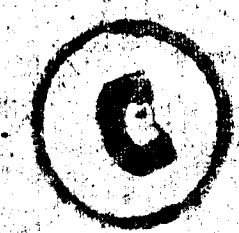


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Tamil Arasu

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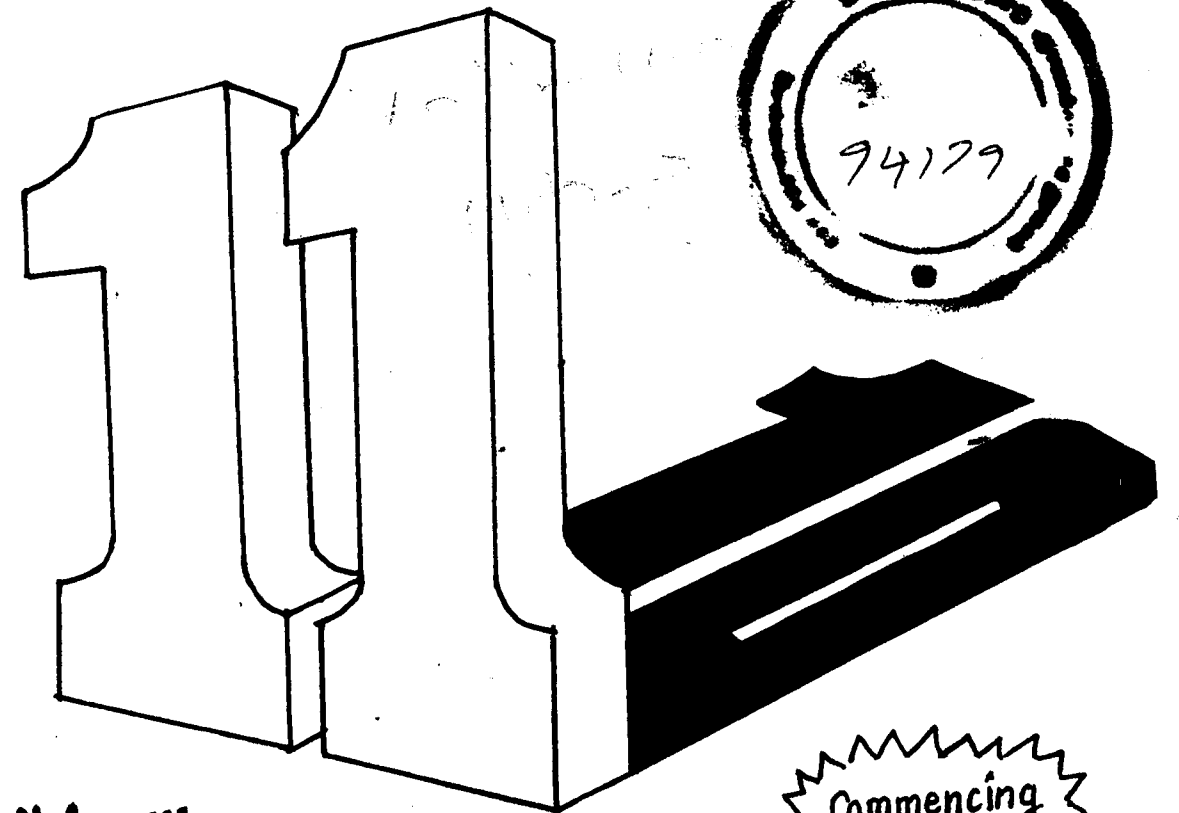
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IN THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE



Tamil Arasu
VOL: NO:
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Commencing
eleventh year



GOVERNMENT WILL ALLEVIATE THE DISTRESS OF THE POOR AND RAISE THE LEVEL OF THE LIVING OF THE DOWNTRODDEN

MY Government is enthusiastic in implementing the policies of Anna. Everyone can rest assured that my Government, well known for its integrity, will always ensure purity in public life and administration. This

Government will continue to follow the two language policy, enunciated by Anna, which has been adopted by this House. Tamil Nadu which has demonstrated its originality in several spheres, has unshakable faith in the Unity of the country.

This Government is firmly resolved to take every possible step to brighten the life of all the people below the poverty line. 'Food for Work Programme' started with the intention of reducing the ever enlarging unemployment problem will be continued. Many schemes announced by this Government could not be implemented in the interim period. One such scheme, giving relief to the unemployed graduates, will be implemented soon.

The food position in the State continues to be satisfactory largely because of the various measures taken by this Government. The Civil Supplies Corporation has been procuring paddy from the ryots at the rate of Rs. 105 per quintal which is higher than the price fixed by the Government of India. It is proposed to constitute an Agriculturists Welfare Committee at the State level under the presidency of the Minister for Agriculture. This Committee will include representatives of the agriculturists and experts. This Committee would bring to the notice of the Government, the various problems of the agriculturists and would also offer constructive solutions for the speedy redressal of these problems. Similar Welfare committees will also be set up at the District level.

My Government is deeply concerned about the debt burden of the farmers, that too of the small farmers. Government is aware of the problems faced by the farmers like rising cost of cultivation and need for fixing reasonable prices for the produce. This Government in consultation with Union Government, will strive hard to find early solutions to these problems. Government is examining vigorously measures to give relief to small farmers. It is the endeavour of this Government to evolve suitable credit policy which will eliminate the emergence of similar crisis in future, in addition to rendering relief presently. State Government can implement these measures, involving large financial outlays, only with assistance from Centre. I hope Government of India will come forward to sympathetically consider the reasonable requests made by the State Government.

The Government has drawn up a scheme to enlarge the activities and strengthen the Regulated markets in order to ensure a fair price for the agricultural produces. This scheme has been forwarded to the Govern-

ment of India to obtain World Bank aid. It is also necessary to streamline the regulated market committees to enable them to function effectively. Suitable legislation for this purpose would be brought before the House during the current session. Elections would be conducted for the Regulated Markets on the basis of the new legislation.

As Honourable Members are aware, a draft legislation to reorganise and streamline the Co-operative Societies was introduced in the last session of the previous Assembly. When this was under the consideration of the Joint Select Committee, the Assembly was dissolved. This Government proposes to re-introduce this legislation during the current session. Elections to the Co-operative Societies would be conducted very soon, on the basis of the new Act.

This Government has always believed in friendly negotiations with neighbouring States to solve the various inter-state problems. The Government is hopeful of finding solutions through cordial discussions on the matters like utilisation of surplus electricity or of inter-state waters. This Government will soon take steps to resolve the pending inter-state river waters issues and in particular, the one relating to the Cauvery waters. This Government would endeavour to seek a solution which will not be detrimental to the interest of Tamil Nadu. At this juncture, I make an appeal to Government of India to allow this Government to implement the Electricity-Aluminium barter accord reached with Kerala.

The House is aware of the various measures taken by the Government for the development of the Handloom industry which in importance is next only to Agriculture in providing employment. The Government has invested Rs. 5.77 crores in the share capital of the Co-optex in the last three years. The turnover of the Co-optex, which was only Rs. 17 crores in 1975-76, is estimated at Rs. 36 crores during 1979-80. This Government has decided to advance a sum of Rs. 5 crores to the Co-optex to enable it to purchase the stocks accumulated with the primary societies. The Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State has a total spindleage of 2.07 lakhs in 1975 and produced 4,000 bales of yarn per month. As a result of the various measures taken by this Government, the spindleage of these Mills has increased to 3.14 lakhs by the end of 1979 and the

monthly production has reached 7,000 bales which meets the yarn requirements of the Co-operative weavers' societies. This Government would continue to take all possible steps to ensure that the weavers get their yarn requirements promptly and at a fair price.

Investments in Tamil Nadu by Government of India stood at Rs. 262 crores by the end of 1969 out of the total investment of Rs. 3,463 crores made throughout the country, forming 8 per cent of the total investment. As against this, the investment by Government of India in Tamil Nadu upto 1979 was Rs. 616 crores working out to only 4 per cent of the total investment of Rs. 15,668 crores made throughout the country. This sharp decline in share of Central investment in Tamil Nadu is perhaps one of the important reasons for the high percentage of people below the poverty line in Tamil Nadu. The large volume of unemployed in Tamil Nadu can also be attributed to the failure of the Government of India to set up major industries in Tamil Nadu and to the delays in clearing the setting up of major industries by the private sector. While the Government of Tamil Nadu is doing its utmost to create employment opportunities in fields coming under its purview like Agriculture, Small Scale industry, I would request Government of India to increase its investment in Tamil Nadu in order to supplement the measures taken by State Government and also to assist the growth of Small-Scale industries. I hope steps will be taken by Government of India to redress the imbalance in investments quickly.

