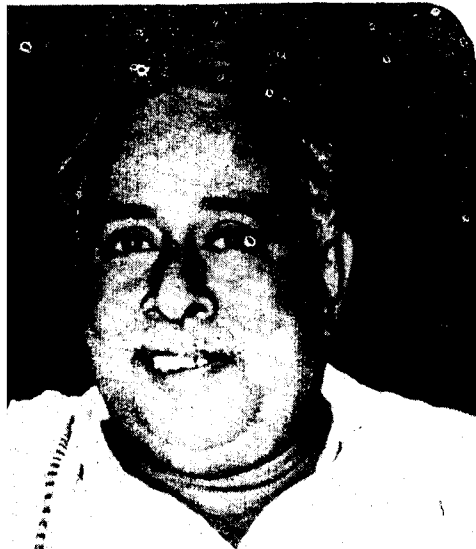
The Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Prabhudas Patwari, unveiling the Statue of Anna in the main hall of the house, said that the late Anna had carved a permanent niche for himself in the hearts of the people by scrupulously following the philosophy of truth and non-violence. He pointed out that Anna gave equal emphasis for social causes and political events.

The Minister for Finance Dr. Navalar V.R. Nedunchezian declared open the exhibition in Anna's residence. The Exhibition, organised by the Information and Public Relations Department, consists of various photographs depicting the several stages of Anna's life and career, articles used by Anna and

books on and by Anna. The President Thiru N. Sanjeeva Reddy then dedicating the house as a National Memorial, said that as long as democracy prevailed many more leaders of such eminence will hail from among the common folks like Anna and Kamaraj. He declared that no more evidence was required to demonstrate the sturdy roots that democracy had taken in the country than the fact that an ordinary man living in a modest house as this in Kancheepuram should have become the Chief Minister of the State. The President recalled that the occasional contacts he had with Anna were sufficient to convince him of his simplicity, honesty and integrity. The President stated that the days of monarchy and plutocracy were over. These are the days of common man, he declared, and as proof of his statement he recalled the rise to eminence of common, unassuming men like Kamaraj and Anna. After concluding the speech the President pressed a button to declare Anna's residence open as a National Memorial.

Presiding over the function, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu pointed out that if the President of the Republic, the Governor of the State and many leaders of diverse political parties commended the virtues of Perarignar Anna, it only amounted to that the Indian sub-continent itself had endorsed the sentiments voiced on the occasion. He complimented the Minister for Information, Thiru R.M. Veerappan, and the officials who stood by him for conceiving





—A. P. JANARTHANAM, M.P.

Every day I remember the good qualities of head and heart of Anna. My association with him goes back to 1937, when, as a boy of seventeen, I was petted and patted by him. With loving kindness, understanding and sympathy, he taught me the rudiments of decent public life. He would regale me with choice anecdotes, witty observations, and vistas of the great Dravidian movement. He used to hunt for books in the China Bazaar Road and Moore Market in Madras. I have

been impressed very much by the kind, sympathetic touch in his deals. He pointed out to me the hard lot of the rickshaw pullers, the hand-cart pullers and the carriers of huge baskets in the blazing sun. He kept on insisting that the workers should be provided with basic amenities. He dinned into my ears the wretchedness of untouchability, the harshness of the caste system, which was a glaring example of man's inhumanity to man. He was very much moved by the plight of women who were reduced to chattels in kitchens, who became merchandise in the marriage market and who were the victims of blind prejudice and brutal capacity of the males.

He used to share his joys and sorrows with his comrades. Coming from lower-middle class, deliberately choosing a hard life for the sake of our people, never thinking of safe berths in offices, enduring the hard, harsh life of comrades out to smash the citadels of reaction and conservatism, a firebrand champion of the under dog, Anna did not covet anything. He was an avid reader of books and felt at home in the company of Valluvar and Laski. In his chaste, alliterative Tamil, he exhorted the people to

ANNA'S MASTERY OF ENGLISH

... what many of us, who had been taught by our Tamils to appreciate the linguistic talents of Arignar Anna were not aware of was his quite extraordinary mastery of English. Then came the Second International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies, at the concluding session of which we were privileged to hear the (then) Chief Minister speak in English.

After this, no delegate to the conference would fail to understand how he had gained such a following through his speeches in his mother-tongue.

For, this was a great performance, mingling humour with sentiments, wit with profundity in a way that no native speaker of English present on the occasion could have surpassed or even equalled.

—Dr. A. E. ASHIR,
Edinburgh University,
Scotland.

oppose tooth and nail the heartless system of plunder and spoils, of leeches sucking the life-blood of the depressed and oppressed. He wrote articles in 'Kudi Arasu' chastising the monopolists, whether by birth or by design. As the disciple of Periyar, the Socrates of the South, he exposed the hallucinations, illusive, delusive, the abracadabra and the foibles and follies of the heartless charlatans who were sanctimonious humbugs masquerading as divine dispensers. He held them wholly responsible for the plight of people who were branded as Sudras and Chandalas. All this he did with a bleeding heart for the great mass of people who were ground to dust in the name of the almighty and the avatars.

Anna silently waged a relentless fight against the reactionary, aristocratic leaders in the Justice Party. He succeeded, in 1944 in converting the party into the Dravida Kazhagam with Periyar as its leader. We were all introduced to the people by Anna as his bosom comrades, the preachers of equality and asking for a fair, square deal for the have-nots.

Slowly, steadily Anna, through his tongue, and pen governed by his golden heart, took us to Fort St. George in 1967.

In Office, Anna was guided by the high standards he held all his life and his schemes were always aimed at wiping the tears of the poor.

The sad victim of a malignant disease, draining every source of strength every day, Anna never forgot his love for the people. His heart, even in the U.S., when he had gone there for operation, was always bleeding for his people. He refused to move into the air-conditioned house specially furnished to suit his physical condition. In distant Rome he pleaded for the Goan martyr. He saved the victim in Madras from the hangman's noose.

The last function he attended was the unveiling of the statue of Comrade N.S. Krishnan, who like Anna was noted for his help to the needy.

Anna's golden heart is a great source of inspiration to his trusted comrades. In the munificence and magnanimity of M.G.R. I am reminded of Anna's big heart, which according to me is bigger than his mighty mind.



An International Tamil Cultural Conference was held in Mauritius on 4.8.80. Participating in the Conference, the Honourable Minister for Finance Dr. Navalur V. R. Nedunchezian said.....

It is my privilege and pleasant duty to first of all express, on behalf of the people and the Government of Tamil Nadu and on my own behalf our delight that the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sri Seewoosagar Ramgoolam, has just now graciously declared open this conference. I have also great pleasure in conveying the happiness and gratitude of our beloved Chief Minister Hon'ble M. G. Ramachandran, to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Mauritius and his colleagues for their having hosted this conference. Of course, along with our visit I and my colleagues bring the fraternal greetings and good wishes of the people of India especially of Tamil Nadu to the great people of this island.

The greatness of a country does not depend upon its strength of population or the vastness of area. It is in their thinking, attitude and outlook. The people of Mauritius have shown that though they live in an island they do not allow islands in their outlook, as is borne out by this international gathering.

Culture has no boundaries and it is quite appropriate that this conference on Tamil Culture is not merely national but inter-national. As a matter of fact, true culture is one that widens the boundaries of our mind, rather it erases its boundaries. As is well-known the great Sangam Poet Kanian Poongunranar declared some 2,000 years ago

CULTURE HAS NO BOUNDARIES

“யா தும் ஊரே, யாவரும் கேளிர்.”

“All are my kith and kin and all towns are mine.”

This has been the cherished motto for the successive World Tamil Conferences held from the year 1966. This world-outlook had been the hall-mark of Tamil culture. History shows that the ancient Tamils were a great maritime people. Obviously because of this early contact with distant lands through trade and commerce, the Tamils had developed their universal outlook even in those ancient days. It is also significant to note that the Tamils had gone to the distant lands not to conquer but only to spread their culture as is evident in Burma, Malayasia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and other Far-Eastern countries.

We refer to the country of our birth as our “mother-land” (தாய் நாடு) and the language of our ancestors as our “mother-tongue” (தாய் மொழி). Why is it we call the country as mother-land and the language as mother tongue? Because, the land with its produce, feeds our physical body, and our language feeds our intellect. Thus, one is the mother of our body, the other is the mother of our mind. In this sense, we are all children of the Mother Tamil. As children of our Tamil-mother, the intellectual mother, we are all one in thought and outlook. Whether we live in Tamil Nadu or elsewhere in India or in Mauritius or any where in the world we are the sons and daughters of our Mother Tamil. Our costumes may vary, our customs may differ, but our thoughts are one and outlook similar. Unconsciously we are all shaped and moulded by the influence of our mothertongue.

We should all be proud to say that our mother-tongue Tamil is one of the ancient languages of the world; but what is unique is that it is even now a living language, rather a

growing language. While the other classical languages like Greek and Latin are not now living languages, Tamil alone survives and flourishes as a modern language in the same form and manner as it was in the past. Tamil was spoken by our forefathers even 2,000 years ago, in the same way it is now spoken by us. This is the vitality, unique vitality, of the Tamil language.

What is the secret of this vitality? Poet Subramania Bharathi answers this:

தந்தை அருள் வலியாலும்-முன்பு
சான்ற புலவர் தவ வலியாலும்
இந்தக் கணமட்டும் காலன் -
என்னை
ஏறிட்டுப் பார்க்கவும் அஞ்சி
யிருந்தான்.

Yes. It is the work of the Tamil scholars and poets that had nurtured the language throughout the ages. Some of those poets reached such heights that their works have been translated into all major world languages.

M. Ariel says of our Thirukural:

“The Kural is the masterpiece of Tamil literature—one of the highest and purest expressions of human thought. That which, above all is wonderful in the Kural is the fact that its author addresses himself, without regard to castes, peoples or beliefs, to the whole community of mankind.”

We can legitimately feel proud that we Tamils are the heirs to the rich heritage of Tamil literature and culture of universal humanism.

When we reflect that the Tamil language that plays on our tongues to-day is the same that played on the tongues of the great Tholkappiyar, Thiruvalluvar, Ilango and hosts of other poets of the Sangam age and thereafter, we feel naturally a great sense of excitement and thrill.

But, at the same time we cannot afford to forget the warning given by the poet Bharathi.

“மறைவாக நமக்குள்ளே
பழங்கதைகள் சொல்வதிலே
மகிமை இல்லை;
திறமான புலமையெனில்
வெளிநாட்டார் அதை
வணக்கஞ்
செய்தல் வேண்டும்.”

There is no use of singing the praise of the past. We of the present generation should make Tamil language as a powerful modern language containing works on all upto-date knowledge of science and technology. Towards this end, the Government of Tamil Nadu have taken several steps and in this noble endeavour we need the co-operation of all the Tamils living in the several parts of the world.

In this context I would like to state that Mauritius desires to send

their students and scholars for studies and research in Tamil to Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu would be only very willing to provide the necessary facilities and concessions with the co-operation of the Government of India. If it is desired by you, we would also send scholars and teachers to your country to partake in the development of the language and culture.

As you might have learnt from the newspapers, we propose to hold the 5th World Tamil Conference in the coming January 1981 at Madurai, the seat of the last Sangam. In 1968, our revered leader Anna, as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, convened the Second World Conference at Madras which was a great success. We are certain that the coming Madurai Conference will attract Tamil scholars from the several countries of the world and

we have great pleasure in inviting the Government of Mauritius to send their distinguished representatives to partake in that world meet.

It is always a great pleasure for literateurs to meet each other and exchange ideas. Valluvar says :
உவப்பத் தலைக் கூடி உள்ளப்

பிரிதல்
அனைத்தே புலவர் தொழில்.”

“They meet with joy and part with minds full of memories sweet,

Such is the scholars' habit when together they meet and greet.”

This international conference has afforded to all of us such joy and pleasure, that we would all eagerly expect when we shall have such a meeting again.

Once again we express our grateful thanks to our hosts for having provided us with this great opportunity of meeting you all.

Indu gives you proof of quality. In black and white.



Hindustan Photo Films
Mfg. Co. Ltd.
(A Government of
India Enterprise)
Indunagar
Ootacamund 643 005



AA/HPF/1451



Thiru S.D. Somasundram, Honourable Minister for Revenue delivered a speech on Indirect Taxation on behalf of the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Chief Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on September 16, 1980. In his speech the Honourable Minister said:

The Government of Tamil Nadu is thankful to you for convening this meeting of Chief Ministers to discuss the long standing demand by various chambers of Commerce, Associations of Industry and Trade for basic reforms in the Sales Tax Structure obtaining in various States.

Financial autonomy of the Centre and the States is vital to the preservation of the federal principle. It is, therefore, as necessary that the State Government should be able to command the means of supplying their wants as that the Centre should possess a like ability in respect of its wants. Freedom and elasticity in the field of finance are of the utmost importance to make readjustments to suit the changing circumstances of a country's development.

The States are in charge of most of the welfare activities but their sources of raising funds are comparatively inadequate. They have to depend on the Centre for grants or overdrafts. This chronic indebtedness and dependence on the Centre's charity gradually tend to make the States ineffective and here is an increasing tendency to throw the blame on the Centre rather than take the responsibility or their defaults.

Successive Finance Commissions, as also various Committees had occasion to go into and com-

men, at length on various aspects of the subject. In particular the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee had gone into the matter in depth and made certain valuable recommendations. Those recommendations have been gone into in detail by this Government and its views have already been communicated to the Government of India. I avail of this chance to repeat again emphatically the considered views of our Government particularly in the present political context.

At the outset, I would like to point out that the powers now being exercised and the privileges being enjoyed by the State Governments have been reduced considerably, even in comparison with the pre-

Independence days. It may not be out of place to mention in this connection that under the Government of India Act of 1935 the Provincial Governments were enjoying more powers in respect of financial policies. Comparatively after Independence the States are financially less powerful. If any further inroads are made, the states would be reduced to the status of local bodies or of mere administrative units of the Government of India.

Under the scheme embodied in the Constitution, the taxes which the Union could levy are specified in entries 82 to 92 A of the Union List and those leviable by the State are specified in entries 45 to 63 of the State List. Entry 44 of the Concurrent List refers to stamp duties other than judicial stamps but not including rates of stamp duty.

The following entries now included in the Union List under the Constitution were included in

the Provincial List under the Government of India Act, 1935. The entries are as follows:-

Entry 84. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except-

- (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;
- (b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics.

but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in subparagraph (b) of this entry.

Entry 90. Taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets.

Entry 92. Taxes on the sale or purchase of newspaper and on advertisements published therein.

Entry 92-A. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

Under entry 84 of the Union List, the power to levy excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol is vested with the Centre. The State Legislature is not competent to levy excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol. The reason adduced at the time when the constitution was drafted for putting this item in the Union List

cannot be said to be conclusive nor is it convincing. Excise duties on alcoholic liquors for human consumption are leviable by the State. There seems to be no justification for exclusion of excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol from the purview of the States. This item may well be transferred to the State List. Under the Government of India Act, 1935 the power to levy excise duty on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol belonged to the provincial Legislature.

Entry 90 of the Union List relates to taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, stock exchanges and futures markets were treated as falling under entry 27 of the Provincial List.

Entry 92 relates to taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisement published therein. Entry 92-A relates to taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Entry 92-A is consequent on clauses (2) and (3) of Article 286 of the Constitution. Under the 1935 Act, levy of taxes on the sale of all goods and on advertisements was exclusively in the Provincial list.

It is a salutary principle of federal finance that a statutory devolution of resources on the States, more or less automatic and not based on the discretion of the Centre, is essential for the preservation of State autonomy as it would considerably reduce, if not remove altogether, financial dependence on the Centre. The necessity for expanding the area of assured devolution has been recognised by the Administrative Reforms Commission Study Team. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, export duties although levied by the federation were divisible between the Centre and the Units if so provided by a Federal Law.

If the major source of revenue vests with Centre, then, the possibility of a party not in power at the Centre being at the helm of affairs at the State level will be only a dream. During National Calamities, the States look to the Centre for assistance in the form of grants. If assistance is not given fully, the

gap has to be filled up by the States and this will be feasible only if the States also have powers of adequate resources mobilisation. Now, Tamil Nadu has given a debt relief of Rs. 49 crores to agriculturists, but the Centre is not coming forward to compensate this relief. Naturally the State could depend only on the buoyancy of sales tax revenue to bridge the budgetary gap.

It is significant to note that our Constitution assigns a major role to the States in the sphere of socio-economic development. However, due to the centralisation of economic administration with the process of centralised planning and concentration of financial powers in the hands of the Centre, the federal character of our Constitution has been significantly eroded in the past thirty years. This has severely handicapped the State Governments in the matter of following purposeful and effective planned activity that could ensure a full development of their economic potential. Not only have the States to look up to the Centre for funds needed for essential developmental activities but also to submit to cumbersome check and scrutinies of their plan schemes. In some cases the schemes evolved by the Central Agencies do not have much relevance to the conditions prevailing in and needs of different States. Many a time this results in distorting the priorities of development of a State. With this background in view, I would like to spell out the views of the Government of Tamil Nadu on the subjects coming up for discussion at the conference.

1. Additional Duties of Excise in lieu of Sales Tax

In this regard the Government of Tamil Nadu consider that the wholesale extension of Additional Excise Duty in lieu of Sales Tax is just another form of merger of the State Sales Tax with the Union Excise Duties. Even in regard to the commodities which have already been included in the Scheme of Additional Excise Duties, our experience has not been very happy for the reason that the revenue from the Additional Excise Duties have tended to remain frozen, while the Basic and Special Excise Duties have retained their elasticity. This was specifically pointed out to the Government of India on previous occasions. The fact remains that the ratio between Basic and Special

Duties on the one hand and Additional Excise Duty on the other has not reached the recommended level of 2:1, nor has the additional Excise Duty reached 10.8 per cent, even 23 years after the scheme of Additional Excise Duty was introduced.

The Fifth Finance Commission categorically stated that between 1958-59 to 1967-68, the revenue from basic and special excise duties on textiles, sugar and tobacco increased by more than 70 per cent while the revenue from additional excise duties increased by 45 per cent only. By comparing the levy of sales tax on articles of mass consumption like kerosene, matches, tea and coffee, the commission observed that the State would have realised more revenue had there been sales tax instead of Additional Excise Duties on these three commodities.

Thus, the desirability of the recommendation of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Commission to bring essential goods like cement, medicines, vanaspathi and petroleum products under the aegis of Additional Excise Duty, which is being actively canvassed by the Central Government now, has to be carefully considered in the light of the above observations of the Fifth Finance Commission. In reality the suggestion is not a beneficial one as it would bring less revenue to the State Exchequer vis-a-vis Sales Tax on these commodities.

It is significant to note that while distributing additional excise duties among the States, one of the major factors taken into consideration is "Population." Obviously population could never be the correct index for assessing the factor of production or consumption of goods within a State.

The Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee has also brought out a new point that when a product is subjected to Additional Excise Duty in lieu of Sales Tax, its principal inputs should also be similarly treated. In Tamil Nadu, when the Sales Tax on Textiles was surrendered, cotton yarn was being taxed and dyes were also subjected to multi-point tax. The scheme of Additional Excise Duty covered Textiles alone and the compensation given to State Government was also related only to the revenue derived by the State Government from

these inputs. Inputs were not included in the Scheme nor was there any compensation for revenue from the inputs.

As regards the extension of the Additional Excise Duty to a few other essential commodities, such as cement, medicines, vanaspathi and petroleum products, I would like to repeat again the views of the Government already communicated to the Government of India on the recommendation of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee. Even today nearly 84 per cent of our Sales Tax Revenue is from Single Point Taxation and over a period from 1954 to 1980, we have progressively enlarged the commodities under Single Point Taxation, from 10 to 149. Thus, shifting to Additional Excise Duty would not reduce the number of assesses or change the point of incidence of tax. On the contrary there are a number of disadvantages in surrendering the State power to levy State Sales Tax. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been against the enlargement of the list from 1957-58 even at the time when Congress Party was in power in the State.

Once we agree to these items being taken out to the ambit of State Sales Tax and brought within the purview of Central Excise, it would be only a matter of time before the Scheme is extended to almost all the declared goods. This is only the thin end of the wedge.

The revenue derived in 1979-80 and petroleum products is as under:

1 Petroleum products	Rs. 30.29 crores
(under the Motor Spirit Taxation)	
2 Other items like kerosene lubricating oils, mineral oils including naphtha, asphalt, etc. (under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act.)	Rs. 20.80 crores
3 Cement	Rs. 5.65 crores
4 Vanaspathi	Rs. 1.15 crores
5 Medicines	Rs. 6.96 crores

Items like petroleum products, cement, medicines, etc. are also exported from our State to other States and the Central Sales Tax revenue would be of the order of rupees one crore in respect of these items.

Presently, ours is the only State in the Southern region taxing some of the petroleum products under the Motor Spirit Taxation Act on a volumetric basis. This means that, on every price increase we do not stand to gain as other States do where taxation is on an *ad valorem* basis. We are already taking steps to bring all these items under *ad valorem* taxation. A comparison with other States shows that our rate of tax on petroleum products is extremely low. There is, therefore, ample scope to increase the revenue from petroleum products by merely bringing our tax rates on par with those prevailing in other States.

Acceptance of the Government of India's proposals will mean that we lose effective control over about Rs. 65 crores of revenue per annum which is a very big chunk of our Sales Tax revenue of about Rs. 359 crores for the year 1979-80. We will lose a definite lever at the disposal of the State Government in regard to resources mobilisation and will have to depend on some formula devised from time to time by the various Finance Commissions. Our experience is that these dispensations are getting progressively weighted against us and even our popular and progressive policies can be at the mercy of financial doles from the Centre. This is a State of affairs which no self respecting Government can accept.

Sales Tax is the backbone of our financial resources, more so, in a State like Tamil Nadu, which is enforcing total prohibition without any assistance from the Government of India. Any system which may restrict the scope of levy of Sales Tax by the State, will be totally unacceptable to us. Tamil Nadu, therefore, does not agree with the proposal to replace Sales Tax by Additional Excise Duties and suggests that this proposal be dropped.

2 (ii) Supplementary Paper No. 1 Rate of Central Sales Tax.

As regards the proposal for reduction in the Central Sales Tax rate from 4 per cent to 1 per cent, the revenue from Central Sales Tax realised by this State in the year 1979-80 came to Rs. 69 crores. Reduction, even by stages, will involve a substantial loss which cannot be replaced by alternative taxes and will seriously affect the State's capacity to implement its development plans.

The policy of most of the States has been to give concessional treatment in the matter of taxation of inputs generally on a par with the concessional rate of 4 per cent available under the Central Sales Tax Act when the same inputs are purchased from other States. Such concessions take care of undue cascading or diversion of trade to other States. So far as this Government is concerned, we have recently extended the existing concessions available for component parts to raw materials also.

The criticism that tax on inter-State sales is used as an instrument for transferring resources from less developed States to the more developed States is based on the assumption that sales tax being essentially a tax on consumption levied by a State Government should be confined to the consumers within the State without either interfering with manufacturing costs or infringing on products consumed outside the State. Such a theory is opposed to the very concept of Central Sales Tax Act which permits levy of sales tax on inter-State trade with the main intention that some revenue accrues to the exporting state without raising unduly the burden on consumers in the importing State. The gradual increase from the original rate of tax at 1 per cent to the present 4 per cent over a period of nearly 20 years has to be viewed in the context of the various changes and development in the country's economy and the demands placed on the State by successive Five-Year Plans.

In the circumstances, the proposal for reduction of Central Sales Tax is totally unacceptable to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

2 (iii) Supplementary paper No. II Declared goods under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

The existing provision in Section 14 of the Central Sales Act relating to declared goods was the outcome of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission (1953-54) under the Chairmanship of the late Dr. John Mathai. For the purpose of selecting goods, the Commission had laid down a combination of the following tests or criteria:—

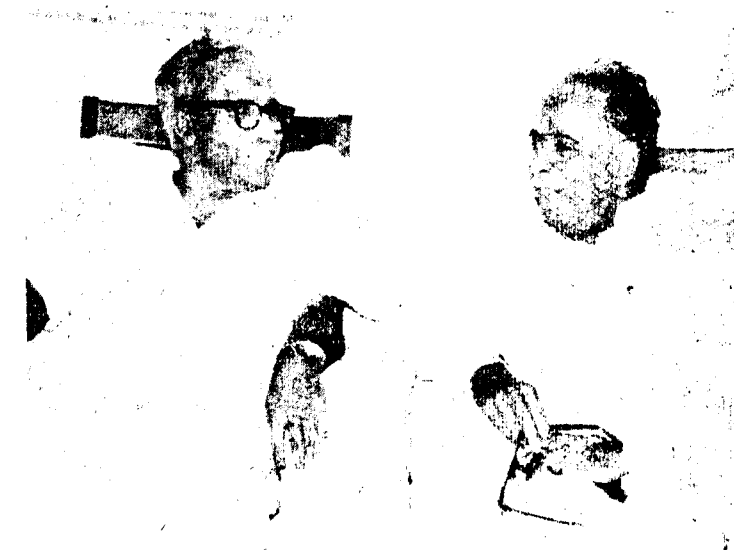
- (1) it should be raw material or largely in the nature of raw material;
- (2) either as raw material or later as finished goods, it should, in terms



SELECTIONS FROM THE EXHIBITION AT ANNA'S HOUSE AT KANCHEEPURAM



*With Thiru M.G.R.
The present Chief Minister*



h Thiru E.M.S. Namboodripad



In the Yale University



With Thanthai Periyar



*With Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi
and Perunthalaivar Kamaraj*



With Elder Statesman Rajaji



*With Thiru Robert McNamara
President World Bank*



With Pope Paul-VI



of volume of inter-State trade, be of special importance in inter-State trade;

(3) in terms of the commodity as a whole, it should also be of special importance from the point of consumer or industry.

It may be seen that the goods declared under Section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act are mostly raw materials answering the above tests. Some of the important commodities in export trade (dressed hides and skins, groundnut, cotton-yarn) are already in the list of declared goods under the Central Sales Tax Act or are goods exempted from tax, such as piece goods (whether handloom or millmade), tobacco and onion. Many of the goods which are really important in inter-State trade and commerce have already been included in the list of declared goods. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, almost all the items now proposed for inclusion as declared goods are already being taxed only at 4 percent and there would be, therefore, no tax benefits to the trade by bringing them within the ambit of "declared goods". The proposal of the Government of India for expanding the list of declared goods may therefore be dropped.

2 (iv) Supplementary Paper No. III Recommendation contained in the 61st Report of the Law Commission-

(i) Constitution (49th Amendment) Bill.

In March 1979, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, introduced in the Lok Sabha, the Constitution (49th Amendment) Bill prepared on the basis of the recommendation of the Law Commission in its 61st Report seeking Constitutional amendments permitting levy of tax on:

- inter-State consignment of goods;
- transfer of property in goods in execution of work contract;
- full value of hire purchase transactions;
- supply of goods by unincorporated society, club or association to its members; and
- transfer of controlled commodities.

The Bill also provided for the levy of Sales Tax on food and drink and

tax levied on the consignment transactions would be assigned to the State under the proposed Article 269 (1) of the Constitution. The Parliament will frame principles for determining when a consignment of goods takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce with reference to the proposed Article 269 (3) of the Constitution and the apprehensions of the trade can be met adequately at that time.

The proposed amendments would help in the augmentation of the State's revenues to a considerable extent and so the need for pushing through these amendments quickly was emphasised by me during my discussions with the Union Minister for Finance at Madras on 18th August 1980. I also stressed this during the deliberations of the National Development Council on the 30th of last month. Our Government once again takes this chance to impress on the Government of India the need for placing these provisions quickly on the Statute Book.

2 (iv) Supplementary Paper No. III Recommendation contained in the 61st Report of the Law Commission-

(ii) Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill-

The general acceptance of this Government to the draft Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill has already been conveyed to the Government of India subject to certain slight modifications in respect of the proposed amendments to section 5-A, 9-C, 10 and 10-A.

2 (v) Supplementary Paper No. IV Proposal for Amendment to section 5 of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (Sale or purchase of goods in the course of import or export).

The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 was amended with effect from 1st April 1976 so as to clarify that a domestic transaction preceding the export of any goods and entered into for complying with the export order shall also be exempt from sales/purchase tax. The Government of India have reviewed the working of the amended provision in the context of complaints from several exporters that were not able to have the benefit of the amendment of 1976 for various reasons. In this connection, the Government of India have proposed to amend the Act so that the exporting community derives the intended

benefits. One of the suggestions of the Government of India is that subsection (3) of section 5 of the Central Sales Tax Act may be simplified so that the last sale or purchase preceding the export is deemed to be in the course of export in all cases. The proposed move is to delete the existing condition that in order to be eligible for the benefit of exemption the sale or purchase preceding the export should have taken place after, and should have been for the purpose of complying with the agreement or order, for or in relation to such export. This Government is not in a position to accept this suggestion. In fact, the condition proposed to be deleted, namely, sale/purchase should be in pursuance of and for the execution of a contract already entered into for export, was insisted upon by us even before the enactment of section 5 (3) of the Act. According to the amendment now suggested by the Government of India, an exporter can go on purchasing goods free of tax without reference to his actual export commitments, and much of such goods may not be exported at all. This will create administrative difficulties in verification for the purpose of ultimately restricting the exemption to goods actually exported. Most of the goods are liable to single point tax, at the point of first sale. The exemption has to be applied at the point of sale by the manufacturer or first seller to the actual exporter. According to the proposed amendment, at this point, the exporter need not declare categorically that the purchase is for fulfilling a subsisting export contract. If the exporter does not actually export the goods and this is a contingency to happen often if he is allowed to make tax-free purchases without reference to existing contracts - then there is no provision to collect the tax either from the original seller or the exporter. For example the exporter may claim that the contract he had in view did not get through and therefore he had to dispose of the goods locally. He becomes a second seller and so tax cannot be collected from him. There is thus need for a suitable provision to enable the State to recover the tax due. As a solution to this problem this Government suggest that instead of deeming all sales or purchases for export as sales or purchases 'in the course of export' and taking them completely outside the purview of taxation, a rebate system can be introduced, whereby the tax is paid in the first instance and reimbursed to the actual

exporter on production of proof that the particular goods have actually been exported. What is suggested by me is only similar to the duty draw back of Central Government levies.

This question also came up for discussion at the 14th meeting of the Regional Council for Sales Tax and State Excise Duties for South Zone held at Hyderabad in September 1979, when a view was expressed that the proposed move to enlarge the scope of Section 5 (3) suffered from Constitutional vices. There has to be a nexus with the export and the exemption cannot obviously be allowed within the four corners of Article 286 where an exporter buys certain goods in anticipation of an export contract.

Another problem is that the concession which was intended to be given under Section 5 (3) is denied if some minor processing is done before the goods are exported out of India. In this connection the suggestion of the Government of India is that the benefit of Section 5 (3) is not denied in cases where export of the goods takes place in essentially the same form in which it was purchased with only minor processing in the form of cleaning, grading, garbling, etc. This Government had already examined the suggestion and concluded that cleaning, grading or garbling do not alter the nature of the goods and issued instructions to the assessing authorities that the benefit of Section 5 (3) should not be denied for these reasons. This Government accordingly agree in principle that so long as the goods purchased and exported remain the same in substance, no exception can be taken. It has come to the notice of the State Government that the exporters and fishermen have adjusted their trade in such a manner that lobsters are purchased by the exporters after their heads have been removed by the fishermen themselves.

The other proposal of the Government of India is to introduce a provision identical to Section 5 (3) of the Central Sales Tax Act to cover sales or purchases following the actual imports. Even when this question was discussed earlier in the context of the enactment of Sub-Section 3 of Section 5, the Government of Tamil Nadu and most of the other States did not agree to extend this benefit to imports. The State revenues have already been badly affected by the enactment

of Section 5 (3) exempting sales/purchases preceding exports. This Government is therefore strongly opposed to any move to extend exemption to sales/purchase following imports. Further, the justification for such a move is also questionable on merits. Exports earn foreign exchange and are subject to stiff competition in foreign markets. These considerations are not applicable to imports. The general policy is to restrict imports to essential items which cannot be substituted and not procurable within the country. Many of the imported items are used in manufacture. When locally manufactured goods can suffer tax, there is no reason why the imported items should be exempted. The suggestion not to levy sales tax on imports will only go against the interest of local manufacturers of the items imported. Hence the State Government would strongly urge that sales tax on sale of imported goods be levied at the rate of tax applicable to similar locally made items.

2. (i) Supplementary Paper No. V- Proposal for Amendment of Constitution to empower the Parliament to declare goods of special importance in the export trade.

The proposal of the Government of India is to further restrict the States' power to levy sales tax on goods that may be declared of special importance in export trade. This is a serious matter and the State Government cannot acquiesce in any erosion of their sales tax revenue and their powers to levy sales tax especially as the State Revenue are already affected seriously by the enactment of Section 5 (3) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. When sales or purchases of goods preceding the export are already exempt from the levy move for declaring certain category of goods as export goods and imposing restrictions on the power of the State Government to levy tax on such goods is totally unwarranted. In effect, such restrictions on tax rates will operate on the sales or purchases of these goods for consumption within the country also. Most of the export goods are already liable to single point taxation and are therefore free of local tax in view of the existing exemption on actual exports as well as on the sales/purchases preceding exports. To bring about further restriction on the powers of the States to levy tax on such goods consumed locally or in other States

would, therefore amount to an unnecessary intrusion into the powers of taxation by the State guaranteed by the Constitution resulting in serious shrinkage of the limited financial resources available to them. The Tamil Nadu State Legislature has already voiced its concern against this move and passed the following resolution urging the Centre to drop the proposal.

Resolution adopted by the Tamil Nadu Assembly on 30th April 1979.

"This house understands that the Commerce Ministry of the Government of India has proposed a amendment of the Constitution with a view to imposing serious restrictions on the purchase/sales taxes levied by the State Government on export commodities. As the State revenues and the scope of the powers of the State Governments under the federal financial structure would be adversely affected if the Constitution is amended in accordance with the above proposal, this House expresses its deep concern and urges the Government of India not to undertake any amendment to the Constitution as proposed by the Commerce Ministry of the Government of India."

The matter also was taken up at the highest level by way of a letter addressed by me to the former Prime Minister of India urging the Central Government to abandon the proposed Constitutional amendment for this purpose as it would adversely affect not only the tax revenue of the State but also the entire federal financial system. The resolution, dated 30th April 1979 passed by the Assembly was also forwarded along with my letter to the former Prime Minister. The proposal may accordingly be dropped.

3. State Sales Tax.

The following points are for consideration:-

- (1) Uniformity in the rate of Sales Tax; and
- (2) Uniformity in matter of Sales Tax Legislation and procedure obtaining in different States.

There cannot be uniformity in matters relating to point of levy, rate of tax and commodities selected for taxation by different states except in the case of "declared goods" and possibly some essential and luxury

goods. Such uniformity can be attempted only in procedural matters such as assessment and appeals. Various considerations like local economic conditions, need of the State concerned for raising resources, and any necessity to meet any particular situation govern the fixation of rates of tax on goods in all the States. Uniformity merely for the sake of uniformity may not be possible, nor even desirable.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been constantly improving its Sales Tax Laws by adopting the suggestions of various Committees from time to time (the latest among them is the Kaiwar Committee) whose recommendations have been almost fully implemented and by constant consultations with the trading community. There is no need for adopting any new model law in this regard. A special cell is now going into the question of re-enacting our Sales Tax Act.

There is no levy of octroi in this State. If a subvention is considered for States which now levy octroi and which are to give it up, it is suggested that Tamil Nadu should be suitably compensated and should not be denied on the ground that they had already given up octroi. Tamil Nadu would suggest that the power available to the Centre under Article 269 (1) (c) may be utilised to levy terminal tax on goods carried by railway, sea and air. This would provide additional income which can go towards offsetting the loss on account of abolition of octroi.

Only a few days back the National Development Council had decided to implement a massive plan of Rs. 90,000 crores for State and Centre put together. It also been assessed that the additional mobilisation efforts of State and Centre together would be of the order of Rs. 6,000 crores. In this background all our efforts should be towards increasing the resources of both the State and Centre and any effort to reduce the existing tax base of the State can only be at the cost of the successful implementation of the Sixth Plan. The Tamil Nadu Government would therefore urge the Government of India to give up the proposals for reducing manoeuvrability of the State with reference to the Sales Tax administration and would commend necessary adjustments by means of mutual consultation between the concerned States. The State Government would also urge the Centre

to take up a few more items of resource mobilisation which will be of benefit to the States.

Tax on Railway Passenger Fares.

The tax on Railway Passenger Fares is one of the taxes which had been levied by the Government of India and assigned to the States under Article 269 of the Constitution. The Railway Passenger Fares Tax Act of 1957 was repealed and the tax was merged with passenger fares with effect from 1st April 1961. The States were getting a sum of Rs. 12.25 crores distributed annually for the period 1961—1966 in lieu of the tax foregone by them. The annual grant was raised to Rs. 16.25 crores from 1966—67 and the amount continues to be stagnant at that level. The Seventh Finance Commission has observed that if the tax were to continue at the old rate of approximately 10.7 per cent, the collections would have been Rs. 63.22 crores in 1978—79 (Budget Estimate). However the Finance Commission had suggested that the Government of India should specifically refer the question of increasing the quantum of grant in lieu of Passenger Tax to the appropriate Railway Convention Committee. The State Government would request the Government of India to evolve measures by which the amount given in lieu of the tax on passenger fares records growth proportionate to the passenger traffic in the respective States. Since the Government of India have not so far utilised the provisions of Article 269 to realise the full potential

for taxation provided therein, I would even venture to suggest in this connection that Article 269 of the Constitution may be amended suitably so as to empower the State Government to levy taxes mentioned in this Article as this would permit the State Government to augment their resources by exploiting the powers fully.

Similarly the Government of India may legislate under Article 285 (1) of the constitution to enable taxes levied on the property of the Union.

Under Article 268 of the Constitution certain instruments such as Promissory Notes, Bills of Lading, Policies of Insurance and Proxies fall within the jurisdiction of the Government of India and carry duties ranging from five paise to thirty paise. These obviously have been fixed long back and the Centre has not taken steps to have them increased. Since the receipts from these duties accrue to the States, it is time that the Centre took steps to suitably revise these rates upwards.

One of the important areas in which both the Centre and the State should co-operate to increase revenues is tax evasion. Generally the same person evades both Central and State Taxes and if there is close co-operation and exchange of information between the Income-Tax, Customs, Excise and Commercial Tax Departments, particularly through exchange of lists of evaders and information collected in raids, then much of the evasion can be stopped. Similarly, Banks must furnish details about the Sale Documents processed by them the seller, purchaser, description of goods and value. At present we find it very difficult to secure the co-operation of the Railways in checking goods booked by them. Much of the goods booked as "Self" consignments escape tax and Railways should assist in ensuring that the parties taking delivery of such goods are registered dealers.

In conclusion, I would request the Government of India to constantly keep in view the need for the States to be financially sound and independent while examining proposals which cut into the States' field of taxation. The need of the hour is to consider measures which would extend and strengthen the powers of the States to tax and fend for themselves.



TAMILNADU TOURISM INFORMATION CENTRE opened in NEW DELHI

The Government of Tamil Nadu opened its first Tourist Information Centre outside the State at New Delhi on August 26, 1980. Declaring open the Tamil Nadu Tourism Information Centre in the capital the Honourable Minister for Finance Government of India, Thiru R. Venkataraman commended the steps being taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to promote tourism in the State. The Honourable Minister in his speech pointed out that despite being endowed with a number of attractive tourist spots, the State has not attracted the attention of tourists because of inadequate dissemination of information. Presiding over the function, the Honourable Minister for Information and Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu Thiru R.M. Veerappan called for a national policy to promote tourism and a national Tourism authority with an advisory council to implement the policy. Welcoming the guests assembled at the function, Thiru J.R.

Ramanathan, Director of Tourism pointed out that the Tamil Nadu Department of Tourism and the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation have made great strides in the last 3 years in promoting tourism in the State of Tamil Nadu and now the State ranks third in Tourism Development in the country.

—Presidential Speech of Thiru R.M. Veerappan Tamil Nadu Minister for Information and Tourism

Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Hon'ble Members of the Parliament and friends,

I have great pleasure to be in your midst this evening when our Hon'ble Finance Minister has kindly consented to inaugurate this Tamil Nadu Tourism Information Centre.

At the outset, I would like to extend on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, a very hearty welcome to our

Hon'ble Finance Minister. I am very grateful to you, sir, that you found some time amidst your various pressures and pre-occupations, to be with us this evening. It is in the fitness of things that this first Tourist Information Centre to be opened outside Tamil Nadu should be opened by an eminent son of Tamil Nadu.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we all know Thiru Venkataraman has a very enviable record of service in all his previous assignments, including some of his International assignments. He is well known for his efficiency and dynamism.

It has been said that ours is a rich country with poor people. All of us in the public service have the responsibility to make it a rich country with rich people. This no doubt, is a difficult task, but by no means an impossible one. It is in this context, that I would like to spell out some of my thoughts for your consideration.



Tourism is one of the important means of achieving this end of rapid economic development and eradicating poverty. Unfortunately, Tourism has suffered by default and has been given a low priority. This perhaps is a reflection of the popular misconception that Tourism is a leisure activity of the affluent and it benefits only those engaged in the tourist industry. On the other hand Tourism is a fast growing industry and the international Tourism had become a mass movement with varied economic and social ramifications. Man's wanderlust and the need for recreation and escape from the polluted atmosphere of the cities have blossomed into the gigantic industry of Tourism.