Members may be aware of the steps taken by this Government to set up new universities at Coimbatore and Tiruchy. The University Grants Commission has conveyed its consent for setting up these universities. Suitable legislation for this purpose will be brought before the House and speedy steps will be taken to establish them. I am sure by these steps, there will be upgradation in the standard of higher education and acceleration in various research efforts. A Bill will also be brought before this House to reorganise the administration of universities of Annamalai, Madras and Madurai Kamaraj. The Government will take steps to set up a University covering all the educational institutions at Karaikudi. I am confident that the Members of this House will welcome the decision of this Government to set up a Tamil University. Government proposes to set up a Centre for Appropriate Technology to develop employment opportunities.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATURES 21-6-'80.

This Centre utilising the scientific knowledge available in India and abroad will suggest measures to improve the existing industries, to start new industries and to promote research and adaptation of technology. This Centre will include scientists and technologists. With the aid of this Institution, Government hopes to open new vistas of Industrial development in the State.

Government has decided to convert the teachers of panchayat unions as Government servants. Necessary steps are being taken to implement this policy decision of the Government.

In this Session, a Bill will be brought before the House to reduce the age for voting to 18 in local body elections as mentioned in my last address. On this basis new list of voters will be prepared and elections to all panchayats, municipalities and the corporation will be held within six months.

Members may be aware of the various steps that have been taken by the Government to promote the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Government will prepare and implement a special five-year plan for the welfare of the harijans.

In this Joint Session, many legislative measures will be brought before the House for the benefit of the workers in the organised sector. A legislation to provide for many benefits to thousands of workers in the unorganised sector also will be placed for the approval of the House. I am sure the House will extend its utmost co-operation and stand by the Government in these efforts.

I have briefly touched a few of the policies of my Government. I am confident that the Honourable Members and the Government which is dynamic in the service of ever vigilant public will strive hard to alleviate the distress of the poor and raise the level of living of the downtrodden. This House has established glorious traditions in its own unique way. I am confident you will embellish them further.

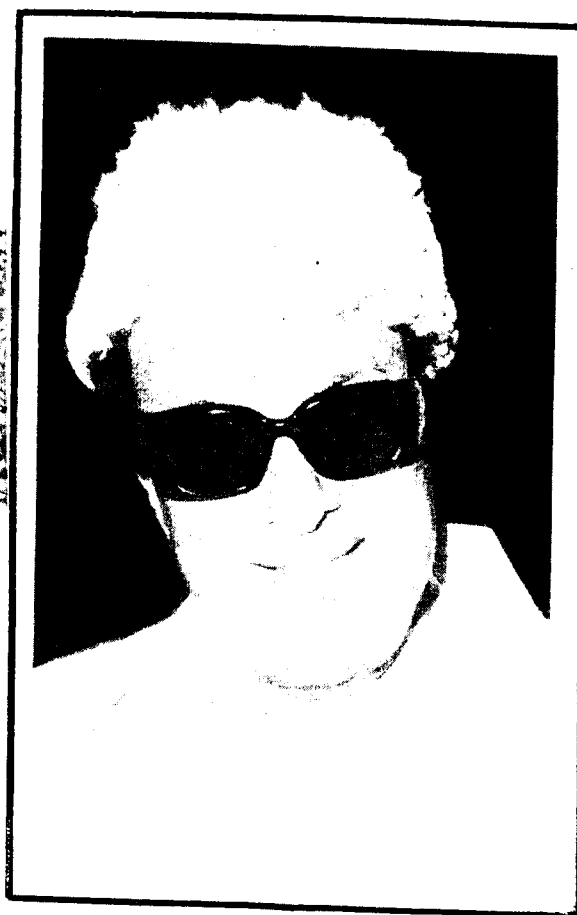
Address by

Thiru Prabhudas B. PATWARI

GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU



The Honourable Chief Minister Thiru M. G. R., was sworn in as member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 19-6-'80.



The Chief Minister Thiru M.G. Ramachandran was born in Kandy, Sri Lanka on January 17, 1917. He had his early education in the Elementary School at Anayadi in Kumbakonam Taluk, Thanjavur District.

He was the member of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam for twenty years. He founded the AIADMK on October, 17, 1972. He was the treasurer of the D.M.K. from 1969 till the formation of the A.I.A.D.M.K. When Perarignar Anna became the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Thiru M.G.R. was appointed as Vice-Chairman of Small Savings in the State.

He was an actor of great calibre, producer and director. He has contributed numerous articles to a number of journals including dailies and weeklies. He is keenly interested in indoor games such as carroms and chess as also in out-door games like Badminton, Basket-ball and horse-riding. He evinces keen interest in reading books. He has travelled extensively and

in his tours visited foreign countries like Sri Lanka, Burma, Singapore, Japan, Honkong, America etc.,

He is a member of the State Legislative Assembly since 1967. Following the convincing victory of his party in the 1977 Assembly elections, Thiru M.G.R. became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. On 17.2.1980 the Ministry in Tamilnadu headed by Thiru M.G.R. was dissolved. Since then, the A.I.A.D.M.K. emerged again victorious in the Assembly elections held in May 1980. Thiru M.G.R., again assumed charge as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister is holding the following-Portfolios:

Public, General Administration, Indian Administrative Services, District Revenue Officers, Deputy Collectors, Police, Prevention of Corruption, Public Works Department and Establishment matters relating to Public Works Department.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran

THE HONBLE CHIEF MINISTER

BIO-DATA OF HONOURABLE MINISTERS



Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian

Dr. Navalar Nedunchezian was born to Thiru Rajagopalan and Tmt. Meenakshisundaram on 11-7-1920 in Tirukannapuram, Nannilam Taluk, Thanjavur District. He did his schooling in the District Board High school, Pattukottai. He did his Degree course and Post Graduate course in the Annamalai University. While studying in the Annamalai University, he had his original name of Narayanasami, changed as Nedunchezian.

It was during his student days in the Annamalai University that he developed a keen involvement in the Self Respect Movement of Thanthai Periyar and the reformatory ideas that he propounded.

After completing his studies, he served as a warden of G.D. Naidu's U.M.S. Hostel for a brief spell. Later he quit his job and went to Erode and joined Thanthai Periyar's movement for propagating his ideals.

Navalar married Dr. Visalakshi, daughter of Thiru Ramalinganar of Salem in the year 1950. They have a son.

Navalar Nedunchezian became a member of the Dravida Kazhagam in 1944. When the DMK was formed in 1949, he became its Deputy General Secretary. He became the General Secretary of the DMK in 1955. From 1961 to 1969

DMK General Council. From 1962 to 1976 he has been elected thrice to the Legislative Assembly. He served as the General Secretary of the DMK again from 1969 to 1976.

In 1962 he was the leader of opposition in the State Legislature. He was the Minister for Education and Industries during 1967-69. From 1969 to 71 he held the portfolios of Education and Public Health. During the year 1971-72 he held the portfolios of Education and, Revenue. From 1972 to 74 he was the Minister for Education and Local Administration. He held the portfolios of Education and Tourism during 1974-1976.

Navalar Nedunchezian has written a number of books including "Ezhuchi Murasu", "Samudaya Viduthalai", "Mooda Nambikkai", "Kalanchiyam", "Puthiya Pathai", "Kannerum Seneerum Valartha Kazhagam", "Kalithogai Tharum Kathal Kaatchigal", "Kurunthogai Kathal Kaatchigal", "Nattrinai Kathal Kaatchigal", "Pandaiya Grckkam", "Puranaanootru Puthayal", "D. M. K.", "Mozhi Porattam", "Geordono Bruno", "Sollum Suvaiyum". He has been the editor and proprietor of "Manram". He has also served as the editor of Tamil dailies "Malai Mani" and "Nam Nadu" and as the Assistant Editor of the Tamil weely "Dravida Nadu".