To give you an idea about the dimensions of International Tourism I would like to quote from a recent article which said that 250 million people crossed the international borders spending over 22 billion dollars last year. Tourism is the second largest industry in the world, next only to the oil industry. India occupies 2.3% of the world's space and has nearly 15% of the world population. But its share of the tourist earnings is only about 0.2%. India with its rich and varied Tourist attractions received only about 7.5 lakhs of tourists last year, whereas 15 other smaller countries of the third world received 1 to 2 million tourists each. Our foreign exchange earnings from

tourism is only in the order of Rs.400 crores as compared to the earnings of Hong Kong which is about Rs. 930 crores a year. Although tourism is the 6th largest foreign exchange earner, the budgetary allocations of the State and the Centre put together would hardly exceed 10% of our foreign exchange earnings. I wonder if this is the reflection of the mistaken notion that a poor country with scarce resources cannot afford to spend much on tourism. With due respect to the people who hold such a view, I would like to state with all the emphasis at my command, that tourism is of special relevance and importance to a developing country like ours for the following reasons:-

1. Tourism is the only export industry which earns foreign exchange without depleting our natural resources and which is not affected by the protectionist policies of other Governments. This is of special importance in the present context when our trade deficit is mounting on account of the increase in the import bill.

2. Tourism is a labour intensive industry which has numerous employment potential and on this account also it is of special significance to our country.

3. Tourist expenditure percolates throughout the economy and benefits many segments of the com-

munity. Thus Tourism has a built-in element of socialism.

4. Since tourists use goods and services from many industries, development of tourism can be a powerful stimulus to the overall development of the backward regions with tourist attractions.

5. Tourism has several social and cultural advantages which have not been adequately recognised. Tourism is one of the effective means of promoting international understanding and good-will in the same way as domestic tourism is one of the powerful and effective means for bringing about national integration.

6. Tourism leads and ensures better maintenance of the ancient monuments, our temples, our wealth of forests and wild life arts and crafts and the growth of fine arts like music, dance and other aspects of our cultural heritage.

7. Investment on the infrastructure for the tourists not only benefits the tourists but also the local population.

In view of these economic, social and cultural advantages, you would all agree that tourism deserves a higher priority.

Even though our Chief Guest, who is known for his erudition, is very well aware of these facts much more than any body else, I am reiterating these on behalf of my colleagues and the members of the Travel Trade present here, in the interest of promoting Tourism.

Very often, we hear of a controversy between international Tourism and domestic Tourism. This is like arguing whether we need small scale industries or large industries. Just as we need an integrated development of both the large scale and small scale industries, we need an integrated development of domestic Tourism and International Tourism. If Tourism is compared to a pyramid, the base of the pyramid should be the domestic Tourism and the peak should be international Tourism.

Once we accept that Tourism deserves a higher priority and is one of the effective means of bringing about rapid and balanced economic development, it is my humble

well defined National Policy on Tourism. Even a good policy can be implemented badly. So we should have a proper framework to implement this National Tourism policy. I suggest that a high powered National Tourism Authority on the lines of the British tourist authority should take charge of implementing this National Tourism Policy.

The goods and services used by the tourists encompasses the activities of many departments of the Government. So it is not only necessary to revamp and strengthen the Tourism Department but it is also necessary to reorient many of our other departments like the Railways, Customs, Airlines etc.

The dictum mentioned by my Director of Tourism, namely 'Receive a Visitor and send him back as a friend' should be the motto of all the departments which come into contact with the tourists in one way or the other.

Tourism cannot be promoted successfully by the Government alone. It has to be a joint effort of the Government, the travel trade and the people. To ensure a co-ordinated effort by all concerned, I would even suggest an advisory body called 'National Tourism Council' to advise the National Tourism Authority I mentioned earlier. In order to ensure proper participation by the people in this

great national effort, tourism consciousness should be built up in which my esteemed friends from the 4th estate have a special duty to perform.

The first step in the promotion of tourism is to build up the infrastructure which is woefully inadequate in our country. There are very serious gaps in our infrastructure starting from the Airports, Airlines Capacity, Hotel accommodation, surface transport, public utility etc. To build up an adequate infrastructure, a massive investment is called for which is not possible by the public sector alone. The private sector alone should play its part by going in for more and more of tourism oriented investment.

You would perhaps be aware of the proposal made earlier that we should celebrate 1980 as the Indian Tourism Year. It was subsequently given up as we did not reach the 1 million target. I am sure that if we set out on this task with all the earnestness it deserves, we would be able to reach a higher target. I would like to urge that we should not stop with celebrating one year as the Indian Tourism Year. We should think of observing this decade of 80's as the Tourism decade and make up for our past neglect.

In order to reap maximum benefits from the development of tourism, it is not only necessary

to attract larger number of tourists but also to ensure a proper dispersal of the tourist inflow without allowing it to over crowd certain places. This calls for a balanced development of the tourists, infrastructure in all the regions which have tourist attractions. It is in this context that I wish to point out that certain regions have been totally neglected. I am sure, sir, that you would take note of this fact and render justice atleast in future investments.

With the permission of our chief guest, I would like to take this opportunity to mention some of our major projects to which I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government of India. Mamallapuram has grown into a major destination for the international tourists as it is a unique combination of an ideal beach resort and a historical place with ancient monuments. We would be grateful if the assistance sought for Mamallapuram is expedited.

All of you are aware of the well known pilgrimage centre of Rameswaram. Rameswaram and the group of islands surrounding it are a unique gift of the nature and an ideal spot for development of a Marine National Park as recommended by some of the eminent visitors from abroad. Rameswaram itself is a beautiful Beach Resort. It has become a major port of entry with tourist arrivals reaching a record number of 72,000 in 1979.





largely because of chartered flights coming into Sri Lanka. Facilities at Rameswaram are very inadequate and we have drawn up a master plan involving an outlay of about 28 crores including the development of Madras National Park in the nearby island of Kurusadi. I would request the chief guest to sympathetically consider the possibility of seeking aid from International institutions for implementing this major project which will be a showpiece for the entire nation besides developing the backward region surrounding the area.

We always refer to the vastness of our country using the term 'Kashmir to Kanyakumari'. It has also become a major tourist distinction mainly because of the unique combination of several geographical factors. I would like to urge that Kanyakumari should receive at least half the attention which Kashmir has received. While developing tourist infrastructure, the regional imbalance should also be taken note of and the Airlines schedules also have to be revised to bring in more tourists to the South to achieve our objective of dispersal of tourist flow. During our recent discussions with our Chief guest at Madras, our Chief Minister has

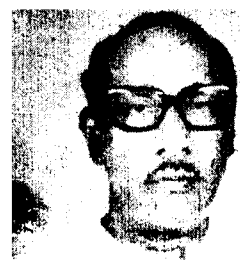
already requested that more international flights should be routed through Madras which is the gate way of South India.

It is an accepted principle that promotion of International Tourism should be the responsibility of the Government of India and promotion of domestic tourism should be the responsibility of the State Governments. As a logical corollary, we should accept the policy that the development of tourist infrastructure in all places of International importance should be assisted by the Centre and the development of other places should be the responsibility of the States. Once this policy is accepted we would willingly cooperate in this National effort.

We, in Tamil Nadu are aware of the benefit potential of tourism as may be seen from the details furnished by the Director of Tourism in his welcome address. Before I conclude, I would like to mention one or two major programmes which we have launched upon with our limited resources. The T.T.I.D.C. has launched upon a major expansion programme of expanding inexpensive accommodation both for the budget tourists from abroad and for the middle income tourists from other parts of the country.

In order to encourage Youth Tourism we are building Youth Hostels in all the important tourist centres of the State. This would provide inexpensive accommodation not only to the youths but also to the low income groups. Five Youth Hostels are nearing completion and the work on five other Youth Hostels is expected to commence shortly. We are building a camping site at Mamallapuram and we have a proposal to set up an open air museum there, which will be the first of its kind in the country. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation which is executing these programmes has provided for an outlay of about 2.5 crores out of which works worth about 1.2 crores are already in progress and the remaining works are expected to commence shortly.

At the instance of our Chief Minister, we propose to launch a massive project of developing District Excursion Centres at the rate of 2 centres for each of the District to promote tourism. Fortunately we have a Chief Minister who is well aware of the benefit potential of Tourism. It is our intention that Tamil Nadu Tourism Department and the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation should be the pace setters in this regard.



MODERN TRENDS IN HOUSING

areas and 4.6 million in urban areas. The backlog is increasing every year as the rate of construction has not kept pace with the population growth.

A seminar on Advanced Course on Modern Trends in Housing was held on September 1, 1980 at the Conference Hall, C. S. I. R. Campus Adyar, Madras. The Honourable Minister for Labour, Housing and Urban Development, Thi ru S. Raghavanandam, inaugurated the Conference. In his inaugural address, the Honourable Minister said :

IT gives me great pleasure to associate myself with this advanced course on 'Modern Trends in Housing', being organised by the Structural Engineering Research Centre of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research. I thank you for inviting me to inaugurate this course of immense topical interest which is being attended by a number of participants from various states of India and also from other countries. Housing is a basic human need and a problem that concerns both the developed and the developing countries though the magnitude and nature of the problem differ from country to country.

In developing countries, the limitation of the availability of resources, both physical and financial, puts severe constraints on provision of mass social housing. Within this constraint, it is the choice of proper modern construction techniques and production methods that would ultimately provide the best solution for optimum use of resources for achieving our goals. Housing is important both in economic and welfare terms.

The housing situation is indeed alarming in India and the problem of housing the millions in the rural and urban areas has grown phenomenally over the years. The present housing shortage is estimated at 20.7 million units—16.1 million in rural

The Central and State Governments are trying to reduce this backlog in housing by increasing the investments in the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the likely investment in housing in the public and private sectors is expected to be of the order of Rs. 10,500 crores. One way to maximise housing construction would be by making optimum use of the available resources through the utilisation of rational design procedures, locally available materials and skills, and improved modern techniques of construction. It is also essential to formulate modest housing standards for all in keeping with our limited resources and socio-economic conditions. It is desirable to discourage luxury housing by laying down guidelines to limit the plinth area of new residential buildings. Such a step will not only economise on land, but also save scarce building materials like cement and steel. It is also essential to introduce compulsory use of modular co-ordination and standardisation in public sector housing construction. Housing Boards of various states should take a lead in this aspect. Providing financial concession for projects using dimensional co-ordination should be considered.

I see from the two Volumes of the Course material that the housing problem has been looked at in totality. Planning, Materials, Design and special topics such as environmental aspects, fire, and wind effects on buildings have been considered. Environmental aspects are very important in mass housing schemes. The government is implementing a step-by-step improvement of human settlements, giving priority to the development of basic infrastructure and services. In Tamil Nadu, the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority and the Tamil Nadu Housing Board are executing a project with World Bank assistance, providing 13,500 serviced plots, with core units. I am glad to note that the ferro-cement service core units developed by the Structural Engineer-

ing Research Centre, Madras, have been successfully used in the Villivakkam sites-and-services scheme.

India has been sharing its technical knowledge and its expertise in the construction and housing fields with the developing countries of Asia. I see two papers in the Course Volume dealing with Indian experience in Kuwait, Iraq, Dubai. I am sure the participating engineers will greatly benefit from these case studies of housing in developing countries.

The national research laboratories should try to bridge the gap between research, development, and application by publishing the results of their work and organising periodic courses for exposing practising engineers to the new trends and modern developments in the field of housing. More experimental construction adopting new materials and construction techniques should be undertaken.

I am of the opinion that the building codes and regulations should facilitate and encourage self-help construction, maintenance, improvement and rehabilitation particularly with respect to shelter. Building codes and regulations should specify performance requirements and a full range of adjustable technical solutions that meet those requirements. I also suggest that high priority be given to the establishment of National Research Programme in the housing field and the Government should provide necessary resources for the conduct of research and its subsequent application. Information, experience, and research results on building codes and regulations and related problems and policies should be widely shared.

I am quite sure that the lectures to be delivered by the Scientists of SERC and invited experts and discussed in the course during the next ten days will help not only the senior engineers from various parts of India, but also from those from other countries. I am very happy that engineers from other developing countries are also taking part in this course. This course, I am told, will have the benefit of lectures from some of the most renowned authorities on housing problems in their areas of specialization. I am sure that this advanced course on Modern Trends in Housing will greatly assist in training the senior engineers and assist in giving greater impetus to tackling the problem of housing.



Dr. T.P. MEENAKSHI SUNDARANAR - A-TRIBUTE

R. SUBRAMANIAN, M.A.,
M. Lib. Sc., B.L., D.H.Ed.

Thenpattinam Ponnuswamy Meenakshisundaranar was born at the turn of this century and has had an eventful and meritorious career. He was named after Thiruchirapuram Meenakshisundaram, a celebrated scholar and poet of the last century. He secured a post-graduate degree in History, Economics and Politics and a degree in Law, and enrolled himself as an Advocate. Thrown among nationalists like S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Rajaji, E. V. Ramaswami Periyar, Thiru V. Kalyanasundaram and S. Satyamurti in the early 1920's, young Meenakshisundaram entered active

politics and came successful in the Madras Corporation elections, and was chosen as Alderman for some time. He was also imprisoned during Gandhiji's individual satyagraha movement at the beginning of the Second World War.

Involvement in the National movement and in social work did not however, interfere with his steady pursuit of language and advanced research. In 1944, he was appointed Professor of Tamil at the Annamalai University, and after Independence the Tamil Nadu Government persuaded him to accept the Chief Professorship of Tamil at the Presidency College. Twenty years ago, with Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Dr. S.M. Kar, Prof. Meenakshisundaranar was responsible for introducing Linguistics as a serious discipline in the Indian Universities. As Professor of Linguistics at the Centre of Advanced study in the Annamalai University during 1958-63, Prof. Meenakshisundaram did invaluable work in this field. He also inaugurated Tamil studies at the Chicago University where he served as a Visiting Professor in 1961.

With this background of pioneering work and outstanding achievement, it was hardly surprising that Linguists everywhere should seek his seasoned guidance and honour him whenever there was an occasion. He was thus elected as the first Fellow and as President of the Dravidian Linguistics Association and also as President of the Linguistics Association of India.

Dr. T. P. Meenakshisundaranar, popularly known as T.P.M., is one of the towering personalities of the 20th Century literature. He is very well known throughout the country far and wide through his writings. He was a prolific writer and his writings cover almost all departments of Tamilology viz. Tamil literature, linguistics, culture, etc. His research articles are very widely appreciated and unanimously accepted as well founded and well documented.

A Veteran scholar and teacher, a literary historian and critic of repute, a master of many languages and knowledges, he is revered and loved as the 'Gurudev' of several gurus.

Even while actively engaged in the National Movement, Prof. Meenakshisundaranar was deeply interested in serving the cause of education. As a corporation coun-

cillor, he had a special interest in education, and even now he is connected with the administration of several educational institutions in Madras.

When Prof. Meenakshisundaranar was appointed as the first Vice-chancellor of the newly founded Madurai University, it was universally acclaimed. He introduced several imaginative schemes which have stood the test of time.

The Sahitya Akademi benefitted greatly from his rich experience and wisdom and ripe counsel, when he was a member of its General council and Executive Board for nearly 10 years and as a member of the Tamil Advisory Board. The Akademi has honoured itself by electing Dr. T. P. Meenakshisundaranar to its Fellowship.

The Government of India deputed Prof. Meenakshisundaranar as the leader of cultural delegations to the USSR and to Japan. He had attended and contributed to the success of the World Tamil Conferences held at Kuala Lumpur, Madras and Paris.

His 25 books in Tamil and English and numerous research papers are indispensable to scholars and students alike.

The Saiva Mutts had showered honours on him like Panmozhipulavar and Palkalaichelvar. The Tamil Writers' Association had also presented a shield of honour to him. The Viswa Hindi Parishad too conferred a title on him in 1975. He was a recipient of the Padmabhushan Award.

Dr. T. P. M. evinced keen interest in Advaita Vedantha since his youth as also in Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's Transcendental Meditation Movement. He tried to integrate a new meaning into his already variegated life of manifold experience and achievement.

This talented son of Tamil Nadu had become verily a part of the Wealth of the Nation and a Beacon to linguistic scholars all over the world.

Dr. T. P. M., was the Doyen of Tamil scholars, the Father of Linguistic Studies in South India, an erudite scholar in Dravidology, and an eminent humanist who had served with sustained devotion and distinction the cause of Tamil culture for over half a century.

RURAL SELF - SUFFICIENCY- TAMIL NADU BLAZES NEW TRAIL

Rural poverty is a major constraint in our effort for socio-economic transformation. Unless the rural masses constituting a large segment of society are given the opportunities to improve their standard of living and they are provided with amenities for better living, the benefits of our planned endeavour may not reach the last man in society.

In order to fight rural poverty, the Government of Tamil Nadu have launched a three-pronged attack through the time-bound programmes of Rural Self-Sufficiency, Rural Employment Guarantee and Food for Work.

There are 17,500 villages in Tamil Nadu. Drinking water is a problem in many villages. In many villages, schools are in thatched, leaky sheds. Women and children trek a long distance to get medical facility, even for minor ailment. Communal strike and clashes take place when Harijans use private lands as pathways to burial grounds. The culverts and cause-ways are village links with the main-stream. Rain and storm play havoc to village transport. Harijans still face housing problem. The minor irrigation schemes can still be improved. These needs of rural community should be met immediately. We cannot drift or remain indecisive in this task.

The components of the scheme are: 1. Drinking water supply; 2. Link Roads; 3. Culverts; 4. Pathway to burial grounds for Harijan Habitations; 5. Improvement to minor Irrigation sources; 6. Rural Dispensaries; 7. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres; 8. School buildings; 9. Houses for Harijans; (Rural Housing Scheme).

The 9-point Self-Sufficiency Scheme is now under implementation in 69 Panchayat Unions. There are 376 Panchayat Unions (Community Development Blocks) in Tamil Nadu. A programme of this immensity and dimension cannot be introduced throughout the State all of a sudden. It has to be in stages. Keeping this in view the Government of Tamil Nadu have selected 69 blocks in the first stage for implementing the self sufficiency scheme. A time frame of one year has been fixed to complete all the nine items indicated above. The target date fixed for completing the works is 31.3.1981.

It is proposed to extend the scheme to other areas gradually and cover the whole State within a period of 3 to 4 years. A second batch of 100 Blocks has already been identified to do the preliminary survey of the areas, types of work to be executed and the infrastructural support that is needed for the successful implementation of the programme. This exercise will be repeated for the remaining 207 Blocks at a later stage.

A programme of this type calls for massive investment enormous manpower and material support. The programme drawn up with great care for the first stage of 69 Blocks in consultation with the District Collectors to be implemented before 31.3.1981, requires an investment of about Rs. 58 crores. It is estimated that more than Rs.65 crores will be needed for the second stage of 100 Blocks. A high power committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government has been constituted to draw up a time schedule for the implementation of the second stage.

The Self-Sufficiency Programme is a bold step for rural development. The structural changes needed in the various organisations and the increased delegation necessary to carry out the works have been discussed and finalised.

Our Chief Minister has accorded top priority for providing the basic facilities to the rural folks. He evinces more interest in the weak, the meek and the needy. Addressing the concerned officers, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran exhorted them to treat this programme as a challenge to their capabilities and to complete the provision of the basic facilities to the selected 69 Blocks as quickly as possible. He has also mentioned that when houses are provided for Harijans they should not be constructed away from the main village, even if the Harijans concerned desire so. If the idea of equality among the people is to be achieved effectively, the Harijans must be made to reside along with the caste-Hindus in the village. While acquiring lands for Harijans' Housing this aspect will be kept in mind.

The implementation of the Programme need not only finance but also materials like steel, cement and pipes etc.. A helping hand from Government of India by way of funds and assistance in securing the essential materials and equip-

V. PARANJOTHI



GANDHIJI'S SAYINGS

- † Only he can be a leader, who never loses hope.
- † Sweet are the fruits of patience.
- † Give all, gain all; keep all, lose all.
- † Do not listen to rumour: But if you so, do not believe it.
- † Man spoils matters much more by speech than by silence.
- † Woman is the noblest creation of God.
- † To destroy is easy. To build requires great skill and care.
- † He who unable to rule over self, can never really succeed in ruling over others.
- † Our happiness and peace of mind lie in our doing what we regard as right and proper, not in doing what others say or so.

† Many things are wrought by patience, even as they are spoilt by impatience.

— Compiled by P. L. R

NOTIFICATION FROM THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL— I
TAMIL NADU :: MADRAS—18.

**ACCOUNT SLIPS FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO
GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND**

The Accountant General—1, Tamil Nadu has issued the account slips for the year 1979—80 for all the subscribers with the following suffixes after the General Provident Fund Account Numbers.

**“G.A., Pol., Judl., C.T., Regn.,
Misc., S.&P., AIS., C.P.F. (M),
L. R. and Jails.”**

The account slips have been sent to Heads of Offices in which the persons were working in March, 1980.

If your account number bears one of the suffixes mentioned above, you are requested to contact the Heads of Officers concerned. In case you have any complaint regarding your accountslip, please write to the Officer at the address below with full particulars of recovery towards Provident Fund subscriptions/Refund of withdrawals in respect of months for which credits are missing as indicated in the account slips.

**“Shri. K. VISWANATHAN,
ACCOUNTS OFFICER (F.M. SECTION),
OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL—1,
TAMIL NADU,
MADRAS—600 018.”**

NOTIFICATION FROM THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL— II
TAMIL NADU :: MADRAS—18.

**ACCOUNT SLIPS FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO
GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND**

The Accountant General—II Tamil Nadu has issued the account slips for the year 1979—80 for all the subscribers with the following suffixes after the General Provident Fund Account Numbers.

**RDN, MEDL, F.H; AGRI, VETY,
CVD, CO-OP, IND, PW, FOR, EL
SC, PORT & W.C.**

The account slips have been sent to Heads of Offices in which the persons were working in March, 1980.

If your account number bears one of the suffixes mentioned above, you are requested to contact the Heads of Officers concerned.

ADYI

ALL of us human beings are part and parcel of this planet Earth along with all other forms of life including various types of plants and animals. No doubt, of all animals that inhabit our Earth today, we human beings are supposed to be the most advanced. Assuming this to be true, it becomes our duty to realise that just like us, every other living thing in the world has the same right to live in this world and that we have no business to exterminate any of them. To quote Mahatma Gandhi in this context, “It is an arrogant assumption to say that human beings are lords and masters of the lower creations. On the contrary, being endowed with greater things in life they are trustees of the lower animal kingdom”.

Why preserve wild life? A very simple question indeed; But a very difficult one to answer. Not because there is no answer, but there is so much to say in favour of it. The usual answer is that wild life should be preserved for its aesthetic, cultural and economic values. It is now clear that all these values are not appreciated by the general masses and they in turn want something more specific. So let us then go into the real merits of the case.

The Scientific values of Wildlife:

It is said that our Earth is about five billion years old and we human beings made our appearance only about a million years back. During this long period a variety of species of both flora and fauna have lived in this world. Each had its own place to live,



its own particular food and all together constituted the environment. Environment includes everything around us in which a variety of plants, animals, birds and insects live and interact with each other. By this arrangement, Nature is maintaining a very delicate ‘balance’ of all living things. There are, many factors that are responsible for upsetting this ‘balance’ of nature. Some of the chief factors include:

- i. Increase of a single plant or animal species over large areas;
- ii. Destruction of forests;
- iii. Destruction of insectivorous animals, etc.

Killing and extermination of any particular plant or animal will in consequence set up a chain reaction which ultimately will hit us human beings. Even growing of single crops over large areas and use of modern pesticides are harmful in the long run. No doubt we have to produce food grains for our

sustenance and survival, but it should not be at the cost of forests. For instance, it is understood that Cairo is now being threatened with a very serious rat invasion. Millions and millions of the large rats belonging to the species, *Arvicanthis niloticus*, are said to be marching into the city. Some of these rats are weighing as much as about five kilos each. Their march is not without any incident. On their way they have damaged all sorts of crops like tomatoes, wheat, maize and vegetables over thousands of hectares of land. Not only this. They are attacking cattle, poultry and even human beings. Now the Government of Egypt is doing all its best to control this rat menace.

The main reason attributed for this increase in rat population is the indiscriminate use of modern highly potent pesticides that have not only killed the pests but also exterminated almost all birds of prey and other smaller animals like the Egyptian cat that lived mainly on rats. Similarly, in China some time back, there was a mass movement to kill all the common house sparrows as great destroyers of food grains. But their mass destruction in their wake brought forth an alarming increase in insect population that in turn attacked food grains. The damage caused to food grains by these insect pests were much greater than that done by

K. VISWANATHAN

WILD LIFE
*For what
purpose*





the sparrows. This made the Chinese reintroduce the sparrows as the lesser evil.

Thus in nature, one form of life is always connected with another and any move to exterminate one will result in serious consequences arising from wholly unexpected quarters. It is for this very reason that all forms of wildlife have to be protected along with their natural habitats, for they have a very significant role to play in this world which is mostly not easily discernible.

There are many animals which are dangerous in the sense that they depend upon other animals for their food. Very rarely some animals attack men. In nature, however, usually the prey animals are numerous enough to allow some

killing by these predators. In the absence of these predators, their numbers will be increased to such an extent as to endanger their own survival. For, such abnormal increase in the population of any one species will reduce their available food supply per capita, resulting in starvation for some and disease for others. Thus the relationship between predator and prey is one of natural balance that is absolutely essential for the survival of both.

One of the main reasons why our wildlife is getting depleted year after year is the conversion of forests for various other purposes like agriculture, industries etc. Already the forest area in Tamil Nadu is well below the optimum and their

gradual reduction is depriving many species of wildlife of their normal habitat. So what is to be done to save our wild fauna is to see that forests are not destroyed but should be left as such for providing a safe abode for these jungle creatures to live in peace. The demands that our natural forests have been meeting hitherto should be got from trees outside forests. For this, large scale tree planting should be done outside forests. By bringing more area under tree cover, many direct benefits like arrest of soil erosion, improvement in soil fertility, increase in water content of soil etc., can also be achieved.

Man has been by far the most destructive animal ever to inhabit earth because he is solely responsible for the upset in balance of nature by his technical achievements. Technical progress is no doubt necessary but it should not be at the cost of natural assets, because these natural assets are the basic raw materials for any technology to succeed. Without these, all our technological progress have to come to a grinding halt. Already it has been estimated that at the current rate of production and use, the world's oil reserves will be completely wiped out in another three to four decades. Similarly tin, lead and copper may not be available any more in another twenty five years. Even iron which is one of the most abundant metals may get exhausted in another hundred years. And all these resources are non-renewable.

Wood was the first source of energy discovered and the most heartening fact about wood is that it is renewable. So it is absolutely necessary for each and every one of us to realise this and to see that all existing forests are not destroyed any further and left as such for wildlife to survive. Let us clothe our motherland with more and more trees and create more and more man made forests. By this we should ensure that our wildlife remains an integral part of our fields and forests and ultimately forming part of our culture itself.



Started over 60 years ago as the Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute with the objective of (1) extending medical care for the tuberculosis patients through an organised domiciliary treatment service, (2) educating and training medical practitioners and para-medical personnel in the diagnosis, treatment and management of tuberculosis, (3) carrying on and promoting research activities and establishing chairs and lectureships to the promotion of original investigations in the field of tuberculosis and (4) disseminating the knowledge of full public utility, is the present Institute of Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases. From out of the subscriptions and a matching grant from the provincial funds, a separate building to house the Institute was

Hospital, Govt. K.G. Hospital for Women and Children, Govt. Kilpauk Medical College & Hospital and Govt. Hospital, Saidapet and the Chest Clinics of a number of quasi governmental establishments, corporation of Madras and voluntary medical facilities located all over the city forming 32 peripheral centres affiliated to this Institute. The programme of controlling tuberculosis has thus been carried out by the Institute for nearly twenty years. A perfect recording system as per the National Tuberculosis control Programme is being followed at all the chest clinics with the Central case registry at the Institute of Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases. With the pride of having been one of the pioneer institutions in India to venture domiciliary treatment



INSTITUTE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST DISEASES PROF. K.V. KRISHNASWAMY

constructed and occupied in April 1922, in the Spur Tank Maidan. For the effective implementation of the Tuberculosis Control Programme this Institute was upgraded as the State Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centre in 1963. An additional building to accommodate the expanded laboratory fully facilitated for all modern bacteriological investigations relevant to Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases has been constructed and occupied in February 1974.

Being the City Tuberculosis Centre for Madras, this institute has been conducting effectively the Tuberculosis Control Programme rendering diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive services through the out-patients department of the Institute and the Chest Clinics of Government General Hospital, Govt. Stanley Hospital, Govt. Royapettah

as far back as 1922 as a service programme, the basis and efficacy of which has been proved scientifically by "the Madras Study" 30 years later, in the year 1950, the institute has been expanding its activities steadily.

At the out-patients department of the Institute, a systematic approach is made to diagnose the cases of tuberculosis and other chest ailments from among the symptomatics reporting. After the registration at the New Out-patients counter the symptomatics are subjected to the various investigations after examination by the Doctors. While those below the age of 20 years are tuberculin tested (Mantoux Test) those of the age of 20 years and above are straight away X-rayed. Of those tuberculin tested, the reactors and specific symptomatics are

later on X-rayed. Such of those who evidence suspicious X-ray shadows are subjected to Sputum Examination. Facilities are there in the Institute for the sophisticated Fluorescence Microscopic examination of Sputum specimen. The detected cases of Tuberculosis are duly motivated for undergoing the full course of treatment uninterruptedly, by the Health Visitors and treatment is started. The treatment section of the Institute maintains the Treatment Cards of the patients on treatment. They are kept in a perfect order facilitating extrication of individual cards whenever the patients report and recording details of drug collections etc. Supervised treatment is administered at the treatment section for the patients who have active disease.

Those in whom the activity of the disease is limited, are put on

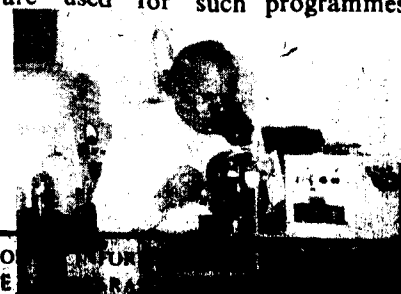


are given by Prof. K.V. Krishnaswami, M.D., F.C.C.P., who is the Professor & Head of the Department of Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases, Madras Medical College and the Director of this Institute.

This Institute is as well the Training and Demonstration Centre for the para-medical staff engaged in TB control Programme. Health Visitor students, Health Inspectors to be trained as BCG Technicians, Laboratory Technicians etc. are assigned to this Institute for necessary training and teaching.

Periodically this Institute holds Refresher Courses for the Medical Practitioners and in-service training courses for the para-medical staff to up date their knowledge.

The Institute of Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases also carries out a large number of field activities. The B.C.G. Team of this Institute promotes neo-natal vaccinations in the major maternity hospitals of the city, covers the weaker section of the society, viz. the slum dwellers by BCG Vaccination and also covers the Schools of the Corporation, Government and Private managements by BCG vaccination, thus restricting the possibility of the spread of the disease of tuberculosis to the younger generation. Many comprehensive Health Check up and Lung screening camps have been conducted by this Institute in collaboration with the Lions Club and such other voluntary agencies, the latest ones having been at Olcot Kuppam, Besant Nagar and Thirumangalam Village. This Institute also launches many community surveys. A sample survey has been conducted by this Institute to assess the magnitude of tuberculosis in certain pockets of the city. Similarly the inmates of the mental Hospital, inmates of the Prison, the Cycle Rickshawmen and Hand Cart Pullers have all been studied. Latest a camp has been conducted in three sessions for the benefit of the employees of Madras Telephones. The field team and the Mobile Mass Miniature X-ray unit of this Institute are used for such programmes.



Health check up and Lung Screening are also done for other factories, against requisitions. This Institute also participates in Medical Exhibitions, Trade Fair etc. by providing the services of the mass x-ray unit, helping an awareness in the public of the available facilities and making early diagnosis of the Lung diseases and rendering remedial services.

Several research activities on the operational, sociological and chemotherapeutic aspects of tuberculosis have been successfully conducted by this Institute in the city and the adjoining rural areas and many scientific papers have been published in the reputed journals-both Indian and foreign-on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases. Result of the research studies have been presented at the scientific sessions of National and International conferences. A few of the latest studies of the institute are: 1. Research towards reducing the duration of treatment to six months for Tuberculosis by evolving fully supervised twice a week treatment; 2. Defaulter retrieval procedures to ensure greater regularity in treatment; 3. A study towards evolving a simple method through an "Address Card" for ensuring recording of accurate addresses of patients to facilitate prompt defaulter actions to bear the results of retrieval; and 4. A study to send advance reminder cards intimating the due dates for drug collections, to prevent default in drug collection; etc., These studies are pioneering and significant in nature to further the knowledge and facilitate effective treatment and control of tuberculosis.

Many distinguished visitors had visited this Institute and those in the recent times-Dr. Wallace Fox of the British Medical Research Council, Dr. Hashimota of Japan and various others- have uniformly observed in the records that this Institute has acquired a very high standard in both service and research activities under the able guidance and efforts of Prof. K.V. Krishnaswami, Director and his conscientious colleagues.

In due recognition of his yeoman services in the speciality of Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases, Prof. K.V. Krishnaswami, the Director of this Institute has been honoured with the coveted Dr. B.C. Roy National Award for the year 1979, which is indeed a pride for this Institute and the Madras Medical College and Tamilnadu.

monthly tablets which they can administer to themselves every day at the prescribed dosage. Some of the patients diagnosed in this Institute are transferred to other Chest Clinics within their easy reach to avail of the treatment there. Patients who are found to be acutely ill are accorded institutional care. Admission to the Govt. T.B Sanatorium, Tambaram and Govt. Thiruvoteeswarar TB Hospital, Otteri for needing cases is also arranged after due registration.

Non tuberculous chest condition are also thoroughly investigated and diagnosed and accorded necessary treatment. Such of those who may need hospitalization are admitted in the non-TB beds under the Director of this Institute in Govt. General Hospital. Referrals are also made to the other specific specialities, as and when the need therefor prevails.

On an average, there are about 1200 TB patients and about 250 non-tuberculous patients under treatment at the Institute. The annual out-patients attendance is to the tune of about 87,000, of whom about 20,000 are new symptomatics.

Apart from the routine service programme this Institute renders, it has the status of the Department of Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases of the Madras Medical College, Madras, Undergraduate Medical students and Post Graduate Medical Students of all the city Medical Colleges and the other medical colleges of Tamilnadu are assigned to this Institute for necessary teaching and demonstration in this speciality. Post-graduate Diploma Course and Post Graduate Degree Course (M.D.) are conducted by this Department in the speciality of Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases. Clinical Demonstrations and Lectures

Tamil Arasu

Licence No. TN/MS(C)/PP-23

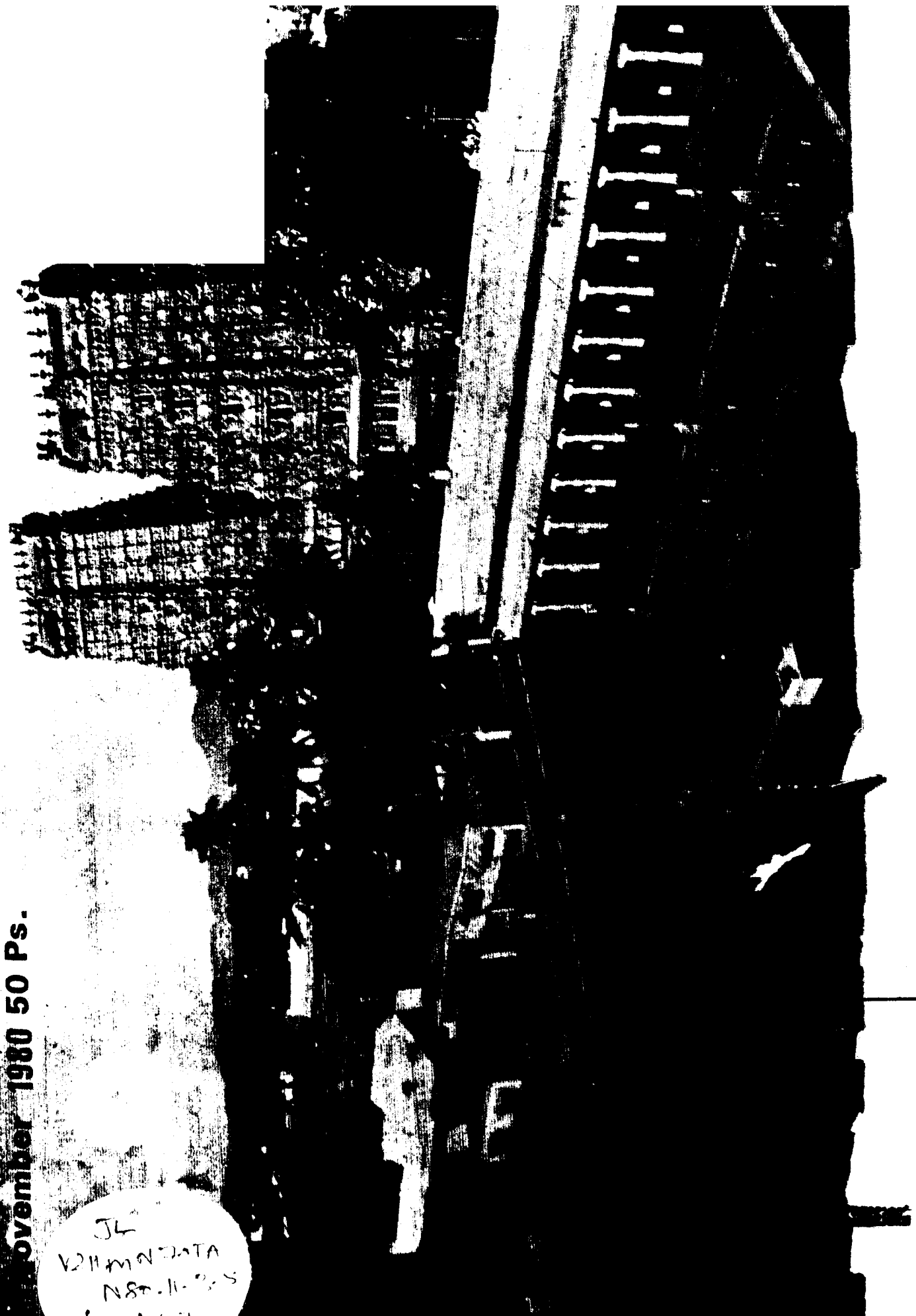
Regd. No. M. 8676-A

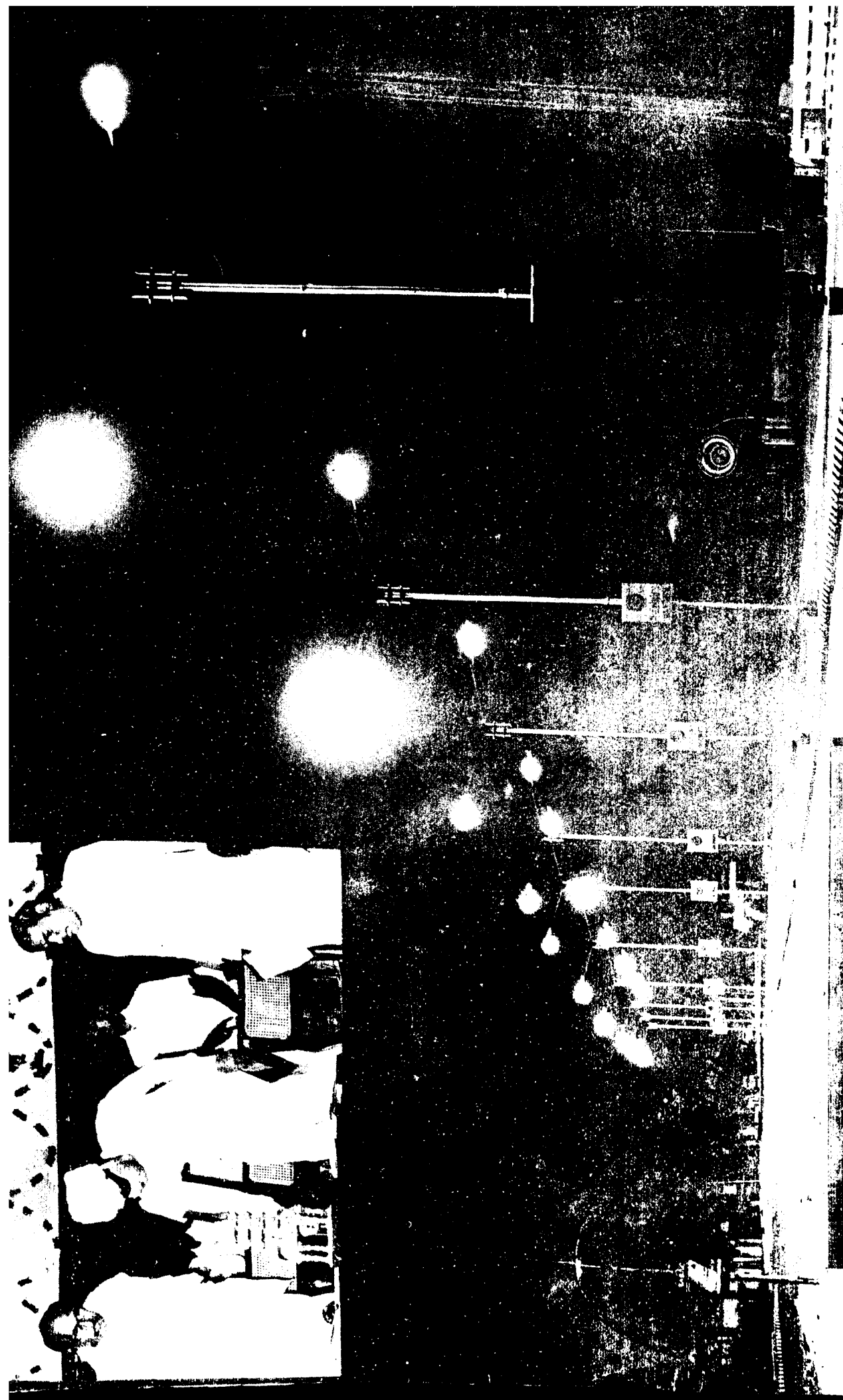


Tamil Arasu

November 1980 50 Ps.