He has been abroad to participate in the Commonwealth Nations Conference as also in the First World Tamil Conference. He has travelled extensively visiting many European countries, the United States, Japan, Hongkong, Bangkok, Malaysia and Singapore.

The Madurai University conferred the Doctorate degree on him in 1972. In recognition of his scholarly attainment in Tamil, Arignar Anna conferred on him the titles "Navalar" and "Mobile University".

Navalar Nedunchezian founded the 'Makkal Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam' in 1977 and became its General Secretary. Later he merged

and became the President of the General Council of the AIADMK till 1977-78. Later he became the General Secretary of the AIADMK. In 1980, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly from the Tirunelveli Assembly Constituency.

In the present cabinet he is holding the portfolios of Finance, Planning, Legislation, Elections, Food, Fisheries, Backward Classes, Youth corps, Price control and Ex-servicemen.



Thiru S. Ramachandran

Thiru S. Ramachandran was born in Puliur in South Arcot District in 1937. He took his B.E. (Hons.) degree from the Annamalai University.

He was the General Secretary of the student wing of the D.M.K. in the Annamalai University. He has served as President of a number of labour unions. He joined the State Electricity Board as Junior Engineer. In 1966 he resigned his job to take an active part in politics.

He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1967 from the Panruti Constituency. Since then he has been returned to the State Assembly from the same constituency during the elections held in 1967, 1971, 1977 and 1980.

He was the Minister for State

It was during his tenure that the Transport Corporations worked creditably and made profits. The credit goes to him for having introduced the workers participation programme in the Transport Department.

Thiru S. Ramachandran holds the portfolios of Electricity, Iron and Steel control.



Thiru K. A. Krishnasami

48 year old Thiru K.A. Krishnasami holds the portfolio of Rural Industries in the Cabinet.

Born on March 24, 1932, in Kariyur in Coimbatore District, Thiru K. A. Krishnasami is the younger brother of Thiru K. A. Mathialagan.

Graduating from the Annamalai University, Thiru K. A. Krishnasami pursued his studies in the Pachaiyappa's College and Law College, Madras and took his M.A. and B.L. Degrees respectively.

He was a member of the D.M.K. since its inception and was imprisoned during the anti-Hindi agitation.

When Thiru M. G. Ramachandran was ousted from the D.M.K. Thiru K.A. Krishnasami too was ousted.



He is the organizing Secretary of the A.I.A.D.M.K. ever since its inception.

He got married in 1963 under the presidentship of Thiru Anna. He has two sons and two daughters.

He is a brilliant speaker, writer and a talented journalist. He served as the Editor of the Tamil daily "Thennagam."

Thiru K.A. Krishnasami holds the portfolios of Rural Industries including Village, Cottage and Small Industries, Milk, Dairy Development and Registration.



Thiru S. D. Somasundaram

Hailing from an agriculturist family in Chendangode village in Pattukottai taluk, Thanjavur district, Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, born on 25-2-1930, did his early schooling in his native village. He continued his studies in the middle school in Rajamadam and in the High school in Pattukottai.

He took his B.E. degree from the Annamalai University.

He is keenly interested in sports and games. As a student in school and college he has distinguished himself in sports events such as football, badminton, etc. and has won medals and cups. While in school he was the district champion and in his college days in the Annamalai University he was the Track and Field Athletic champion consecutively for 3 years.

Even as a student he showed interest in the Dravidian movement. He had held responsible positions in the D.K. and D.M.K. parties. He has been holding important posts in the AIADMK party ever since its inception.

He was the General-Secretary of the DMK Students Association and became the propaganda secretary of the AIADMK after its formation in 1972.

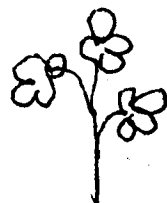
He had strengthened the student wing of the DMK in its organisational set-up. As General Secretary of the DMK youth wing he had organized District conferences, state-level conferences and anti Hindi conferences in all the Districts.

He organized with skill the student movement of the DMK and strengthened it during the anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.

He served as an Engineer in the Public Works Department from 1962 to 1967. Resigning his job, he successfully contested the elections from the Thanjavur Parliament Constituency in the years 1967, 1971 and 1976.

He became the Minister for Revenue in the State in 7-5-1978. Becoming a member of the Legislative Council from that date, he continued as Minister till the dissolution of the Assembly in February, 1980.

During the 1980 elections, he contested from the Pattukottai Constituency and won the elections and is now holding the portfolios of Revenue, Commercial taxes, Excise and Census.



Thiru RM. Veerappan

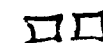
Born on September 9, 1926 at ellathirakottai in Pudukottai district, Thiru RM. Veerappan finished his school education in the High school in Nachiarapuram (Chettinad). Initially at the age of 11 he became interested in the congress movement. Later he came to be closely associated with Periyar's self-respect movement.



He has participated in many journalistic, social and political activities. He has written screenplays or a number of films and has also produced films in Tamil, Malayalam and Hindi languages. In recognition of his accomplishment in that field, the Government of Tamilnadu has awarded him the State Award (First prize) for Best Producer in the year 1968. He has travelled widely, having been to many foreign countries in the East as well as in the West.

Elected from the Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly constituency of the Legislative Council in 1977, Thiru RM. Veerappan holds now the portfolios of Information and Publicity, Film Technology, Tourism, Tourism Development Corporation, Cinematograph Act, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments,

Forest and Cinchona, Grant of Liquor Permits and Minerals.

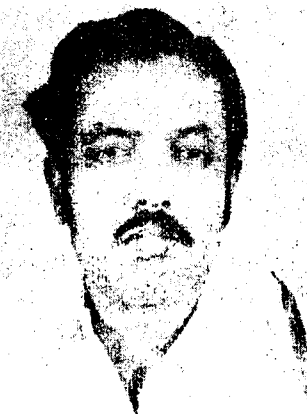


Thiru C. Aranganayagam

Hailing from Selvapuram in Coimbatore District, Thiru C. Aranganayagam took his B.A., and B.T., degrees and worked as a teacher in the Government High Schools in Karamadai and Chittode.

He became the Headmaster of the High School at Thingalur. He took his M.A. degree and later the B.L. Degree from the Bhagalpur University even while serving as a teacher.

He resigned his post as headmaster and started practising as an advocate. He also involved himself actively in the D.M.K. movement. He joined the AIADMK when that party was formed. He won the bye-election held in Coimbatore in 1973 on the AIADMK ticket.



In the recent election he was returned from the Coimbatore (west) Constituency.

He holds the portfolios of Education including technological Education and Official language.



Thiru K. Kalimuthu

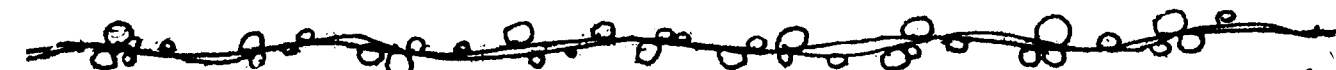
Thiru K. Kalimuthu hails from Ramuthevapatti near Sivakasi. He graduated from the Theagarayar College, Madurai. During his college days he participated in the anti Hindi agitation. Later he took his M.A. degree. In the year 1965 he was placed in charge of the student wing of the DMK in the Southern districts. In 1970, he was elected President of the Panchayat Board of his native place Ramuthevapatti.

He was elected to the Legislative Assembly from Sivakasi in 1971. He has been imprisoned several times for taking part in a number of agitations. He joined the AIADMK as soon as it was formed.

Thiru Kalimuthu held the portfolios of Local administration from June 1977 to February 1980.

He was elected from the Tiruparankundram constituency in the 1980 elections.

He holds the portfolios of Agriculture, Agricultural Refinance, Agricultural Engineering Wing and Agro Engineering.





Thiru C. Ponnaiyan

Thiru C. Ponnaiyan hails from Patloor Koundar palayam in Tiruchengode Taluk, Salem District. Born on 22-2-1942, he did his schooling in Tiruchengode High school and pursued his collegiate education in the Jamal Mohamed College, Tiruchi. He graduated in Law from the Law College, Madras. He took part in the student wing of the D.M.K. since 1958. He participated in the anti-price rise movement and the anti-Hindi agitation and courted arrest. He joined the AIADMK on its inception.