JL
V211MNTATA
N80-11-25





CONTENTS

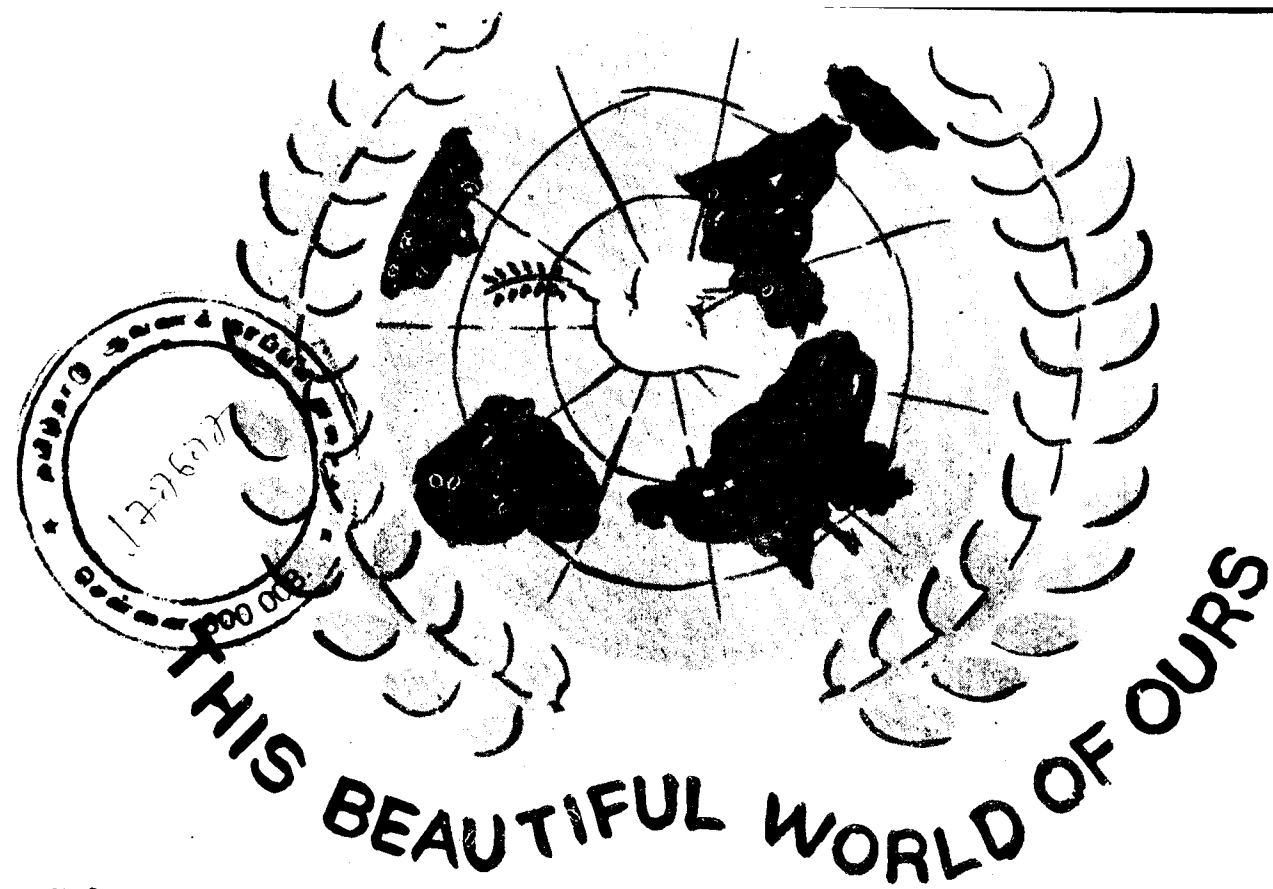
This beautiful world of Ours	..	2-4
Gallantry Awards	..	5
Jawaharlal Nehru - The Humanitarian	..	6-8
International Institute of Tamil Studies	..	9-11
A Noble Son of Tamil Nadu	..	12,13
Food for Work	..	14,15
News in Pictures	..	16,17
Self - Sufficiency Scheme	..	18,19
U. N. Day	..	20
Environmental Health	..	21-24
TAPCO	..	25-27
V. T. I.	..	28-30
Mental Handicap	..	31,32

Tamil Arasu

VOL: XI NO: 5

NOV 1980





I like being with children and talking to them and, even more, playing with them. For a moment I forget that I am terribly old and that it is a very long time ago since I was a child. But when I sit down to write to you, I cannot forget my age and the distance that separates you from me. Old people have a habit of delivering sermons and good advice to the young. I remember that I disliked this very much long ago when I was a boy. So, I suppose you do not like it very much either. Grown-ups have also a habit of appearing to be very wise, even though very few of them possess much wisdom. I have not quite made up my mind yet whether I am wise or not. Sometimes, listening to others, I feel I must be very wise and brilliant and important. Then, looking at myself, I begin to doubt this. In any event, people who are wise do not talk about their wisdom and do not behave as if they were very superior persons.

So, I must not give you a string of good advice as to what you should do and what you should not do. I suppose you have enough of this from your teachers and others. Nor must I presume to be a superior person.

What then shall I write about? If you were with me, I would love to talk to you about this beautiful world of ours, about flowers and trees and birds and animals and stars and mountains and glaciers and all the other wonderful things that surround us in this world. We have all this beauty around us and yet we, who are grown-ups, often forget about it and lose ourselves in our offices and imagine that we are doing very important work.



I hope you will be more sensible and open your eyes and ears to this beauty and life that surround you. Can you recognize the flowers by their names and the birds by their singing? How easy it is to make friends with them and with everything in nature, if you go to them affectionately and with friendship. You must have read many fairy tales and stories of long ago. But the world itself is the greatest fairy tale and story of adventure that has ever been written. Only we must have eyes to see and ears to hear and a mind that opens out to the life and beauty of the world.

Grown-ups have a strange way of putting themselves in compartments and groups. They build up barriers and then they think that those outside their particular barrier are strangers whom they must dislike. There are barriers of region, of caste, of colour, of party, of

nation, of province, of language, of custom and of wealth and poverty. Thus, they live in prisons of their own making. Fortunately, children do not know much about these barriers which separate. They play or work with one another and it is only when they grow up that they begin to learn about these barriers from their elders. I hope you will take a long time in growing up.

I have recently been to the United States of America, to Canada and to England. It was a long journey, right on the other side of the world. I found the children there very like the children here and so I easily made friends with them and, whenever I had the chance, I played with them a little. That was much more interesting than many of my talks with the grown-ups. For children everywhere are much the same; it is the



grown-ups who imagine they are very different and deliberately make themselves so.

Some months ago, the children of Japan wrote to me and asked me to send them an elephant. I sent them a beautiful elephant on behalf of the children of India. This elephant came from Mysore and travelled all the way of by sea to Japan. When it reached Tokyo, thousands and thousands of children came to see it. Many of them had never seen an elephant. This noble animal thus became a symbol of India to them and a link between them and the children of India. I was very happy that this gift of ours gave so much joy to so many children of Japan and made them think of our country. So, we must also think of their country and of the many other countries in the world and remember that everywhere there are children like you going to school and play, sometimes quarrelling but always making friends again. You can read about these countries in your books and when you grow up, many of you will visit them. Go there as friends and find friends to greet you.

You know that we had a very great man amongst us. He was called Mahatma Gandhi. But we used to call him affectionately Bapuji. He was very wise but he did not show off his wisdom. He was simple and childlike in many ways and he loved children. He was a friend of every-body and every-body, peasant or worker, poor man or rich man, came to him and found a friendly welcome. He was a friend not only to all the people of India but also to all the people in the rest of the world. He taught us not to hate anybody, not to quarrel but to play with one another and to co-operate in the service of our country. He taught us also not to be afraid of anything and to face the world cheerfully and with laughter.

Our country is a very big country and there is a great deal to be done by all of us. If each one of us does his or her little bit, then all this mounts up and the country prospers and goes ahead fast.



GALLANTRY AWARDS FOR POLICE OFFICERS

The widow of police inspector, V. Palaniswamy, who was killed in action near Tirupattur broke down while receiving the Chief Minister's police medal for gallantry at a parade held at the Rajaratnam stadium, Madras.

On a tipoff that some naxalites were hiding in Yelagiri Village, North Arcot, Inspector V. Palaniswamy and four constables raided the place last month and arrested some naxalites. While transporting them, one of them exploded a bomb, injuring everyone.

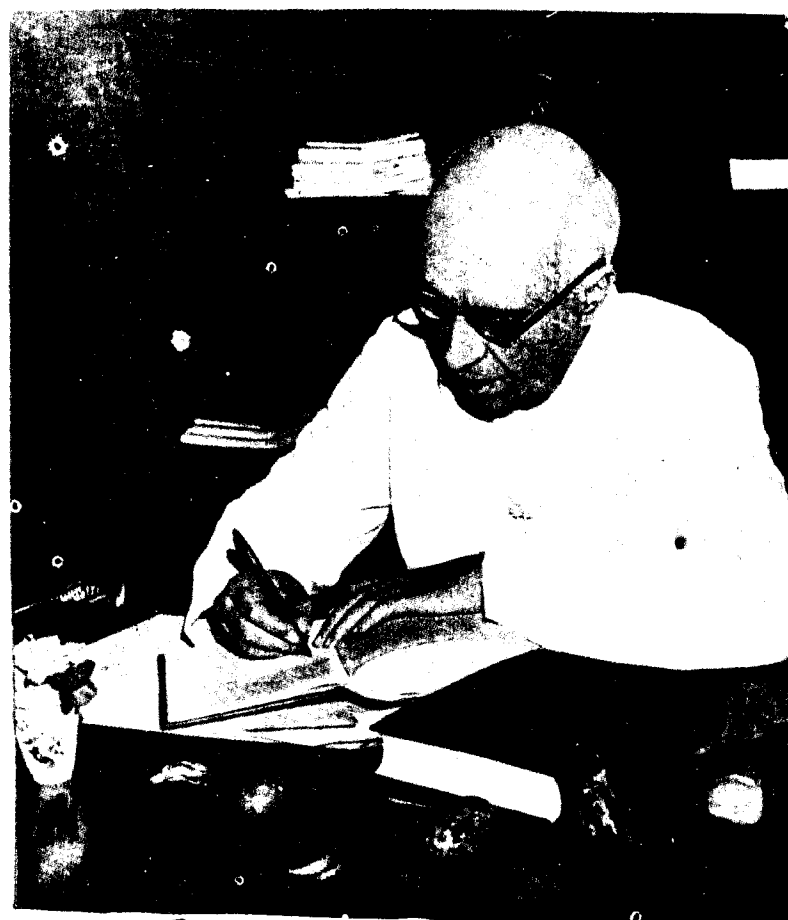
Unmindful of his grievous wounds, Palaniswamy managed to inform the hospital authorities about the arrests before he died. In view of his heroic deed, Palaniswamy was decorated posthumously with the Chief Minister's medal for gallantry.

Of the ten gallantry awards this year, seven were given posthumously- a record, as the Director-General of Police put it.

The Chief Minister, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, who took the salute at an impressive parade exhorted the police to imbue qualities of leadership, character and devotion to duty which would ultimately be reflected in public behaviour. He said the Tamil Nadu Police had carved a niche for itself by the high standard of its professional competence.

Forty-five members of the State police and Fire Services were awarded the Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding service gallantry.





Jawaharlal NEHRU *the* Humanitarian

PROF. S.V. CHITTIBABU

Jawaharlal Nehru, indisputably one of the greats of history, was a man of dynamic force, intellectual prowess, profound imagination and far-sighted vision. To these outstanding qualities he added a highly cultivated sense of humanism. He generously expended his rich and varied gifts for the cause of human freedom and weal. Great causes and little men go ill together. Nehru was no small man and the cause he

espoused and strove for was no small cause. He had a sense of history and looked not only to the past but into the future as well. This enriched him with a rare insight and penetrating vision without which true greatness is not possible. In the Constituent Assembly his vibrant voice reverberated: "Whether we are men and women of destiny" or not India is a country of destiny. What is this destiny? Civilisations

are kept alive when their values are recreated in men's minds. And Nehru, more than anyone, kept in perspective the principal values of Indian Civilisation, viz. the freedom of the human spirit and the unity of humankind—the very values which constitute the basic ingredients of humanitarianism.

We are aware how the term 'humanitarian' was applied to the followers of Pierre Leroux, who taught the perfection of man apart from the divine. In a more general sense it is nowadays used of people who act to reduce the amount of human suffering in the world or who regard such action as of primary importance in political or social policy. Nehru was a humanitarian par excellence in this sense. To him freedom was a matter of mind and heart. If the mind is narrow and the heart acrimonious there is no freedom worth the name. Dr. Radhakrishnan's words come to our mind in this context. "No individual is complete unless he develops a sense of belonging to humanity. We are human first and foremost and not simply Indian or Chinese, American or Russian, Christian or Jew. At no moment in one's life could one say with certainty: 'I am the whole man. I have reached my fulfilment. We are never complete. There is always more to come and that more is incalculable'. Nehru essayed to bring to bear on political, economic and social problems the ethical principle of humanitarianism. Under his dynamic stewardship India took a leading part in the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations - in Korea

Gaza and the Congo. He spared no pains to see that the world did not become a cockpit of warring camps. To him non-alignment was not a negative concept. It was not moral apathy or spineless mentality. It was positive and dynamic in its approach. It was to keep the doors wide open for talks, however, aggrieved or infuriated we may be. The Great Powers, he pleaded, must learn to live together in peace, amity and friendly cooperation.

When some years ago T.S. Eliot was asked about the future of our civilisation he appears to have dejectedly observed: "Inter-cine fighting... people killing one another in the streets". Civilisation seemed to him a crumbling edifice fated to be ultimately blown up to smithereens by global conflicts. But to Nehru things did not look this dismal or desperate. On the



contrary, as he used to say, the very tragedy of the human condition imposed on us the opportunity and the obligation to lend meaning and significance to life, to develop human dignity, and endeavour to set the right climate for the youth to work with zest and zeal. He was not unaware that the world was becoming a bedlam where national jingoism, religious bigotry and racial hauteur as between individuals and countries resulted in moral blindness and the dethronement of reason. But he knew that the only antidote to this tormenting situation was the growth of decency and compassion, fellow-feeling and humanism. He loathed the instincts of fear and hated mistrust and suspicion which led to "Bella, horrida bella" and dehumanised men. He abhorred nuclear weapons which spelt death and disease to countless millions. A man of peace that he was, he was impassioned in his declamations against the stock piling of nuclear armaments by superpowers. He fervently appealed, in the name of reason and justice, for a total banishment of war as a means of solving international disputes.

Nehru was reputed for his versatility of mind and depth of scholarship. But this did not exclude the tenderness of heart that made him utterly human and hu-



mane. He was a man of warm affections and like Yudhishtra in the Mahabharata he would, on no account, betray or forsake a comrade or follower and his personal affection towards friends and followers was abiding and boundless. Very few politicians can boast of their lasting friendships, but Jawaharlal was a notable exception. He may be said to have been inspired by the words of Shakespeare:

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried

Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel"

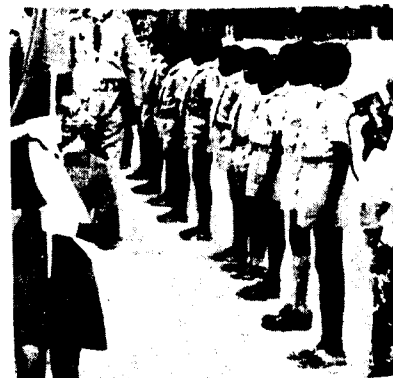
Nehru was untainted by the hypocrisy cant and self-delusion of many people in regard to human relations. Whenever the misdeemeanours of people were taken to his notice, he took a tolerant view, making allowance for "the credulity of the mind, the vulnerability of the heart, and the discursiveness of human nature". He was not hasty in appraising human beings by denuding them of their humanity. This quality of his did not stem from a simple naivety or an inexplicable innocence but blossomed out of deep humility and gentle understanding of human nature. Sometimes he was blamed for being weak and hesitant on certain occasions. But this criticism was undeserved.

What to some casual observers may have seemed to be weakness or hesitancy in him was perhaps nothing more than the fact that he was anxious to take into account all facets of an issue and that he was possessed of that fundamental sense of fairness which enabled him to see the other man's point of view as well as his own before taking a decision.

Jawaharlal's humanism was happily characterised by a scientific temper and outlook. One knows how Scientific understanding dispels prejudice and inert traditional ideas. Science and technology do help accelerate the ushering in of a free society wedded to economic justice and social service. It must be said to the credit of Nehru that the spread of the Scientific outlook and the industrialisation of our India are in no small measure due to his elevating influence and his ceaseless effort to liberate the common people from the manacles of degrading poverty, crippling disease, stultifying illiteracy and agonising discrimination. In his lofty endeavours he succeeded to a large extent, though we have yet to cast away superstitious traditions, give up selfishness and rouse our social conscience.

One may recall a telling passage in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar:

"O! he sits high in all the people's hearts; And that which would appear offence in us His countenance, like richest alchemy,



Will change to virtue and to worthiness"

This appropriately delineates the magic spell that Nehru had cast over the Indian masses. He felt he was part and parcel of the people of this land and was never so happy as in the midst of an always responsive crowd whose loving loyalty he always commanded. His attractive bearing evoked the admiration of crowds who ignored his occasional burst of temper and his errors of judgement with regard to the character and the advice of those whom he trusted. And even his very faults appeared to be virtues in the eyes of many people. He could adjust himself to every environment. When he was amidst children he was one with them. He tickled them, played with them and talked to them in their idiom and of things that provoked their curiosity and interest. When with the youth he shook off fifty years of his age and exuded a refreshing spirit of camaraderia. With the tribal people he would don their fancy costumes and even join in their dances. When addressing mammoth gatherings, he would speak to them of their problems in an easy conversational style and go direct into their hearts and minds. He radiated youth and joyousness wherevetherwent and infected others with them. That was why Tagore once said that Nehru was "a person greater than his deeds and truer than his surroundings"

In fine the most remarkable characteristic of Jawaharlal Nehru for which he will be ever remembered was his intense humanity. He was quick on the uptake and generous in his judgement as well as with his money. Though sometimes short tempered he was always quick to forget and forgive. As a fair-minded critic aptly remarked, "he was not only a great political and intellectual pathfinder but a man of the widest sympathies and tolerance and a convinced and constant humanitarian".

international institute of TAMIL STUDIES

International Institute of Tamil Studies is a national and International Centre for Tamil Studies and Research. With a view to carry out co-ordinated and comprehensive Research in many aspects on Tamil Studies and allied fields. Dr. S.M. Katre, the then Director of Deccan College Post-Graduate Research Institute, Pune, presented a blue print in regard to the establishment of International Institute of Tamil Studies at the Second International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies held in Madras on 3rd-10th January 1968. When a detailed project was submitted to the UNESCO for consideration, it invited the Member States to associate themselves in the creation and membership of the institute including the mutual assistance and co-operation required. The responsibility for the follow-up work has been entrusted to the Managing Committee. The late Dr. C.N. Annadurai the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, supported the idea by wishing to create the Institute on the lines of the French Academy. A Special drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, the then Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, went deep into the question. So the International Institute of Tamil Studies came into existence on 21st October 1970 and registered under Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860.

OBJECTS:

The main objects of the Institute is to promote in all aspects of Tamil Studies and also in interdisciplinary fields with the active co-

Dr. S. V. Subramaniam,
Director.

operation of internationally reputed scholars, interested in the field of Tamilology. The Institute since its inception undertakes all steps to provide and promote the congenial atmosphere required for conducting Research.

It would be on the following lines:

- Provide an academic environment suitable for research including a Library and other equipments and undertake and promote advanced research in Tamil Studies and other related fields. Training Scholars for that purpose.
- Ensure intimate contact between specialists in Tamilology living in different countries and also to co-ordinate the dissemination of knowledge of the field.
- Collaborate with other Academic, Government, International and Private organisation and persons in promoting the objective of the Institute without prejudice to its own academic autonomy.

With its limited capacity, the Institute seeks to encourage research in the fields of Tamil Literature, Linguistics, Archaeology, History and Culture.

LOCATION:

The Institute is now housed in a building owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu at the Central Institute of Technology Campus, Adaiyaru, Madras.

AIDS AND ASSISTANCE:

A Missionary tour was undertaken successfully in 1969 with the aid of UNESCO by the then Member Secretary of the Managing Committee. As a result a Senior Research Fellow of this Institute has been deputed to study the methods of Language Teaching in various American Universities where Tamil is being studied. Again two Senior Research Fellows have been deputed to undergo training in the field of Literary Criticism at New York and Evanston. These three fellowships were awarded by UNESCO.

Under the participation programme for 1971-72 a language laboratory with ten booths has been installed in a specially constructed room, where the equipment is protected against variations in temperature, humidity and noise.

LIBRARY:

The Institute takes pride in its recent collection of books, Journals and unpublished monographs (Over 16,000). A number of Research Scholars, both native and foreign, are utilising the Library. Collections from the personal libraries of famous writers like Akilan and Dr. M. Varadarajan have been presented to the Institute. Some rare books and magazines are also collected and preserved in the Institute. It received a gift of valuable text books from the Tamilnadu Text Book Society.

In addition to these facilities, an electrostatic copier is also available to take copies from rare books. The Institute further helps scholars by getting rare books from various other libraries in India.

LANGUAGE TEACHING:

The Institute has taken keen interest in providing facilities to foreign students to learn Tamil through four different Courses viz., Introductory, Advanced, Intensive Courses and Individual Projects. So far, more than Ninetyfive foreign and sixty six Indian (Non-Tamils) students have undergone training in these courses.

MANUSCRIPTOLOGY / TRANSLATION COURSES:

The Institute has started two Diploma Courses in Manuscriptology and Translation. The first batch of students have successfully completed these courses. They were trained to collect, preserve and edit the manuscripts; and to translate the works from English to Tamil and vice versa.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Institute has published the following Twenty one books to date, which are mainly the result of Research in Linguistics, Language Teaching, Literary Theories, etc.,

1. Tamizhil Vidukataikal.
2. Araicci Nerimuraigal.
3. A Course in Modern Standard Tamil.
4. Tamil Research Through Journals.
5. Dr. Muv Va.
6. Ulakil Tamizhum Tamarum.
7. Atiyarkkunallar Uraittiran.
8. Dissertations on Tamilology.
9. Tamil Nattuppura Iyal Aivu.
10. Cinna Makipan Kuluva Natakam.
11. Ulagat Tamil Eluttalar Yaar? Evar?
12. Tamil Ilakkiyak kolkai - Vol. I.
13. Tamil Ilakkiyak Kolkai - Vol. II.
14. Tamil Ilakkiyak Kolkai - Vol. III.
15. Tamil Ilakkiyak Kolkai - Vol. IV.
16. Tamil Ilakkiyak Kolkai - Vol. V.
17. Heritage of the Tamils - Language and Grammar.
18. Pana vitu tutu.
19. Tolkappiyam - Cirappuppayiram.
20. Tirukkukurur Tiruvenkatanathan Pillait Tamil.
21. Tamar - Nattu Vilayattukal.

The following are in print:

1. Literary Heritage of the Tamils.
2. Tanti Vana Puranam.
3. Tolkappiyam - Nun marapu.
4. Pirabandha Tirattu.
5. Tamar - Unavu.

6. Tamar, Nampikkaikalum Pazhakkavalakkangalum
7. Tamar - Atai.
8. Evidences for Tamil Studies in Inscriptions.
9. Tamar Manaiyiyal.
10. Kuva nul.
11. Cultural Heritage of the Tamils.

JOURNAL:

The Institute is publishing a bilingual and bi-annual journal, 'Journal of Tamil Studies', which helps to disseminate the current trends in the various fields of Tamil Research being carried out in India and abroad. So far 16 numbers have been brought out.

SEMINARS:

The pivotal role of the Institute's activities is the organisation of Seminars. It has conducted more than seventy three seminars covering the entire range of its interests. On the second Monday of every month the Institute is conducting Seminars on Tamil Literary Theories inviting eminent scholars to present papers. It has also conducted five major Seminars - one on Research methodology in 1975, another on Folklore in 1977 and the other four in (1) Cultural, (2) Literary, (3) Language and Grammatical Heritage of the Tamils in 1978 and 1979 and (4) Art and Architecture in 1980 in which eminent scholars of various disciplines associated with Tamilology have participated and presented papers on their respective areas of specialisation. Such Seminars will also be conducted in the following topics and the papers will be published.

1. Archaeological Heritage of the Tamils.
2. Historical Heritage of the Tamils.
3. Musical Heritage of the Tamils.
4. Dance and Traditional Heritage of the Tamils.
5. The Impact of Tamil Culture on Foreigners.
6. Sculptural Tradition of the Tamils.
7. Festivals of the Tamils.
8. Political Concepts of the Tamils.
9. Scientific Heritage of the Tamils.

PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS:

The Director and other staff members of the Institute are invited by other Universities, Research Institutions and Organisations to present papers on important topics on Tamilology. The Institute participated in the joint venture of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, to prepare and publish Text Books for Bridge Course in Tamil.

ADMINISTRATION:

The general direction, control and administration of the affairs of the Institute are vested with the Board of Governors consisting of the Hon'ble. Minister for Education as Chairman.

The entire recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the Institute is being met by the Government of Tamilnadu since its inception.

FELLOWSHIPS:

The Institute offers every year International Senior Visiting Professorships for three months.

Dr. A. Veluppillai of Peradeniya University of Sri Lanka is now in office as the Visiting Professor and Dr. Kamil Zvelebil of Netherlands is expected during the month of December 1980.

Two International Junior Fellowships for three years are offered by the Institute and extended to Mr. Gregory James of University of Exeter, London.

At present the Institute offers Post-Doctoral Fellowships for a period of two years for five scholars for pursuing the projects assigned to them on the following lines:

1. A study of Place Names in Tamil Nadu.
2. Tamil Dialects and Linguistic Technical Terms.
3. Tamil Literary - Technical Terms Dictionary.
4. The Social Life of the Tamils (In the Pallava Period) and
5. Dictionary of Tamil-Sanskrit-Prakrit and Pali.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES:

The Institute seeks to encourage research in the fields of Tamil Literature, Linguistics, Archaeo-

logy, History, Culture, Comparative Literature, Philosophy, Sociology Etc.

About 50 students are pursuing their research leading to Ph.D. in Tamil, of the Madras University.

RESEARCH PROJECTS UNDER PROGRESS:

A Companion to Tamil Literature: It will serve a champion for references. It is modelled on "The Oxford Companion to English Literature". The Chief contents include:

1. Poets with biographical sketches wherever possible.
2. Works, extinct and extant, with short critical synopsis, literary as well as bibliographic.
3. Forms and patterns of Tamil Literature.
4. Allusions, Literary, and Mythological.
5. Grammatical Terms and the Tamil Prosody.
6. Religions and their influences on Literature and the polity of the Tamils.
7. Beliefs, Traditions and customs.
8. Royal Families with their respective representative rulers.
9. Concepts of Music, Dance and Drama, Arts and Architecture.
10. Other Social and Commercial Contacts of the Tamils with foreigners and the consequent impact of their life and literature.

Compilation of Research Papers published in English on Tamilology:

Great Scholars and eminent students of Tamil have contributed a number of articles on various aspects of Tamil Studies and also their own findings to the famous journals in English. Most of them have become defunct and the rare and those valuable studies are not easily accessible now to the students as well as scholars of Tamil. So it has planned to publish a selection of valuable essays. This work is in progress.

FOLKLORE:

A new project on the comparative study of 'Folklore of India and South and South East Asia with a special reference to those of Tamilnadu' is under progress the outcome of which will reveal the commonness in the socio-cultural behaviour of the people of Asia as a whole, which were never identified and established before.

THE STRUCTURE OF MODERN LITERARY TAMIL:

A synthetic study of Modern Literary Tamil, a longfelt need in the field of Tamilology, is under progress as part of the research activities of the Institute.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE TAMILS TO WORLD THOUGHT AND CULTURE:

A study of contributions of the Tamils to world thought and culture has been a desideratum for a long time and this volume will serve as an useful introduction to this subject. The main aim of this volume is to focus much attention on the special contributions made by the Tamil poets and Saints to world thought and culture.

THE IMPACT OF WESTERN INFLUENCE ON TAMIL LITERATURE:

It comprises the collection of the historical evidences to the earliest influences and their impact. A chronological survey of the Dutch, French and British contacts, a generic survey of various literary forms and the impacts of Western thought on them. This project is almost finished and is under evaluation process.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIAN LITERATURE:

A detailed and comprehensive study of Indian Literature comparing and contrasting various works found in various Indian Languages in a modest way by comparing Literature of one Language with those of others which is conveniently divided into three divisions viz., Earlier period, Medieval period and Modern period.

HISTORICAL DICTIONARY ON TAMIL:

The importance of a Historical Dictionary of any well developed

language is well known and the Institute proposes to prepare a Historical Dictionary of Tamil.

EDITION AND PUBLICATION OF TAMIL MANUSCRIPTS:

The Institute is engaged with the edition and publication of the Tamil Manuscripts available with the manuscripts libraries in Madras, Trivandrum etc. It is also proposed to prepare a 'Bibliography of Tamil Manuscripts in the World'.

TAMIL READER:

The Institute is preparing a Tamil Reader for non-Tamils in collaboration with the Department of Oriental and African Studies, Charles University, Czechoslovakia.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND CRITICAL EDITION OF TEXTS:

The Institute has a programme for the preparation of "Variorum Edition of Tolkappiyam" and the "19th Century History of Tamil Literature".

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS:

The Institute is engaged in preparing an Archaeological Atlas of Thanjavur District with Archaeological and Geological references, after the completion of which the Government of Tamil Nadu is expected to assign the preparation of such Atlas works for all the Districts in Tamil nadu.

LITERARY THEORY AND LITERARY CRITICISM:

The faculty members of the Institute have now focussed their attention in preparing books on:

Evolution and Evaluation of Ethical Literature.

Tamil Novels - A Critical Study.

Tamil Dramas - A Critical Study.

Tamil Grammatical Theories.

Influence of Tamil on foreign scholars,

- (i) Tamil Course
- (ii) Tamil Course Guide
- (iii) Tamil Course Exercises.

A Noble Son Of Tamilnadu

Tuticorin, famous for its pearls, which were exported to China as far back as the Seventh Century B.C. is also a famous sea-port. It has been in existence for several centuries and today is a modern port with latest facilities for shipping and docking.

Early in the century, this port has seen great activity of not only shipping but also in the realm of politics. It was a scene of intense political activity during the Swadeshi movement.

V.O. Chidambaram, a pleader of Tuticorin, was inspired by the Swadeshi movement and was advised by Swami Ramakrishnananda, the founder of Ramakrishna Mutt in South to take up Swadeshi work in right earnest.

Taking the advice to heart, Chidambaram set about his mission in right earnest. He started the Tuticorin Industrial Welfare Association and the Dharma-Sangam for fostering the Swadeshi Industry and Commerce. He set up a national emporium to sell Swadeshi goods and also a spinning and weaving centre.

Due to the enthusiasm, hard work and indefatigable energy of Chidambaram all those units thrived well. The efforts of Chidambaram did not go unnoticed. The local mercantile community who were observing Chidambaram's success thought his energies should be channelled into a new venture.

The British had a stronghold on the shipping concern in the coastal trade with Ceylon. The local merchants wanted a breach on this stronghold. They thought that a man like Chidambaram with his organising ability could alone achieve this.

They approached Chidambaram with the idea of chartering a ship. Listening to their idea, Chidambaram's vision broadened. He put before them a wider plan, combining business with patriotism. He put forth his idea before them

of floating their own steamship company, which would operate a fleet of its own and thus achieve their objectives. The local merchants were inspired by Chidambaram's plan and agreed to this wholeheartedly and entrusted him with the responsibility of organising such a service. Thus the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company Ltd. came into being in Tuticorin in October 1906.

It was not merely a profit-oriented business concern, but a truly national venture concern with the idea of a resurgent India. It was also intended as a challenge to established and entrenched British vested interests.

The launching of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation company was hailed as a landmark all over the country by industrialists. Patriots like Balagangadhar Tilak, Babu Aurobindo Ghose, veteran journalists like G. Subramania Iyer and Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and the great poet Subramania Bharathi welcomed the venture and Chidambaram's valour and wished the venture all success.

Naturally there was keen competition between the British India Steam Navigation company and the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company. The British did a lot of propaganda against the Swadeshi company. This led Chidambaram to buy ships for his company. During those days it was difficult to procure a ship. Chidambaram went to Bombay to conduct negotiations with other countries. Soon after, two ships and launches arrived in Bombay. Chidambaram was given a hero's welcome when he returned with the ships flying the national flags of the day inscribed with the words "Vande Mautaram".

The arrival of the two Swadeshi ships, while it roused Indian enthusiasm, however, alarmed the British India Steam Navigation company. The facilities provided in the Swadeshi ships were not only more modern and up-to-date, but also less costly than those in the British ships.



Worsted in a straight commercial competition, the British company started using its leverage with the Government to bolster it. Secret instructions were issued by the government to officials in Tuticorin resulting in unfriendly attitude towards the Swadeshi company. Certain orders restricted the movements and the actual operation of the Swadeshi ships.

Harassment began in all respects, finally attempting to buy Chidambaram off. They offered him a lakh of rupees on condition that he would cut off his connection with the Swadeshi company. Chidambaram spurned the offer.

Meanwhile Chidambaram was also taking active part in politics. Events moved fast. In Tuticorin Subramaniam Siva, an able orator who could rouse the masses came into contact with Chidambaram. Together they held mass meetings and the main theme of the speeches were fearlessness and freedom for the country.

Both became champions of the labourers and underdogs. Their intervention in a textile mill dispute, a murder case and the intention of celebrating "Swaraj Day" were twisted and they were said to be sowing the seeds of sedition. Notices were served on Chidambaram and Siva to appear before the magistrate on March 9, 1908. The day before a public meeting was held and an explanation about the action of the authorities were given to the people. The next day they appeared at the office of the Collector of Tirunelveli.

Collector L.M. Wynch, was full of arrogance and did not treat them with due respect and also threatened them of dire consequences. The

Swadeshi leaders were of strong calibre and did not break down.

Following a remand order, the leaders were taken to the district jail. These sparked off a series of riots when a Municipal office, a police station and a kerosene tank were set on fire. The riots continued for three days.

Chidambaram and Siva appealed to the High Court against the order of detention by the district magistrate of Tirunelveli. The High Court held the detention order illegal and ordered their release. But the District Magistrate did not carry out the order. He held them in detention and took steps to move the Government for permission to prosecute Chidambaram and Siva for sedition.

The Press in Madras which had been observing the disturbances in Tirunelveli were universal in criticising the handling of the situation by the District Magistrate. Despite the hue and cry by the press, official harassment continued.

The Sedition cases against V.O. Chidambaram and Subramania Siva were taken up by the committing Magistrate E.H. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate on the 26th March 1908. Chidambaram and Siva were committed to sessions. The Madras Government appointed a special Sessions Judge to try case and appointed A.F. Pinhey to conduct the trial.

Charges were framed against them and both were found guilty. Chidambaram was sentenced to two terms of transportation for life each of twenty years with the sentences to run concurrently. Siva was sentenced to ten years of transportation. Judgement was delivered on July 7, 1908.

In the course of his judgement Pinhey said "The accused are morally responsible for all the lives lost in quelling the riots, that led to their arrest" and added "that light sentences of imprisonment of a few months or may be a year or two are instances of misplaced leniency...The first object of a sentence is that it shall be deterrent not to the criminal alone but to others who feel any inclination to follow his example."

The sentence "double transportation for life" which was unheard of, a monstrosity shocked

the whole country. The Press commented on the biased nature of the judge and the crudity of his abominable sentences.

The Madras High Court modified the sentence and the Privy Council reduced the sentence to one of six years rigorous imprisonment. Chidambaram was taken to Coimbatore Central Jail and Siva to Tiruchirappalli.

Harsh treatment was meted out to Chidambaram and Siva. Though they were sentenced to transportation, they were kept only in Indian jails. The Andaman Jails had become overcrowded and the Government of India had prohibited deportation of prisoners. During their imprisonment Chidambaram and Siva were given hard physical labour which sapped their energies.

Chidambaram was made to work at an oil mill and push the burning plank and stone all day long. He was yoked to an oil press like an animal and made to work in the hot sun. This inhuman torture was devised by the Superintendent of the Jail, the object of which was to break his morale.

Chidambaram submitted a number of petitions to the Madras Government, the India Government and the King-Emperor requesting that he be transported to the Andamans or atleast some other jail. His petitions were turned down.

Harsh physical labour was not the only torture Chidambaram had to undergo. He endured untold sufferings. He was told to attend to scavenging. The food given to him was full of maggots and uneatable. His protests for better treatment went unheeded. After long hard ships in Coimbatore, which included solitary confinement he was transferred to the Cannanore jail in Kerala.

Chidambaram was released from Cannanore Central Jail, on 12 December 1912, after undergoing his full term of imprisonment. Though released from prison, Chidambaram was served with restrictive orders, that he should not enter his native Tirunelveli district. His 'Sanad' was cancelled and he could not practise law. He had to seek his living elsewhere.

Chidambaram settled down in Madras. He gave tuition to students

and even ran a provision shop to eke out a living.

During his imprisonment, he tried his hand at literature translating an English work. "As a man thinketh" by James Allen into Tamil. He prepared a commentary of his own on parts of the Kural. He edited and published Ilampooranar's commentary on a chapter of "Tolkappiam" the ancient Tamil Work on Grammar.

Chidambaram welcomed Gandhiji's call for Satyagraha in 1919 against the Rowlat Act. But the idea of Non-cooperation movement did not find favour with him. His differences with Gandhi widened and he did not take active part in politics thereafter.

Chidambaram turned his attention to literary pursuits and his last years were spent quietly. He fell seriously ill in 1936. He was in bed for about a month and the great pioneer of India's shipping industry passed away on the night of November 18, 1936.

After India gained independence a shipping service between Tuticorin and Ceylon was operated by Indian interests. As a fitting tribute, the first ship was named S.S. "V.O. Chidambaram" after the great patriot, nationalist and freedom fighter V.O.C. In commemoration with the centenary celebrations of V.O.C. on September 5, 1972, the Post and Telegraphs department issued a memorial stamp with his portrait and a ship in the background. A life-size statue of V.O.C. was set up before the new Tuticorin Port. A dock in the port is also named after him.

The great dreams outlined by Chidambaram in the prospectus of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in 1906 have been realised today.

The oil press which he operated in the central jail in Coimbatore has been brought to Madras and placed on the lawns of "Gandhi Illam" as part of the Centenary Celebrations of V.O.C. This exhibit of the great patriot draws large crowds of people every day.

Let us hope that the younger generation draws inspiration, dedication and a spirit of nationalism from the life of this noble son of Tirunelveli.



Food for Work

V. Paranjothi, M.A., D.J.,
Public Relations Officer, Public (I & P R)
Department.

Tamil Nadu has been playing an active role in rural reconstruction and rural rejuvenation. The Firka Development Scheme, launched upon by the country immediately after Independence, broke new grounds in generating awareness among rural masses for a better life, and the various processes of this programme as implemented in Tamil Nadu helped the Nation to evolve subsequently the frame of the Community Development Project and National Extension Service Scheme.

The "Food for Work" Scheme launched by the Government of India aims at the elimination of rural poverty and inertia. Its objectives are:

1. Additional gainful employment generation in rural areas;
2. Change in income level of the beneficiaries;
3. Creating durable community assets and providing infrastructure for rural development;
4. To create favourable trend in farm prices and agricultural wages;
5. To increase in the consumption level and nutritional intake of beneficiaries; and
6. to bring about the social change in that village community.

With all earnestness and vigour the 'Food for Work' Scheme is implemented in Tamilnadu. The Departments of Rural Development Highways, Agriculture, Irrigation and Public Works have taken the gadget to improve the rural landscape under this programme and create viable rural community-assets.

Tamil Nadu is a rice consumer and our request to the Centre to allot more rice instead of wheat has been accepted and we draw rice from the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation for distribution under this scheme. We have requested the Government of India to release one lakh metric tonnes of rice for the year 1980-81.



The allocation under food for work programme is generating employment for 142 lakh mandays and for expanding the activities of Irrigation, Highways and Agriculture Department. It has been possible to set up construction of channels and road and soil conservation work. These departments utilised 4,940 metric tonnes of rice during 1979-80. In addition, rural development department has utilised 50,636 metric tonnes of rice for construction of school buildings, Panchayat and women welfare centres and also for main office buildings, road, irrigation sources and supply system. Of the 43,199 works taken up under this programme, 23 lakh persons were employed.

The planning and fixing priority under this programme are done scientifically. Supply of rice alone is not enough. It should serve the poor and create community assets. The 'Food for Work' goes very well in our State. The rural people feel that the community assets generated through this work are of permanent value and the assets are their own for their common weal.





The Minister for Local Administration Thiru Kolandaivelu inspecting the approach roads laid to the burial grounds in the Harijan Habitations as part of the "Food, for work" programme at Vadathupatti Village in Mathanur Panchayat Union North Arcot District on 7.9.'80.

The Minister for Local Administration Thiru Kolandaivelu apprising the people of the Mathanur Panchayat Union, Vaduthupatti in North Arcot District on details regarding old-age pension scheme.



The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran launched on 2-10-'80 the food subsidy scheme for policemen of Tiruchi District.