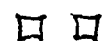
An advocate of the High Court, Thiru C. Ponnaiyan appeared before the Sarkaria Commission on behalf of Thiru M.G. Ramachandran.

On June 1977, he was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Tiruchengode Constituency and had the distinction of polling the largest number of votes in TamilNadu.

In the recent election held in 1980 also he won the election from Thiruchengode constituency polling the largest number of votes in the state.

Thiru C. Ponnaiyan holds the portfolios of Law, Courts, Prisons,

Legislation on Weights and Measures. Registration of Companies, Debt Relief including Legislation on Money Lending and Legislation on Chits and Co-operation.



Thiru P. Kulandaivelu

Born on March 15, 1938, Thiru P. Kulandaivelu hails from a family of agriculturists. He took his B.A. degree from the N.G.M. College, Pollachi and the B.L. Degree from the Madras Law College. He practised law at Udumalpet and Pollachi. He was a leading criminal and civil lawyer for more than 10 years.

He is an active student leader and participated in the anti-Hindi agitation during 1965 and underwent imprisonment.

He is married and is having a son and two daughters.

He was elected from the Udumalpet constituency during the 1977 elections.

He holds the portfolios of Municipal Administration, Panchayats, Panchayat Unions, Community Development, Rural Indebtedness, Bhoodhan and Gramdhan and Highways.



Thiru S. Raghavanandam

Thiru S. Raghavanandam was born on January 4, 1917 in Pateeswaram in Thanjavur District. He has studied upto S.S.L.C. and won the "Pears Prize" for having passed the S.S.L.C. Examination with distinction. He has won a number of prizes in sports also.

He has participated in the Railway labour union movement and was imprisoned thrice. In 1961, at the instance of Anna he relinquished his post of station master in the



Railways and joined the D.M.K. He and his wife were imprisoned for having participated in the anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.

He has participated in a number of agitations organized by the D.M.K. and was arrested for having participated in the agitations during 1966. He was arrested for participation in the trade union agitation in Tiruvottiyur. In 1967 he was arrested opposite the Indian Express Estate for taking part in the trade union agitation. He was again arrested in 1968 in Tiruvottiyur. He became a member of the Legislative Council from 1968 to 1971. Deserving mention was his presidentship of the several unions like those of Enfield, T. I-Cycles, Madras District Labourers Welfare Union, Government Transport employees, Metal Box etc.

He is interested in sports such as Foot-ball, Hockey, Badminton etc. He is an avid reader too.

Thiru Raghavanandam holds the portfolios of Labour, Housing, Slum Clearance Board, Statistics, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Town Planning and Accommodation Control.

Dr. H. V. Hande

Dr. H.V. Hande was born in Coimbatore. His father Dr.H.M. Hande was a Government Servant for 30 years. Even as a student Dr. Hande had evinced keen interest in politics and participated in the freedom movement.

Dr. Hande has earned a name as medical practitioner in Shenoy Nagar, Madras. In 1964, he contested for the Madras Graduates' Constituency and was elected as a Member of the Legislative Council.

He joined the Swatantra Party in 1965 and was elected as the General Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Wing of the Swatantra Party as well as the Joint Secretary of the All India Swatantra Party.

He was elected to the State Legislature from Poonganagar Constituency in 1967 and 1971 Assembly elections.



When the A.I.A.D.M.K. was founded in 1973 by Thiru M.G.R., Dr. Hande joined the party and held the posts of Head quarters Secretary and Organizing secretary of the Party.

In 1978, he was elected to the Madras Graduates' Constituency polling the largest number of votes.

During the elections held in May, 1980 Dr. Hande contested from the Anna Nagar Constituency against the former Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi and lost the elections by the narrow margin of 699 votes.

Dr. Hande holds the portfolio of Health in the Cabinet.



Thiru Rajah Mohammed

Born on January, 5, 1943, Thiru Raja Mohammed hails from Periakulam, Madurai District. He did his schooling in Periyakulam. Graduating from the Presidency College Madras, he later took his law degree.

Even as a student he took part in the anti-Hindi agitation and was first imprisoned for 9 days and later kept in the Palayamkottai prison for 45 days.

He was Secretary to Council, Corporation of Madras from 1972, and resigned that post in March 1977 to contact the Lok Sabha Elections.

He functioned as leader of the Legislative Council from June 1977 to February, 1980.

He holds the portfolios of Agro Service Co-Operation Societies, Irrigation including Minor Irrigation and Wakf.



Thiru S. Muthusamy

Thiru S. Muthusamy, Minister for Transport has been returned from Erode Constituency. He was returned from the same constituency in 1977 also. Thiru S. Muthusamy is 32 years old.

He was born on October 16 1948. His father is Thiru Subray Gounder. He evinces keen interest in bus transport industry and also has vast experience in that industry.

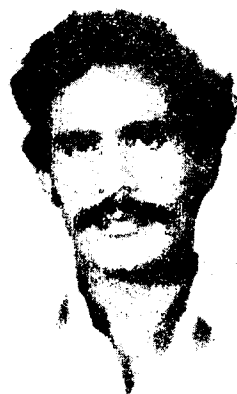
Thiru S. Muthusamy is married and has a son.

He is entrusted with the portfolios of Transport, Nationalist Transport, Motor vehicles Act at Ports.

Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu

Born on 5-7-1949 to Thiru Subarama Thevar and Tmt. Kalammal at Theeyathori village, Pudukottai District, Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu, studied in the St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai, and graduated from the Khader Mohideen College, Adirampattinam. He then took his Law degree and started practising in Pudukottai.

Thiru Thirunavukkarasu was a student leader in the schools he studied. Even as a student in the College he became deeply involved in the DMK movement. Later, when Thiru M.G. Ramachandran founded the AIADMK, he joined that party.



He was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the year 1977 from Arantangi Assembly Constituency.

He was the Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly from June 1977 to February '80.

He attended the 25th Annual Conference of the Common wealth Parliamentary Association held at Wellington, New Zealand as a delegate from Tamil Nadu branch of the Association.

In the elections held in May, 1980 he was elected again to the Legislative Assembly from the Arantangi Constituency.

He has been entrusted with the portfolios of Large Scale Industries, Mines and Textiles.



Thiru S. N. Rajendran

Thiru S.N. Rajendran was born on 11-7-1935. He hails from Tuticorin and his father is Thiru Needhi Manicka Nadar. He evinced keen interest in the Self-respect movement.

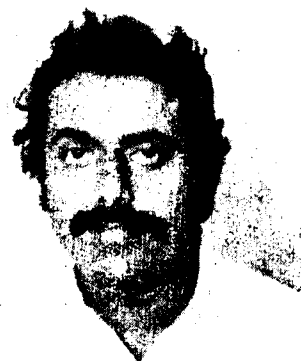
Graduating from the St. Josephs College, Tiruchi, he took his Law degree from the Law College, Madras. He set up practice in Madurai from 1960 to 1964 and since then in Tuticorin.

During the anti-Hindi agitation in 1965, he lent support to the student agitators and appeared for them without taking any fees.

He joined the AIADMK at the time of its inception in 1972 and is a member of the General Council of the AIADMK since then.

Thiru S.N. Rajendran is married and is having 4 sons and one daughter.

Thiru S.N. Rajendran holds the portfolios of Handlooms, Khadi, Prohibition excluding grant of liquor permits and Passports.

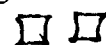


Thiru M. Vijayasarathi

Born on 14-1-1954 Thiru M. Vijayasarathi is a graduate. He is a sportsman evincing keen interest in weight lifting and cricket. He is also an avid reader.

He has been elected to the Legislative Assembly from the Arakonam Reserved Constituency in the elections held in May, 1980.

He holds the portfolios of Harijan Welfare, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, News Print Control Hill Tribes and Bonded Labour and Employment and training.



Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan

Thirumathi Gomathi Srinivasan has been returned from the Valangaiman Constituency in Thanjavur. She is 30 years old.

She graduated from the Government Arts College for Women, Kumbakonam and took her B.T. Degree from the Government Teacher's Training College, Coimbatore. During her student days she has taken active part in many social welfare activities. She has also won prizes for distinction in sports.

Her native place is Nariyar in Thanjavur District. She has won the State Award in carnatic music.

Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan holds the portfolios of Social Welfare including Women & Children Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Beggars Home, Orphanages, Indian Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees and Correctional Administration.



DEMISE OF DR. V. V. GIRI, FORMER PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

Born : 10-8-1894.

Died 24-6-1980.

The Government of Tamil Nadu announce with most profound regret the death of Dr. V. Giri, former President of India at 07-00 hours today (24th June 1980). State mourning will be observed for seven (7) days from 24th June 1980 to 30th June 1980 during which period the National Flag on all Government Buildings will be flown at half-mast. There will be no official entertainments during this period.



Dedicated his life to the cause of the poor

Dated : 24th June, 1980

The death of Dr. V.V. Giri has removed from our midst the grand old man of India who was active till he breathed his last. He had a long and useful public career and held many high offices. The crowning glory of his life was that the nation chose him to be the President of India. His special field was the trade union movement and he completely identified himself with the working class. Both in the days of the freedom struggle and from the high offices he held in the post-independence era, he made it his mission to serve the poor and the down-trodden. From time to time, we heard his voice and read his views on various burning problems facing the country. We have lost a distinguished member of the old guard that was closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi. His life and work, I am sure, will continue to inspire future generations. May his soul rest in peace.

Prabhudas B. Patwari,
Governor of Tamil Nadu

Dated 23rd June, 1980

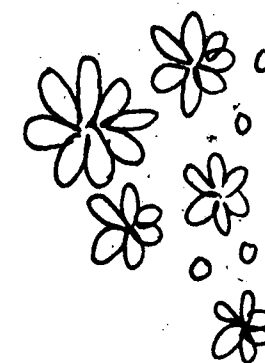


*He left an
indelible mark
in
India's history*

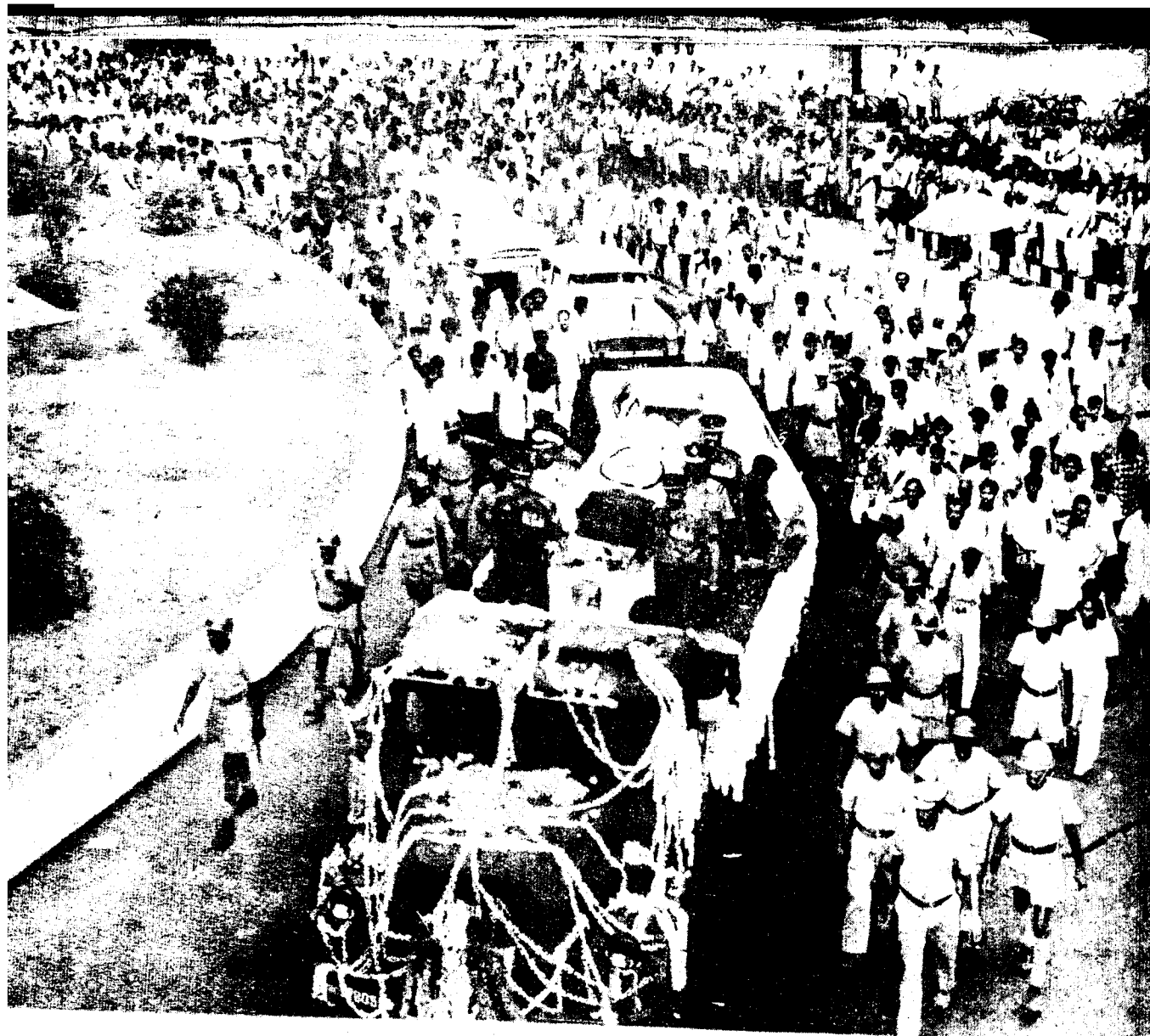
Chief Minister

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran's

CONDOLENCE MESSAGE



The demise of Thiru Giri is an irreparable loss. He was one of the stalwarts of India who earned name and fame for the motherland. Till his last breath, Thiru Giri stood for a clean public and political life. He left the Central Cabinet when he differed with his colleagues on a subject affecting the welfare of the labour and entered public life to work for the commonweal. He was simple and occupied highest positions in life. As President, Thiru Giri left an indelible mark of his service in the history of India. His death has created a vacuum: yet let us pay our homage by following his noble example in public life. I send my heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and on my own behalf.



Thiru V. V. Giri's last journey.



1. Union Home Minister Thiru Zail Singh.

2. Union Finance Minister Thiru R. Venkataraman.

3. Thiru Chenna Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

Last homage

4. V. I. Ps who assembled to pay their homage.

5. Defence personnel.

6. Lighting the Pyre.



DEMISE OF THIRU SANJAY GANDHI, M.P.

Born : 14-12-1946.

Died : 23-6-1980.

The Government of Tamil Nadu deeply regret to record the untimely demise of Thiru Sanjay Gandhi, M.P., in a plane crash this morning at Delhi.



The President of India placing a wreath.



Thiru Sanjay Gandhi's last journey in Delhi.



Ministers and leaders participating in the ash-immersion ceremony.



SHRIMATHI INDIRA GANDHI

Prime Minister, New Delhi

I am deeply distressed and shocked to learn of the sudden demise of Shri Sanjay Gandhi in the prime of his life in a plane accident. I cannot find adequate words to comfort you at this hour. May God give you all the fortitude you need to put up with this serious loss. Your sorrows shared by millions of our countrymen. May his soul rest in peace.

Prabhudas B. Patwari,
Governor of Tamil Nadu



**CHIEF MINISTER Thiru M.G. RAMACHANDRAN'S
CONDOLENCE MESSAGE**

Permit me to share your grief over the irreparable loss the nation has suffered in the tragic demise of Thiru Sanjay Gandhi.

On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, I offer you my heartfelt and sincere condolences. May you have the fortitude to bear this tragic loss.



LAB To land Programme

THERE is a general feeling that not much of information on agricultural technology has been transferred to farmers for adoption in the country. In commemorating the golden jubilee of ICAR, the National Organising Committee of ICAR had decided that the most important activity during the Golden Jubilee Year (1979-80) should be a massive effort for transfer of technology from the laboratory to the farmers' fields-designated as Lab-to-Land Programme.

According to the programme, it was proposed to adopt 50,000 farming families comprising of small and marginal farmers, share croppers, landless labourers and other committees in the rural settings representing the lowest socio-economic strata in the backward villages. The programme aimed at an intensive treatment and individual attention to the neglected sector of

the rural committees on the transfer of technology. The unique features of this programme are:

1. Development and implementation of farming plans for improving the farming system in accordance with the selected locality.
2. Diversification of labour use through enterprises such as livestock farming, aquaculture, sericulture, apiculture, etc. (Fig.1).

Dr. Y. B. MORACHAN,
M.SC(Ag.), Ph.D.(IOWA),
Director of Extension Education,
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

3. Training Programme for youth and farm women in skills and innovations based on locally available agricultural products and allied resources.
4. Improvement in the quality of rural home life through involvement of home science specialists.
5. Area saturation approach through intensification of development efforts in the selected area.

The following points are taken into consideration in selecting the farm families.

- i. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, 2,000 Community Development Blocks have been covered where intensive efforts will be made to increase the productivity of farm families and to increase the field employment and better standard of living. Therefore, the selection of farm families has been confined to the villages covered under such community development blocks.
- ii. The villages having large number of families of small marginal farmers, landless labourers and persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been selected for implementing this programme.
- iii. The selection of farm families is based upon the willingness to participate in the programme, willingness to provide necessary information and data as required and willingness to undertake training for the implementation of the programmes. In short, the selected family should have a clear idea of the programme in the villages and social life etc.
- (a) Each Agricultural University, Regional Research Stations, ICAR Institutes and other Voluntary Organisations are to implement the programme and constitute a team of specialists comprising of scientists drawn from different disciplines of Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Fisheries, Home Science, etc.
- (b) The multi-disciplinary team will be headed by a fulltime Co-ordinator provided by the implementing institution/agency.
- (c) Each Centre will adopt 50-100 families dispersed in 2-4 backward villages covered by SFDA, MFDA, DPAP, etc. Programmes. These villages will be selected in consultation with the Project Officers/and Block Development Officers.
- (d) A Comprehensive survey about the farming systems, level of farming, material resources, socio-economic conditions etc. will be carried out.
- (e) A blue print for the development of adopted families will be prepared with an emphasis on improvement in the farming systems employment potential and living conditions.
- (f) The implementing authority is held responsible for procurement of grants, loans for various innovations required in the blue-print for family development.
- (g) The team leader should make maximum use of families of grants/loans provided by the Rural Development Departments through SFDA/MFDA/DPAP/IRDP, etc. Programmes for undertaking community infrastructures and organisations of managerial training programme.
- (h) The members of the implementation team should maintain regular and frequent contacts with the adopted families which should visit atleast once in a week for providing solution to the problems in implementing the rural development programme.
- (i) Special Programme for women and children should be initiated so as to involve all members of the selected farm families in transfer of technology.
- (j) Vocational Training Programmes for improving the income generating skills, such as basket weaving, poultry keeping, animal husbandry, proper utilization of feed

The ICAR Workshop held at Hyderabad in January 1978 recommended the following:



and fodder by the farming families should be initiated for landless labourers.

- (k) As regards the funding of the "Lab-to-Land" Programme, it has been suggested that the subsidy for raising crops on the farms of selected farm families should be in line with the pattern followed under National Demonstration Project.

The subsidy available to implement the crop production programme for the selected farm families should primarily be used for supply of critical inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc. and the inputs should be provided in kind only.

For one-acre crop demonstration in a selected farm holding the following amount can be spent for the supply of inputs.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Single crop demonstration: | 200 |
| (b) Double crop demonstration in assured rainfall area or irrigated area: | 400 |
| (c) Triple crop demonstration in wet and garden lands: | 500 |

For each selected family, the following inputs can be supplied in kind.

1. Improved seeds.
2. Fertilizers and micro-nutrients
3. Pesticides.
4. Supply of chicks.
5. Supply of poultry feed.
6. Supply of hand tools.

Based upon the above principles, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has adopted 3,000 families in order to implement the Lab to Land Programme and they are distributed to the following University Centres.

The activities so far carried out by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University under Lab-to-Land Programme are furnished below:

- a. *Farmers Training Centre, Coimbatore:*

This Centre has been allotted with 750 dryland farm families in

three villages of 24-Veerapandi, Chinnathadagam and Nanjundapuram of Periyanaickenpalayam Block of Coimbatore Taluk.

Out of 750 families, 250 families belong to Scheduled Tribes Irulas. They are located in Anaikatti area of 24-Veerapandi village and the rest 500 dryland farmers of small, marginal groups belonging to backward community are residing in other parts of the selected villages.

Cultivation of peria manjal cholam, pulses, ash-gourd and pumpkin under rainfed condition is in vogue in the selected villages. The tribal farmers who have been neglected in all respects are cultivating a mixture of crops comprising of ragi, cholam mixed with pulses and grasses.

Application of fertilizer to the dryland crop was not known to the farmers in the selected area and the technology involving the top-dressing of peria manjal cholam and ragi was introduced in October 1979.

The tribal farmers were trained to apply calcium ammonium nitrate as top-dressing to rainfed ragi at 20 kg/acre. The response was impressive and the yield increase ranged from 15 to 25% over the normal yield of ragi grain. Top dressing of urea to peria manjal cholam increased both grain and straw yield ranging from 10 to 20% over the normal yield.

The improved seeds were unknown to them and distribution of Co.21, Co.23 and Co. 24 cholam, Co.5 Tenai, Co.6 Cumbu and C. 152 cowpea was carried out during March/April '80 and thereby 442 farmers were benefitted.

Proposals for popularising enriched super compost, land shaping for conserving soil and water, supply of hand tools to the tribal farmers are under active consideration by the University.

So far, 181 dryland farmers have been imparted training involving dryland farm technology consisting of soil and water conservation, farm implements, improved seeds, tree culture etc. and the rest will be trained in ensuing season.

2. *Farmers Training Centre, Madurai.*

The Farmers Training Centre has selected three villages viz. (1)

Thanichiyam (2) and Kondayampatti villages of Alanganallore Block and Andipatti in Vadipatti Block. 283 small farmers and 291 marginal farmers of wet land have been selected for the programme, and the rest 176 persons come under landless labourers.

The following technologies were transferred to the selected farmers:

- (a) Adequate quantities of chemical fertilizers and insecticides were supplied and thereby urea blended with neem cake was introduced.
- (b) Adoption of integrated control methods for brown plant hopper (BPH) was transferred.
- (c) Application of Dithane M.45 for the control of sheath blight was carried out.

Summer cropping in rice follows with improved variety of blackgram T.9 was recommended and thereby 513 farmers in an area of 450 acres were benefitted.

Seed treatment with rhizobial culture and foliar application of Di-ammonium phosphate were carried out to increase the yield of pulses.

Adoption of cultural practices like uniform levelling, synchronised planting, adequate population and row line planting for the control of brown plant hopper and application of selective insecticides have resulted in an increase of 30% IR.20 grain yield in paddy over normal yield.

The Farmers Training Centre, Madurai has also selected 146 landless labourers and each labourer was provided with ten number, of 16-17 weeks old Babcock Chickens. Adequate poultry feed was also supplied to propagate the scientific method of feeding.

- (3) *The University Centre at Aduthurai has adopted 300 wet land farmers.*

The crop production technology pertaining to paddy cultivation involved the need based plant protection, application of nitrogen as top dressing, weed control at the appropriate time, application of thimmet solution into the rat burrows and harvesting paddy at appropriate time.

Co. 25, NLR.9672, Co.40 and IR.20 paddy varieties were recommended and the yield ranged from 1500-2100 kg/acre over the previous yield of 1180 kg/acre.

Pulse crop in rice fallows is very important and the new innovations like rhizobial culture treatment, maintaining of optimum population, foliar application of DAP at the floral initiation time, adequate plant protection measures in time were carried out and yield ranged from 225 to 260 kg/acre over the previous yield of 200 kg/acre.

In rice fallow cotton MCU.7, the technology like delinting of cotton seed maintaining optimum plant population adequate quantity of fertilizers applied in time, earthing up the crop at the right time, adoption of spray schedules to control boll-worms and mites was transferred during the summer season 1980.

4. *The Horticultural Research Station, Vridhachalam*

This Centre has been allotted with 300 dryland farmers to whom the technology of pulses production is being transferred.