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran inaugurated the extension of the body-building facilities of the Tiruvalluvar Transport Corporation at the TTC bus depot at Tiruchi district on 2-10-'80.



SELF SUFFICIENCY SCHEME

THANJAVUR ON THE MARCH

The Self-Sufficiency Scheme aims at creating infrastructural facilities in the rural parts of Tamil Nadu and usher the villagers into bright future and better living conditions.

This scheme has been launched in Tamil Nadu in 69 out of 376 blocks in August 79, to be followed by 100 more blocks. The residuary blocks will be taken up for executing this scheme during the course of next 2 or 3 years.

The following 9 items of works have been specifically identified.

1. Drinking water supply.
2. Link Roads
3. Culverts
4. Pathway to Burial Ground for Harijan Habitations.
5. Improvement to Minor Irrigation Sources.
6. Rural Dispensaries.
7. Maternity and Child Welfare
8. School buildings
9. Houses for Harijans (Rural Housing Scheme)

Thanjavur district will be taken up to see the progress of works executed under the Self-Sufficiency Scheme.

Out of 34 Panchayat Unions in this district 5 Unions viz. Kottur, Thiruthirai-poondi, Kuttalam, Budalur and Kilvelur have been selected in the first instances. In other words 3,93,836 villagers in 215 panchayats are the beneficiaries in the beginning.

265 Villages will have assured drinking Water Supply, 331 hamlets will be connected with link roads; 420 culverts will be constructed and the entire Harijan habitations will be provided with approach to burial grounds like other 829 habitats in the district.

Besides, improvements will be made to 22 minor irrigation channels.

In these five blocks, 17 dispensaries are already functioning out of which only 3 are situated in permanent buildings. Work is under rapid progress to house the remaining 14 dispensaries as well as in permanent buildings.

Fourteen more maternity and child welfare centres will be constructed.

Special schemes have been formulated for the benefit of the Harijan Community.

26,900 huts will be connected to electricity and 107 acres of land will be acquired for harijan housing. 1188 families will be provided with housing facilities.

All these schemes are executed on a war footing and they will be consolidated well before March 1981.



The Chief Minister along with Minister for Social Welfare inspected comprehensive water supply scheme in 36 villages in Kilvelur Block on 21.8.80. The estimated cost of the scheme is 34.32 Lakhs.

The Chief Minister along with other Ministers are inspecting the well, which is 920' deep and delivers 100 mts.



UNITED NATIONS DAY

The deep-felt needs and intentions which inspired the founding of the United Nations are proclaimed in the preamble of the Charter, signed at San Francisco on the twenty-sixth day of June 1945.

The first blueprint of the United Nations was prepared at a conference held at a mansion known as Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. The first phase of the conference was between the representatives of the U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and the United States from August 21 to September 28, 1944; and the second phase, between the representatives of China, the United Kingdom and the United States from September 29 to October 7. (This arrangement served to respect U.S.S.R. neutrality in the war against Japan). At the end of the conference, proposals for the structure of a world organisation were published.

Delegates of fifty nations met at San Francisco between April 25 and June 26, 1945. Working on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the Yalta agreement, and amendments proposed by various Governments, the Conference agreed upon the Charter of the United Nations and the statute of the new International Court of Justice. The Charter was passed unanimously and signed by all the representatives.

It came into force on October 24, 1945 when China, France, the U.S.S.R. the United Kingdom and the United States and a majority of the other signatories had filed their instruments of ratification. On October 31, 1947, the General Assembly decided that October 24, the anniversary of the entry into force of the Charter of the United Nations should be officially called "United Nations Day" and be devoted to informing the peoples of the world of the aims and achievements of the United Nations and to obtaining support for its work. Member Governments were invited to co-operate in the observance of the anniversary. From then onwards, October 24 is observed as United Nations Day.

Purposes:

The purposes of the United Nations are:..

1. to maintain international peace and security;
2. to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
3. to co-operate in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; and

4. to be a centre for Harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

Its principles are:

To fulfill the purposes for which it was established, the United Nations acts in accordance with the following principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the foreign equality of all its members;
2. Members are to fulfill in good faith the obligations they have assumed under the Charter;
3. they are to settle their inter-national disputes by peaceful means;
4. they are to refrain in their international relation from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;
5. they are to give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the Charter, and to refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the Organization is taking preventive or enforcement action;
6. the United Nation is to ensure that non-members act in accordance with these principles so far as is necessary for maintaining inter-national peace and security;
7. the Organization is not to intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. This provision does not prejudice, however, the application of enforcement action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.

Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving states which accept and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter. Any state desiring to become a member must submit an application containing a declaration that it accepts the obligations contained in the Charter.

New members are admitted by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Membership becomes effective on the date on which the Assembly takes its decision on the application.

(Compiled by K. Mallika).

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

A. Ramalingeswara Rao,
Assistant Director (Filaria)
DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC
HEALTH AND
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Environment consists of four Elements-Physical, Biologic and Social and Economic-the aggregate effect of which determines the Health. The mutual inter relationship and their action between the Human Host and the Agent, influenced by the factors, and conditions of the Environment, result in the dynamic Equilibrium- i.e. Health or disturbance i.e. disease.

The Health of the individual, individuals, and groups of individuals largely depends not only on the nature and characteristics of the Human hosts and the Agents, but also on the nature and Characteristics of physical, biologic and social and economic Environment and the influence the Environment has on the life, growth and development, and behaviour of the Human beings.

Hence the causes in the causation, occurrence and distribution of diseases lie in the Multiple factors, conditions and circumstances, pertaining to Human Host, Agent and Environment. Therefore, we have an ecological approach to the study of the mutual relationship between the human host and his Environment with reference to his state of health & the Variations in the broad setting of the environment, since Ecology is defined as the mutual relationship between the living organisms and their environment and the dynamic adjustment between them. The effect of the physical, biologic, social and economic environment on health and disease is so great the analysis of the vast majority of factors of Environment will only lead to the knowledge of the origins of diseases:

Physical Environment:-

The climate, metrological and weather conditions, seasons the geo-

graphic aspects, topography, and geologic characteristics of the soil, Radiation, ionising Radiation, sound noise mechanical stress, atmospheric pressure, High Altitude, the physical properties of the surroundings such as temperature, Humidity, air-movement-its direction and speed, the quantity, quality and distribution, water, land, food, Air and Housing and pollution influence directly and indirectly can effect our Health.

Heat or Sunstroke, Heat Exhaustion, Heat Cramps, due to exposure to high temperatures, besides physiological discomfort due to lack of thermal comfort, and frost bite, trench foot, acute transient, inflammation and Allergic effects due to exposure to Cold and Low temperatures, susceptibility to Respiratory illness, and altitude sickness, Mountain sickness pulmonary oedema, decompression sickness, pysbarism due to pressure, Noise deafness are a few conditions of ill health. We can prevent these condition by provision of better working conditions, ventilations and avoidance of exposure and efficient management and personal prophylaxis.

The discharges of Pollutants from the home, (smoke) automobiles and building operations cause harm to health. The specific nature, types and concentration of Pollutants vary greatly depending on the density of population, the types of fuel used for power and domestic purposes, types of industries, and weather conditions. The smoke out put from home furnaces can be eliminated by providing smokeless domestic ovens or stoves. Out put of smoke from industrial operations can be greatly reduced by specific implant control measures for complete and improved combustion efficiency and by using low volatile fuels.

Acid gases, sulphur dioxide, Hydrogen sulphide, sulphuric Acid mists and Hydrofluoric acid, Chlorine compounds oxidants and organic compounds such as vinyl chloride and photo chemical reactions involving organic compounds and Nitrogenoxides in the atmosphere, visibility reducing aerosols, carbon monoxide emissions from automobiles, power plants and industries using coal and coke and other Environmental chemicals mercury asbestos, heryllium and lead may cause acute and immediate or chronic and systemic health hazards and even death and damage to property and monuments and are harmful to animal and plant life. Some of these pollutants and contaminants are scrubbed and absorbed and removed by suitable equipment. Dusts and Fumes may be removed by filters, precipitators and dust collectors. Dusts and particulate matters may be removed by provision of Bag Filters, cyclones or Electrostatic precipitators, besides built in control and good house keeping by industries. Discharge of gaseous effluents through stack of sufficient height for satisfactory dispersion of gases, since increase in the height of the stack and the temperature of the discharged air encourages better and wider dispersal through diffusion of the contaminants and Pollutants in the High air. Some of the organic pollutants are burnt some are Neutralised and discharged or recovered and reutilised. If the dust particulate size is not exceeding small, safe disposal through discharge into the high air is not possible. Industries such as cement, fertilizers, chemicals, Thermal Power stations, Paper and refineries due to the omission of dusts and particulate matter, and fumes cause irritation of eyes, mucosa and lung and cause pneumoconiosis and act as carcinogens and affect animal and

plant life and property and monuments. As the exhaust gasses from the automobiles constitute major air pollution in urban areas, provision of necessary blow by devices by which the exhaust fumes escaping around crank case can be returned back to engine should be insisted upon. The automobile industry should develop after burner and catalyst type devices which can remove the hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and other harmful chemicals from the exhaust. Some state Departments of Public Health in America (e. g. California) have enacted legislation to establish ambient air quality for exhaust emissions from automobiles.

The industries which cause environmental Pollutional Problems are:

1. Cement factories
2. Sugar factories
3. Distilleries
4. Tanneries
5. Paper Industries
6. Fertilizers
7. Textiles
8. Chemicals and dyes
9. Refineries
10. Plastics
11. Food Processing Plants
12. Steel Products
13. Sago Factories
14. Synthetic Fibre Plants
15. Thermal Plants
16. Insecticide Factories.

Most of these industries are situated at places where plenty of water electrical energy and transport facilities are available. Their liquid wastes (effluents) are discharged into these water courses affecting the water quality and causing health hazards to human, animal and plant and fish life and thus disturbing the eco system. The effluent disposal on land without proper and effective treatment causes ground water pollutions in the surroundings.

Most of these industries do not adopt satisfactory treatment measures to render the effluvia, innocuous before disposal. These effluents contain high mineral content and organic matter (represented by BOD value) toxic chemicals and substances, making the water unfit for drinking and the soil unfit for irrigation.

The rapid industrialisation and the fast urbanisation, with no re-

gard to the consequences, have resulted in pollution of air, water and soil to such an extensive extent that no stream in our country is virtually unharmed and no city seems to have any break or freedom from the serious air pollution and noise pollution. People know little about the degradation and degeneration experienced by their environment due to pollution and contamination by their living, physiological activity and industries ect.

Abuse of environment, without realising the cost of sacrificing the environment is on the increase and hence problems of Environmental pollution are assuming dangerous proportions. Problems of pollution of Earth, fouling of air, accumulation of wastes and sewage and contamination of water toxic poisonous effects due to chemicals are increasing unabated. Some of the water courses like Cooum and Adyar and Buckingham Canal contain only the contents of peoples' contribution i.e. sewage and industrial wastes and this causes irreparable harm to the environment and incalculable damage to the health of people cities like Madras should have effective and efficient underground water carriage system for carrying away sewage, and otherwise the city has to float on its own sewage. Anything that can not be burnt or buried is dumped to the sea. It is unfortunate that no one is concerned with the harm done to the Ocean, due to the final disposal of all the wastes of civilisation into the sea. Because of Pollution of Rivers and Sea, the commercial fish catching is reported to be affected. Marine Biologists and Fisheries experts are much alarmed.

The worst pollutants are derived from Tanning and finishing of leather. Besides the pollution, the tanneries cause and the ground water in the area becoming saline, the crops and the drinking water sources are also affected.

Many water courses and water sources and soil are contaminated by letting in of sewage and sullage, in addition to the indiscriminate discharge of industrial wastes, thus creating serious problems of sanitation and public health. Indiscriminate and insanitary solid waste disposal by land fill (garbage, rubbish and animal and human excreta etc.) open air defaecation cause not only serious concern to the health and welfare of the mankind but also nuisance to the sense of sight and smell and contamination of surface and ground water, and insect, and fly breeding etc. Lack of safe, sanitary and satisfactory disposal of human and animal excreta and garbage, and lack of safe and protected supply of water of hygienic quality, and lack of sanitation and hygiene of food and lack of personal hygiene contribute for more than 60% of total morbidity in terms of infective and parasitic diseases. It is a shocking surprise that even in urban areas more than 85% to 90% of the people do not have sanitary water seal toilets. We should feel ashamed that it is still our socio cultural practice in our country that we defecate openly, and eat secretly in spite of, modernisation and civilisation even though safe and sanitary disposal of Human excreta is possible by provision of Hand flush out water seal latrines for each family (even in HUTS) if no underground



sewage system is available. The domestic solid wastes can be sanitarly disposed off by composting.

Hook worm disease and Tetanus can be easily controlled if satisfactory disposal of human and animal excreta is ensured.

Social and Economic Environment:-

These Social and Economic components pertaining to the man's association with his fellow beings and standard and manner of living determine to a large extent the health status. Our habits, customs, beliefs cultural practices have a direct bearing and definite influence on our health. Lowered Socio Economic status promotes disease and reduces the Socio Economic status and this is a vicious cycle, since the housing food and nutrition depend upon socio economic status.

In fact the infant mortality rate is defined as the most sensitive index of socio economic status and standard of living which determine the sanitation and hygiene of environment. Power, ignorance and illiteracy and overcrowding etc., are responsible for many diseases.

Biologic Component of Environment:- is the universe of all living agents that surround the human host-all else than the human being himself. The insects, the microbes and the animals and plants affect the health of human host. The stagnant sources of sullage and sewage, improperly closed septic tanks, open wells, overhead tanks, water cisterns, tubes and sumps breed mosquitoes which act as vectors for the transmission and spread of Malaria, Filariasis and Japanese Encephalitis. The highest priority given to the provision of water supply to all the towns and villages with no concomitant and concurrent provision for the safe and sanitary disposal of sullage and sewage has resulted in the sullage and sewage stagnations in many places encouraging breeding

of mosquitoes. If the wells and overhead tanks and septic tanks are completely sealed and closed and made air tight and the sullage stagnation is prevented by utilising the same for kitchen, garden and irrigation, the mosquito transmitted diseases can be easily prevented. Effective environmental control over water sources, and water utilisation through minor Engineering and source reduction is necessary.

Promotion of Environmental Health:

To prevent Harmful effects on human, animal and plant life and health hazards and damage to monuments and property and to conserve the nature and safeguard the environment, it is absolutely necessary that environmental consciousness and awareness to the various social and health problems are created and developed through pursued education among the people.

The Social obligation and the responsibility each individual citizen has to keep up and maintain and preserve the quality of environment in the interests of health and welfare and safety must be well appreciated and recognised by one and all to achieve health for all by 2000 AD.

It is high time that public opinion is generated against the ills and evils of abuse of environment, in this sanitation decade, as the world Environmental year has already been observed.

The suggestions to the problems may appear simple, but solution is complex. Since environment quality management is not only technological, but also sociological, active involvement, responsible recognition of all the problems and coordinated and organised efforts of all the concerned, i.e. people, policy makers, planners, political leaders, public health physicians, medical practitioners, education industrialists and voluntary organisations are absolutely essential.

Penal action against the person persisting in polluting the environment is no doubt imperative.

Let us realise that legislation alone cannot solve the problem. Legal enforcement supplemented by Educational approach to promote and preserve the environment will pay some dividends. We have adequate provisions in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Act 1939 to abate nuisances caused by pollution.

It is important that political leaders and industrialists should show sufficient interest in the adoption of satisfactory measures of safe disposal of the industrial wastes to save the environment.

It is necessary that sanitary water seal toilets are provided in all the Elementary schools as expeditiously as possible so that such facility not only serves the purpose of the children and arranges safe disposal of excreta, but also provides a valuable opportunity for the children to learn the habit and develop an attitude to use sanitary toilets; which will go a long way in avoiding indiscriminate defaecation. Habits are bricks attitude is the mortar with which the building of health is constructed.

I hope that you will all agree with me that we have to strain every nerve to generate public opinion on the importance of maintaining and preserving the quality of environment for healthful living.

It is needless to point out that the promoters of the industries should feel that it is their social obligation and responsibility to provide for adequate treatment for all the types of industrial wastes to render them harmless before disposal to prevent environmental pollution.

The importance and significance of zoning of areas for various types of industries and reserving localities



for residential purposes should be recognised by the local authorities and expeditious action is taken as required under Public Health Act, Town Planning Act and Local Body Acts to set apart areas separately for residencies and variety of industries in the interests of protecting the environment and promoting the health of the people. The demarcation and declaration of areas for industries will go a long way in preventing the hazards of Pollution.

The need to educate the people all about the environment needs no extra emphasis and as such education an environment should commence from high school so that the Today's child - the Tomorrow's Citizen known to protect the environment and prevent pollution and preserve nature and thus helps to promote Health and prevent disease.

I conclude with sincere hope that all of you with all the best efforts will do your utmost for the promotion of Health and Prevention of Disease and preservation of the quality environment in which we live for the welfare of ALL.

WATER RELATED DISEASES

1. Those caused by the presence of an infective agent:

(a) **VIRAL:** Infections hepatitis, Polio myelitis

(b) **BACTERIAL:** Cholera, Bacillary dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, gastroenteritis, infantile diarrhoea, tuberculaemia (rarely)

(c) **PROTOZOAL:** Amoebiasis, giardiasis

(d) **HELMINTHIC:** Roundworm, whipworm, threadworm, hydatid disease

(e) **LEPTOSPIRAL:** Weil's disease.

2. Those due to the presence of an aquatic host:

(a) **Water Multiplied:** Schistosomiasis (Vector snail)

(b) **Not multiplied:** Guinea worm, and fish tapeworm (Vector: cyclops)

3. Those due to the presence of toxic and inert substances:

(a) **Toxic substances:**

Lead, arsenic, selenium, mercury, cyanide, cadmium. These substances, if present at concentrations above certain level, may give rise to actual danger to health.

(b) **Substances which may affect health:**

Fluorides and nitrates. Excess of fluorides is associated with dental and skeletal fluorosis, and deficiency of fluorides with dental caries. The ingestion of water which contains nitrates in excess of 45 mg/l (as Nos.) may give rise to infantile methaemoglobinemia.

Food Transmitted Diseases:

A detailed list of food transmitted diseases classified as below:

1. FOOD-BORNE INFECTIONS:

a. **Bacterial**
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers
Streptococcal infections
Bacillary dysentery
Brucellosis
Bovine tuberculosis.

b. **Viral**
1. Infectious hepatitis
2. Viral gastroenteritis
3. Poliomyelitis

c. **Protozoal:**
1. Amoebiasis
2. Balantidiasis

d. **Helminthic:**

1. T. Saginata
2. T. Solium
3. Cysticercus cellulosal
4. Trichinella spiralis
5. Fasciola hepatica

2. FOOD POISONING AND INTOXICATIONS:

a. **Bacterial**
Salmonella food poisoning
Staphylococcal food poisoning
Clostridium food poisoning

b. **Chemical**
Arenic Lead
Cadmium Cyanide



Zinc
Flouride
Antimony
Insecticides, etc.,

c. Plants and Animals:

Lathyrism
Epidemic dropsy
Aflatoxicosis
Anti-enzyme factors
Goitrogens
Cyanogenetic glycoside
Seafood poisons

d. Food Antigen and Allergies:

Sensitization to milk, eggs and others.
160 Mechanical damage
150
140 Threshold of Pain
130
120
110 Train Passing Station
100 Recommended Maximum (85)
90 Printing Press
80 Heavy Street traffic
70 Normal Conversation
60
50
40 Quiet library
30
20 Whispering
10
Community Noise levels

HEALTH EFFECTS OF RADIATION.

Immediate
1. Radiation Sickness
2. Acute radiation Syndrome

SOMATIC

Delayed

1. Leukaemia
2. Carcinogenesis
3. Foetal development abnormalities.
4. Shortening of life.

GENETIC

1. Chromosomal mutations
2. Point mutations.

TAPCO

Makes great strides



The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited (TAPCO) was started on 12.7.1973 with the main object of implementing Poultry Development Programmes in the State, ensuring at the same time their economic viability. The Corporation also undertakes marketing of eggs, meat in the State to stabilise the prices and to assure reasonable income to the farmer.

The activities of the Corporation are broadly classified as (A) Commercial and (B) Extension.

Feed Mixing Units Marketing Centres and Hybrid Chick Hatchery at Arasur (Coimbatore District) and Kappalur (Madurai District) comprise the commercial wing. Extension wing comprises TAPCO Grower Farms and Extension Centres only.

The activities are brought out below function wise:-

POULTRY FEED MIXING UNITS:

- 1 Nandanam (Madras)
- 2 Kottapattu (Trichy)
- 3 Kappalur (Madurai)
- 4 Tiruppur (Coimbatore).

These four Poultry Feed Mixing Units are engaged in the production of balanced Poultry feed, using industrial and agricultural by-products. While the quality of Poultry feeds Mixed at TAPCO Units

is maintained, the Feed Analytical Laboratory at Nandanam (Madras) continues to exercise rigid quality control in the purchase of quality feed ingredients and mixed feed. The giant feed mixing plant installed at Feed Mixing Unit, Nandanam (Madras) continues to function satisfactorily. A uniform price policy as already evolved is followed continuously.