- .. T9 blackgram seed selection.
- .. Treating of T9 blackgram with activated clay.
- .. Economic marketing of T9 blackgram and Marketing of K₂ sunflower crop grown as border crop.
- .. Provision of air-tight storage are the important features in the programme.

5. *Regional Research Station, Paiyur:*

150 wetland farmers and 150 dryland farmers have been allotted to the Regional Research Station, Paiyur in Dharmapuri District.

In paddy, high yielding variety, seed treatment, super seedlings, fertilizer application, Azotobacter treatment and adequate plant protection measures are being carried out to boost the yield.

Seed treatment, adequate fertilizer application and proper plant protection measures are the items transferred to sugarcane growers.

Application of fertilizer to ragi crop and cowpea as intercropping

and bund cropping are being implemented in the programme.

The two Krishi Vigyan Kendras at Trichy and Pondicherry also are involved in carrying out the programme. Each Centre had adopted 150 dryland farmers and 150 wetland farmers and the programmes are being implemented.

Training programmes, exhibitions and Kisan Mela are the items that are to coincide with the day to day activities.

The personnel involved in this programme are expected to visit the selected farm family twice a week and to help them in getting adequate facilities from Nationalised Banks, Co-operative Societies, SFDA, IRDP and DPAP.

The programme provides an opportunity to have a close contact with farming community and thereby understanding the socio-economic problems in crop production and it throws light to the Research Institutions and acts as feed-back so that the research activities in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University can be modified then and there so that the fruits of research findings can be utilised in large scale.

T A B L E

Name of the Centre	Number of families assigned	
	Wet	Dry
1. Farmers Training Centre, Coimbatore.	—	750
2. Farmers Training Centre, Madurai.	750	—
3. Kumaraperumal Farm Science Centre, Tiruchirapalli.	150	150
4. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pondicherry.	150	150
5. Regional Research Station, Kaveripattinam.	150	150
6. Horticultural Research Station, Vridhachalam.	—	300
7. University Rice Research Centre, Aduthurai.	300	—
	1500	1500



Protecting the ENVIRONMENT

S. B. TAGORE

Chief Engineer & Special Officer,
Department of Environmental Hygiene,
MADRAS.

QUITE a lot of discussion and concern are witnessed today the world over on environment, ecology and pollution. Man aided with rapid advancement of science and technology has interfered with the environment in countless ways. Greed to exploit natural resources, pressure of demographic circumstances and misconceived development activities unrelated to sustainability and conservation are seriously degrading or polluting the environment.

In the developed countries failure to consider the impact of development projects on environment has resulted in incurring huge expenditure to repair the damage done to the environment. However, man has begun to realise that he has only one planet to live upon and that he must live in harmony with the environment obtaining and not in confrontation.

This awareness for the up-keep of environmental quality for ensuring a healthy life should serve as a catalyst to appraise and check the different forms of environmental problems like water pollution, land pollution etc. Industries and Local Bodies spewing out their wastes should ensure that these wastes become innocuous before disposal on land or into the natural water bodies. However, to require the industrialists and others to realise their social obligation and to penalise the offenders the Government must be vested with legal powers. Legislative measures are therefore necessary in this regard.

WATER POLLUTION

Untreated or partially treated industrial wastes or domestic wastes from local bodies, when discharged into natural water bodies impair their quality by exertion of

B.O.D. (Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand) and lowering the D.O. (Dissolved Oxygen) content. This is detrimental to aquatic life, particularly fish life. If the pollution load is beyond the self-purification capacity of the streams or water bodies septic conditions and odour nuisance can result. Also toxic pollutants can result in more serious consequences not only to aquatic ecosystem but to man himself by carrying the toxicity to him through the fish he eats. Today many countries in the world like, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, (Federal Republic) India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Socialist Soviet Republic, United Kingdom and United States of America have enacted legislations for control of water pollution.

Till the enactment of Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act 1969, there was no specific legislation for control of pollution. For abatement of pollution, the stray provisions in the Indian Penal Code (1860) the Code of Criminal Procedure (1973) and the Factories Act 1948 had to be invoked.

Being concerned at the level of water pollution obtaining in the country, the Government of India enacted the Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act 1974 and formed the statutory Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. Fifteen States have given consent to the Central Act and formed the State Boards under the Central Act for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. The Central Board coordinates the activities of State Boards and looks after the Control of Water Pollution in Union Territories. There is provision in the Act for the formation of Joint Boards.

Composition of Central Boards:

The Central Board consists of

1. A Chairman
2. Five Officials
3. Such number of persons not exceeding five from amongst the members of the State Boards.
4. Three Non-officials to represent the interests of agriculture, fishery or industry.



5. Two persons to represent the companies or corporations controlled or managed by Central Government.

6. A full time Member Secretary qualified in Public Health Engineering and having administrative experience.

Composition of State Boards

1. A Chairman
2. Five Officials
3. Five persons from amongst the members of the local authorities.
4. Three non-officials to represent the interests of agriculture, fishery or industry.

5. Two persons to represent the companies, corporations owned or controlled by State Government.

6. A full time member-Secretary qualified in public Health Engineering and having administrative experience.

The main function of the Board is prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring the wholesomeness of water.

Salient provisions in the Government of India Act 1974.

Section 21 of the Act empowers the Board to take samples of water, sewage or trade effluent. This section lays down the procedure to be

followed in the analysis of the samples.

Section 24 prohibits the use of water bodies for disposal of polluting matter.

Section 25 stipulates that the consent of the Board has to be obtained for bringing into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of sewage or trade effluents.

Section 26 provides that in the case of existing industries application for consent of the Board has to be made within three months of the constitution of the Board. Penal provisions have been made in sections 41, 42, 43 and 44.

Penalties for contravention of provisions provide imprisonment

ranging from six months to six years and fine. The Act provides for the constitution of a Board Laboratory and State Laboratory.

Legislation in Tamil Nadu:

The Central Act is not applicable in our State. At present pollution is controlled through stray provisions in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Act 1939, Factories Act 1948, Indian Penal Code (1860) and Code of Criminal Procedure (1973) and since the provisions in these Acts are inadequate to control pollution problems, a Bill for control of water and land pollution is under the consideration of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

AIR POLLUTION:

Atmospheric pollution has assumed serious proportions in both developed and developing countries. Emissions from the multitudes of industries, automobiles and domestic fires are discharged into the atmosphere in ever increasing quantities. The gravity of the situation has forced many countries in the world to adopt legislative measures to control air pollution problems.

A bill for Prevention and Control of Air Pollution applicable to all States has been introduced in the Parliament. On enactment, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Boards formed in the State will administer the Act. In such of the States, where there is no Board for control of water pollution, a separate Board for control of air pollution will be formed.

At present, air pollution problems have to be tackled resorting to the provisions made in the Indian Penal Code (1860), the Code of Criminal procedure (1973) and the Factories Act 1948. But the provisions in these Acts are inadequate to deal with the complexity of the problem. In Tamil Nadu the provisions in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Act 1939 are invoked for control of air pollution in the State.

LAND POLLUTION:

Land Pollution arises out of indiscriminate disposal of solid or liquid wastes on land. Though separate legislation for control of land pollution is not in vogue, many countries like the United

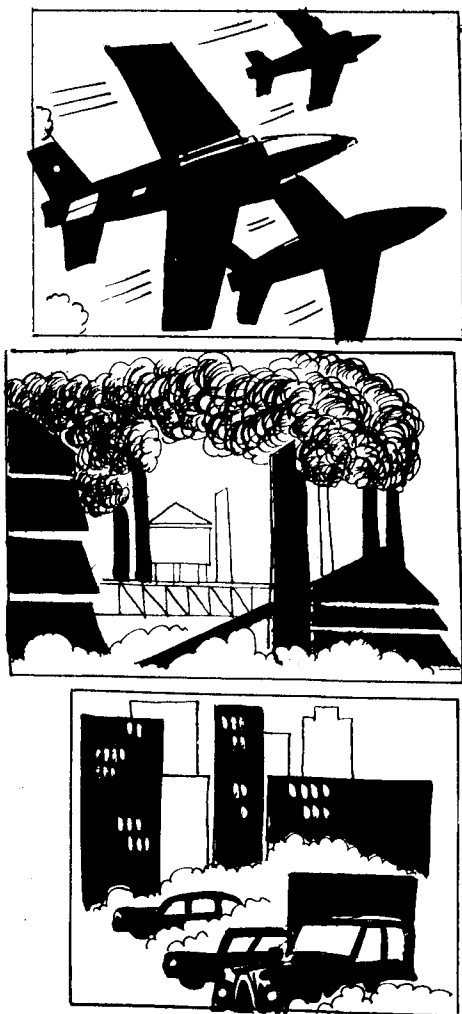
Kingdom have enacted laws controlling the disposal of solid wastes.