2. MARKETING CENTRES:

TAPCO has marketing centres of:

- 1 Madras (Seven Zones)
- 2 Chengalpattu (Tambaram)
- 3 Vellore (Dharmapuri and Arcot)
- 4 Salem
- 5 Madurai
- 6 Tiruchi (Thanjavur)
- 7 Tirunelveli
- 8 Coimbatore (Udagamandalam and Tiruppur).

These Marketing Centres provide necessary inputs to the farmers such as quality chicks, balanced feed, technical expertise and collect the products such as eggs and spent birds for marketing. Flat procurement rate is adopted, which enables TAPCO to quote flat selling rates for several bulk buyers including Government institutions as also the Central Government institutions like Railways and Defence Units. Priority for procurement in Tamil Nadu is given as usual to remove middlemen and the products are procured from the farmers direct.

MODERNISATION OF EXISTING DRESSING PLANT AT ADAYAR:

A scheme has been drawn up to modernise the existing Dressing Plant at Adayar at a cost of Rs.1.76 lakhs with a capacity to dress 250 birds per hour with a view to provide chicken meat to the consumers more hygienically. Civil works have been completed and the equipments are being installed.

SALES PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Under the Special Animal Husbandry Programme Scheme eggs





are procured at 33 paise per egg. This ensures a ready market for the eggs produced by the Special Animal Husbandry Programme Farmers and enables TAPCO to maintain uninterrupted distribution of eggs.

In order to cater to the market in Madras City and to meet the growing demand for Poultry Products, a trade agreement has been finalised and 1,58,000 eggs are purchased per week from 17 farmers in Nellore in Andhra Pradesh on contract purchase price of 33 Paise per egg throughout the year. By this, the egg selling price by TAPCO is also kept at a constant level to a certain extent. The turnover in eggs will be increased to 97.66 lakh numbers in a full year in Madras City alone. A beginning has been made for the supply of eggs to other States by supplying eggs to Nicobar Islands in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. So far 3 Shipments of eggs (1000 Nos. each) have been despatched.

TAPCO'S SNACKATERIA:

TAPCO has opened Canteens at Secretariat and in Madras Corporation premises for serving dishes made out of Poultry Products to the public at reasonable rates.

Encouraged by the Public response for the above said canteens a "SNACKATERIA" - Drive-in Restaurant, situated at the junction of Anna Salai and Thiru Vi-Ka-Road (Thousand Lights) is to be

opened shortly at a cost of Rs.1.05 lakhs.

TAPCO had been participating in the All India Tourist Trade Fair organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the past 4 years by putting up a canteen where dishes made out of eggs and poultry meat were sold to the public who visited the Trade Fair. This year two canteens were opened. These canteens, not only provided tasty dishes but also gave wide publicity to the TAPCO, especially in its efforts to popularise the sale of chicks.

SELLING OF PORK, PORK PRODUCTS:

Besides selling poultry products, TAPCO is selling pork and pork products also. Pork is procured from Animal Husbandry Department of the State Government and Pork Products are purchased from MAFCO, BOMBAY. The following pork products are sold in the retail outlets of TAPCO:

- (a) Salami; (b) Cocktail sausages (c) Hot dogs; (d) Frank Furter; (e) Bacon; (f) Ham; (g) Chicken-Ham.

At Present pork products are purchased on retail basis. The question of getting agency - ship for selling MAFCO pork products to earn more profits is being examined. Simultaneously the possibilities of selling pork products in Vellore, Tiruchi, Salem, Coim-

batore, Tirunelveli and Madurai is being explored.

There are in all 120 retail outlets functioning in the state at present, Madras alone having 78 such outlets.

3. REGIONAL OFFICE AT NAMAKKAL AND SERVICE CENTRE AT ERODE:

These Centres continue to concentrate on the development of Poultry Industry in and around Salem, and Coimbatore Districts by arranging all inputs like chicks, quality feed, etc, procuring the produce of the farmers and furnishing technical expertise etc.,

4. CHICK HATCHERY AT ARASUR (COIMBATORE DISTRICT):

This Hatchery which has been hitherto rearing "Poona Pearls" parent stocks of eggers and broiler has now switched over to rearing of "Babcock" strain of egg parents and "Cobb" Broiler parents. The first batch of "Babcock" egger chicks was released on 15-8-1979. The first batch of "Cobb Broiler" chicks were released during February 1980.

5. COMMERCIALISATION OF EXISTING CHICK HATCHERY AT KAPPALUR (MADURAI DISTRICT):

The pureline Hatchery at Kappalur was converted into a Commercial Hatchery and "H260" parent stocks

(egger) are housed therein. The first batch of egger chicks was released on 19-10-1979. Government of Tamil Nadu have released a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for investment in the said project.

6. TAPCO GROWER FARMS AND EXTENSION CENTRES:

These Centres are situated at the following places:-

- 1 Chengalpattu
- 2 Kottapattu (Trichy District)
- 3 Perundurai (Periyar District)
- 4 Seshanchavadi (Salem District)
- 5 T.Kallupatti (Madurai District)

These five centres rear day old chicks and supply to the Poultry farmers, Government Institutions, Farmers under Special Animal Husbandry Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme and other schemes etc. These centres also provide technical knowhow and health cover to the birds reared in and around these centres.

7. SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY TAPCO:

(i) SPECIAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMME POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

This scheme sponsored by the Government of India is implemented by TAPCO in the Districts of North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Salem and Madurai. The scheme which was sanctioned in 1976-77, envisages the establishment of 6000 poultry units at the rate of 1500 poultry units in the above mentioned Districts.

The scheme has been sanctioned initially for a period of 3 years from 1976-77 onwards. It is continued by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the funding pattern of sharing the expenditure by Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India at 50:50 basis. Upto 31-3-80, 3611 farmers have been benefitted under the scheme. A sum of Rs.30 lakhs was released towards subsidy during 1979-80. During 1980-81 another 2,000 poultry units are to be set up under the scheme.

OTHER SCHEMES IN WHICH TAPCO IS PARTICIPATING

(i) Integrated Rural Development programme:

One of the schemes contempla-



ted under "Integrated Rural Development Programme", is to establish poultry units in the area covered by Small Farmers Development Agency. Under this scheme, TAPCO has undertaken the supply of necessary inputs such as quality chicks, and poultry feeds. The scheme is to be implemented by the concerned District Collectors in co-ordination with Small Farmers Development Agency and Block level agencies. Poultry Units under this scheme have been established in "Kanniyakumari" District, where it has been implemented with great vigour. In Tiruchirappalli District the scheme is gaining momentum.

(ii) STATE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK SCHEME CHENGALPATTU:

Under this scheme, the State Land Development Bank has prepared a project for setting up 30 egger units and 10 Broiler Units in and around Sriperumbudur and Poonamallee. The egger units will consist of 250 birds and broiler units 200 birds each.

So far as TAPCO is concerned, chicks and feed are supplied to the said beneficiaries. All other assistance are given by the State Land Development Bank. 3 Broiler Units have been established so far in Senthamangalam Village in Sriperumbudur Taluk.

NEW SCHEMES UNDER FORMULATION:

(i) Poultry Projects with World Bank Aid:

As egger and Broiler Project at an approximate cost of Rs. 31.53 crores to obtain World Bank assistance was submitted to the Government of India and the decision of the Government of India is awaited.

(ii) Belt Area Development Programme:

The main object of this project is to rehabilitate the landless labourers and marginal farmers and strengthen them economically so that their migration into city in search of job is prevented. This will cover the suburban area of 80 Kilometers of Madras City. A scheme is being drawn upto establish 1000 poultry Units at a total cost of Rs. 33.04 lakhs.

(iii) Expansion of Feed Mixing unit at Kappalur (Madurai District):

The existing Feed Mixing Plant at Kappalur (Madurai District) is to be expanded so as to produce 600 metric tonnes of feed per month at a cost of Rs. 4.35 lakhs as envisaged in the project report for the Commercialisation of the Chick Hatchery at Kappalur.

The achievements of TAPCO indicated below deserve particular mention:

1. The Government of Tamil Nadu with effect from April 1979 have exempted levy of Sales Tax/ Surcharge on the live birds sales as a measure of reducing additional burden on the farmers and to encourage poultry farming in Tamil Nadu.

2. Lower power Tariff for the electricity used in Poultry Farms continues to be in force.

3. The Insurance coverage scheme for Special Animal Husbandry Programme Scheme is also in vogue.

4. TAPCO continues to enjoy ISI merit certificate for the feed mixed by it.

V.T.I.

PIONEER IN PROMOTING HANDI CRAFTS DEVELOPMENT

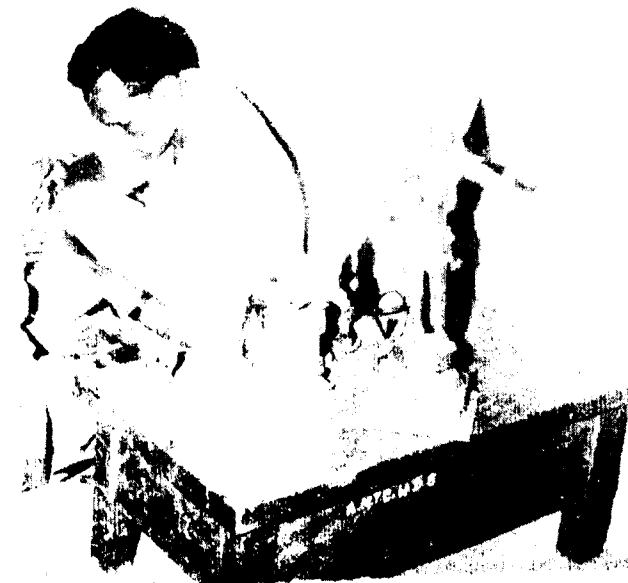
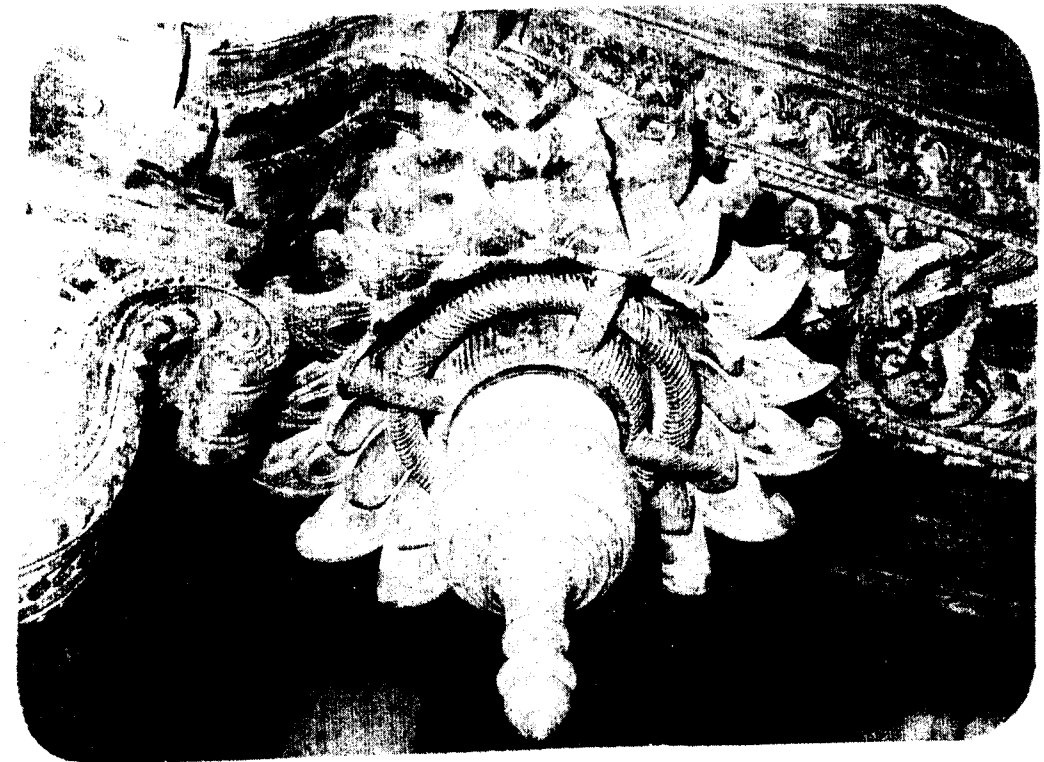


The handicrafts of Tamil Nadu have won recognition and admiration for their skilled artisans all over the world. The State's tradition in the arts and crafts is drawn from a distinguished and long lineage of artists and craftsmen. From time immemorial their inspiration from the temple-centred culture is visibly represented in their art forms.

Articles of daily use were not merely objects of utility—they were embellished to the point of becoming works of art.

This rich heritage of the Tamils was on the wane for a short period due to want of patronage from the aristocracy. Before independence the Government of the day did substantial spadework for the development of handicrafts. The Government took into cognizance the native talent of the craftsmen in the rural areas and also became aware that the art, and crafts that were being produced were indeed of a high quality and would compare favourably with any handicrafts produced in other countries.

In order to promote the handicrafts and to improve the lot of the craftsmen in the rural areas, the Victoria Technical Institute was founded in the year 1887 from funds publicly subscribed. The aim of the Institute is to spread technical education and to provide a market



for products of arts and handicrafts. During the first year of its inception, the Institute had awarded 10 scholarships for drawing and engineering.

As an encouragement to artisans and craftsmen, the Institute has been conducting annual exhibitions of South Indian handicrafts. As part of the promotion programme of South Indian handicrafts, an Award was instituted during the Gandhi Centenary year in 1969, setting apart a sum of Rs. 30,000. Every year on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, which falls on 2nd October, a competition is held in which artists and craftsmen from all over the South participate. Three prizes are given to the best artist and craftsmen and certificates of merit are also awarded to deserving participants. The articles entering the competition are displayed in an exhibition for the public. The exhibits displayed



consist a rich variety like carved ivory and sandalwood, inlay work, terracotta, soapstone carvings, oil paintings, Kalam Kari and batik work, embroidery and miniature copies of masters.

There is a permanent display of a rich variety of handicrafts of Tamil Nadu for sale in the show rooms of the Institute.



The icons of Gods and Goddesses, Siva, Parvati, the dancing Nataraja, Vishnu and Lakshmi are some of the exquisite creations of dedicated craftsmen. Decorative articles in attractive shapes, traditional designs, beautiful inlay work of intricate patterns in copper and brass plates, bowls, powder boxes, flower vases are some of the enchanting products of these skilled artisans. Exquisitely carved tables, teapoy and other articles of wood, excellent pith works with their delicate beauty purchased from this institute are on proud display in many a home in India and abroad, not to mention the fantastic range of leather and ceramic utility articles.

Tamil craftsmen also specialize in weaving beautiful handicrafts of utility, out of grass and palm leaf-lampshades, flower baskets and shopping bags. Mats woven with fine grass fibres and attractively dyed are spread on the floor or used as table mats and wall hangings.

The V.T.I., has thus been striving to promote and develop the South Indian handicrafts. It also looks after the interest of the poor Missions, Orphanages and Educational Institutions in South India and market their products. The V.T.I., has earned world wide reputation for marketing and selling handicrafts of good quality, and a visit to the Institute is considered essential in the itinerary of the foreign dignitaries visiting Tamil Nadu.



MENTAL HANDICAP PSYCHIATRIC ASPECTS

Dr. O. Somasundram
Dr. M. Papakumari
Dr. Jeyanthini,
Inst. of Mental Health,

Since 1960, emphasis is on liberal approach maintaining the abnormal within the community at large. Morris (1970) did a national survey of facilities of the older additional type for the mentally handicapped in England and it revealed to the dismay of everyone that many of the subnormality hospitals have remained custodial in character and the facilities were found to be inadequate due to lack of money, staffing problems and antiquated buildings.

It is generally accepted that smaller facilities offer greater opportunity for human living but we cannot ignore the fact that at the present stage, large scale institutional care as is provided in mental hospital will have to continue for many years to come. It would be impossible to resettle all the older long stay more severely incapacitated residents into community based facilities. But these traditional facilities have to develop the recent therapeutic regimens of care.

There are 298 mentally handicapped patients in the Institute of Mental Health, Madras aged between 6 to 45 years. Most of these patients fall within the severe range of handicap are helpless and inarticulate. The majority are admitted to the hospital on a permanent basis with little or no thought given to whether they could be

reassimilated into the community. Many families satisfy themselves believing that these children were better brought up in the hospital being cared by the specialists.

Tizard (1960) Carr (1970) Lyle (1960) Centerwal (1960) Shipe and Shotwell (1965) showed that severely subnormal children brought up in their own homes are far more forward in their development than are those brought up in institutions. This knowledge has increased the pressure on parents to keep their mentally handicapped child at home.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A large proportion of the patients in the Institute of Mental Health, Madras are mentally handicapped. These 298 patients (102 females & 196 males) who attend as outpatient regularly from more than 5 years have been taken up as a control group.

Craliker Kock and Hendrson (1965) studied the families of 32 children who had been placed in an institution and 37 who had not been institutionalised. He did not find any difference between the groups on social class, religion and educational level. Stone (1961) studied families of Downs anomaly children and found places to come from the poorest in socio economic

status and in family relationship and the postponers had the most variable social conditions.

In the present study, the two groups of the institutionalised and the non-institutionalised mentally handicapped have been compared to see if there are differences between the placers and the non-placers as seen in the other studies.

Tizard and Grad in 1961 studied 150 families with mentally handicapped individuals at once and 100 with a handicapped in an institution. Those in the Institutions were found to be extremely handicapped when compared to those at home. (62:25) The present study also reveals that the Institutionalised handicapped are more severely mentally handicapped when compared to the control group & 67% and 37% respectively.

ETIOLOGY:

In 41% of the institutionalised group, the history is not available as they are abandoned individuals. In another 18% of cases, there is no definite cause seen which could lead to mental handicap. In the rest (41%) a definite cause had led to the mental handicap. In 29.3% of cases it is seen as a post encephalitic or post meningitic sequelae. 6.4% of the cases are due to genetic and chromosomal disorders as tubero Sclerosis and Down's anomaly. In another 5.3% severe asphyxia neonatorum has been the cause.

TABLE-II

ETIOLOGY
No.-298

1 Primary	18%
2 Post Encephalitic	20.3%
3 Post Meningitic	9%
4 Genetic and Chromosomal	6.4%
5 Asphyxia Neonatorum	5.3%
6 Cause not Known	41%

The institutionalised group have multiple problems as motor and sensory deficits and management problems in addition to the mental handicap, Tizard and Grad (1961) found that many in the home group did not have any other problem other than the mental handicap.

Saenger (1962) had also found that cases with severe motor deficit, epilepsy and behaviour problems were more likely to be institutionalised.

Car (1974) found that institutionalisation was highest where parents are inadequate and the child had run into problems as sexual problems. In the Madras study group two mentally handicapped females have been institutionalised mainly for being sexually promiscuous. The females with family are all admitted to protect them from being sexually assaulted. Hyperkinetic behaviour is seen as a common reason for institutionalisation in this study.

The family conditions are found to be very poor in the institutionalised group. Only 29 have occasional contact with their families (10%)

There is no difference in the social status between the two

groups as the institute mainly caters to the needs of the lower social class. 41% of the patients in the Institution do not have anyone. They are destitutes abandoned by their families. 40% in the study group have only one parent which is the mother. These individuals are infrequently visited by the mother. Only a small percentage (19%) have both parents. Only 10% are in frequently taken home on a temporary basis. The majority (82%) in the control group have both parents and are tolerated at home. In spite of all the difficulties, humiliations, inconveniences and problems of management, most families manage to adjust having a mentally handicapped individual at home. Tizard and Grad (1961) and Caldwell and Guze (1960)

also found that most families adjust to the situation of having a handicapped child at home.

Those institutionalised are mostly far from their homes. They are from all over the State of Tamil nadu and the neighbouring states. One child is from Vietnam. Those not institutionalised live in Madras and the suburbs and are able to make use of the out-patient services available in this Institute.

SUMMARY:

The Institutionalised Mentally Handicapped are mostly severely handicapped and have multiple handicaps. The family integrity is found to be defective and most are abandoned in the institution on a permanent basis.

DISCUSSION:

TABLE-I
Institutionalised Mentally Handicapped

	Study Group N-298	Mental Handicap % Control Group	%
Mild and Moderate	98	33	102
Severe	200	67	61
Tizard and Grad(1961)	—	62	—

TABLE—III

	Study Group N-298	%	Control Group N-163	%
Epilepsy	152	51	23	14
Behaviour disorder	200	67	22	13
Other handicaps	154	62	40	25

TABLE—IV

	Study group N-298	%	Family Conditions Control group N-163	%
Both parents	58	19	133	82
Single parent	118	40	30	18
Nil	122	41	—	—

tion
par
chi
sex
stu
cap
tio
pro
fan
the
Hy
cor
sat

to
sec
col

soc