In our country, of late there has been an increase in awareness for the preservation of environmental quality. The Government of India enacted the Wild Life Protection Act 1972 to save the rare fauna of our forests from extinction. A National Committee of Environmental planning and Coordination was set up to render necessary advice to the Government in the matter of protection of environment. At the State Level, environmental committees have been formed for the purpose.

In our State, the Government has constituted the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board in the year 1976. The Governor is the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Engineer and Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) is the Member-Secretary of the Board. The Department of Environmental Hygiene is the Service Department for the Board. The Board is an apex Advisory body to help the Government in making policies for the environment to fit in with

the developmental programmes in the State. The Board reviews developmental projects in the State in the planning Stage itself, to consider their impact on environments and suggest remedial measures to protect the environment.

It is indeed a welcome development that man has learnt that he must live in harmony with this environment if he wishes to pass on to the generations to come an environment that would provide him maximum substantial benefit. Though legislative measures can help to deter or discourage pernicious interference with environment or ecological balance or the recycling processes of nature, it is important that industrialists and local bodies and the authorities in charge of development activities also realise their social obligation to the coming generations. Above all, a greater awareness of the need to protect our environment has to be created among the public. A vigilant and informed public can do greater service in monitoring or controlling pollution or environmental degradation than all the laws enacted for this purpose.



RABIES

AND ITS CONTROL

RABIES, a much-feared disease not only of man but mainly of dogs rather has been in existence since the pre-Christian Era. The disease is caused by filterable virus and is characterised by symptoms of mental disturbances, and nervous excitement with subsequent paralysis and death. Apart from it, there is a wide range of animals susceptible to it almost all mammals, and the outcome of infection is fatal except with regard to vampire bats. Man and the domestic animals are infected through bites from rabid dogs. In man, it causes fatal encephalitis. The disease is also known as Hydrophobia, which refers to the painful pharyngeal spasms experienced when victims attempt to drink water or any fluid.

Rabies is mainly a dog-to-dog and at times a dog-to-man and dog-to-other domestic animals cycle. There are two types of rabies. Urban type spread mainly by dogs and cats and other domestic animals. Wild life type, mainly seen in foxes, jackals, wolves, mongoose and bats. In most parts of the world, the second type is much more important than the first.

In our country, Rabies is present in wild life such as jackals, wolves, hyenas and foxes in addition to dogs and other domestic animals. The disease is prevalent throughout the year. Human infection is largely acquired from dogs, cats, etc., Wild life transmit the disease to only a

infection may also be possible by airborne transmission. The low prevalence of human infection can be partly explained by the fact that relatively protective clothing is worn by man.

In North America, wolves and foxes are the most important sources of infection to farm animals, chiefly cattle. In South America, Vampire bats are the Chief Transmitters of the disease. Foxes are reservoirs of the disease in Germany.

99% of the human beings get infection by the bite of rabid dogs. The incidence in dogs is 80%, in cows 10%, in horses, pig and sheep it is 5%. Studies have shown that about 68% of animals suspected to be rabid prove positive. Of these 59% contain the virus in the salivary glands. This would mean that about 39% of the presumably rabid animals are capable of transmitting the infection.

Transmission of the infection:

The source of infection to human beings almost always is through the bite of infected animals; although contamination of skin wounds by fresh saliva may result in infection. The virus causing the disease is present in the saliva of affected animal some 3 days before the appearance of clinical symptoms and the saliva is infective during the whole period of the disease.

Domestic livestock are rarely a source of infection to human beings. Sometimes the disease occurs in man if the mouth of a rabid animal is manipulated during treatment or examination.

Spread of the disease is quite often seasonal with the incidence in summer. When rabid animal bites it does not always result in infection because the virus is not always present in the saliva and moreover it may not gain entrance to the wound if the saliva is wiped by cloth or the coat of the animal.

The incubation period of the disease is usually from 25 days to 6 months, depending upon the site of the bite and the virulence of the virus.

Symptoms of Rabies:

There are two forms of Rabies- Furious form (Active Form) and Dumb form (Silent Form).

SAVE INCOME-TAX:

INVEST IN PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND

- †† Best way to Reduce Income Tax.
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- †† Balance in account free from Wealth tax.
- †† No fixed instalment. You can invest any amount upto Rs. 30,000 every year on any date.
Minimum deposit Rs. 100 per year.
- †† Easy loans and non-refundable withdrawals.
- †† Amount can be invested in the name of wife and minor children also.
Nominations available.
- †† Amount cannot be attached by any Court.
- †† Can be continued beyond 15 years.

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THERE IS NO BETTER WAY TO REDUCE INCOME TAX.

DIRECTOR OF
SMALL SAVINGS,
MADRAS-600 002.

THE REGIONAL
DIRECTOR,
NATIONAL SAVINGS,
MADRAS-600 002.

THE COMMISSIONER,
CORPORATION OF MADRAS/
ALL DISTRICT COLLECTORS/
YOUR NEAREST POST OFFICE.

Furious form (Active Form.)

In this form there is a change in the behaviour of dogs. They hide in dark places, get easily irritated, and are restless. They start snapping at imaginary objects. The appetite will be lessened. The dog will not respond to the owners' call. The pupils become dilated. The animal may attempt to drink water but cannot, because paralysis sets in the pharynx and larynx. After a day or two the excitement increases and the voice of the dog becomes harsh. It becomes vicious and develops a tendency to tear the objects, mainly clothes, rugs, gunny bags and carpets. If the animal is not confined, it wanders out of the home biting other animals or persons. After 2 to 4 days, there will be complete loss of voice. The lower jaw drops down and the tongue will be copper coloured, protruding from the mouth with saliva drooling. Paralysis develops at the posterior part of the body and later the anterior part and the animal dies within 5 to 10 days in most of the cases.

Dumb form or silent forms:

This form of Rabies is characterised by paralysis of the lower jaw, tongue, larynx and pharynx. The symptoms are not prominent until general paralysis manifests itself. The owner is often under the impression that a bone or some other object is lodged between the animals teeth or in the throat. There are no signs of nervous excitement. There is no tendency to bite anybody. The mouth is half open with saliva copiously drooling out. The animal will be unable to swallow fluid or food.

Symptoms in man:

Rabies in man presents the same picture seen in dogs. Both furious and dumb forms of the disease are seen, the latter being the most common. The signs include, convulsion dysphagia, nervousness and anxiety, muscular paralysis and a progressive coma. The painful spasms of the throat muscles make the victim unable to swallow fluids, even his own saliva. Once the clinical signs are established the infection is invariably fatal.

How to detect the disease:

The diagnosis of rabies is a difficult and important one. A qualified veterinarian is the proper

person to diagnose, since in most cases there is a probability of human exposure.

Symptom: When the symptoms are suggestive of rabies like abnormal behaviour, the suspect animals should be isolated and kept under observation for 10 days. If the animal is rabid it will die and the diagnosis can be confirmed by laboratory tests.

Examination of corneal impression smears is done by a method called fluorescent antibody technique and the disease can be confirmed.

Laboratory tests: Dogs which die during the observation period should be subjected to postmortem examination. The presence of virus particles may be located in the brain tissue by special staining methods. They are located in the brain tissue by special staining methods. They are called 'Negri' bodies.

For confirmatory diagnosis a portion of the brain preserved in 50% glycerol saline and another portion in 10% formaldehyde, may be despatched to the Madras Veterinary College or to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor for Biological tests and microscopical examination.

Post-exposure-treatment:

In olden days the place where the dog had bitten was cauterised with a red hot iron. Today immediately after exposure, irrigation of the bitten wound with 20% soap solution within half an hour may prevent the establishment of the infection. The wound may also be cauterised with carbolic acid (2%). The intensity of the infection depends upon the site of bite. This includes cases of multiple or deep puncture wounds, bites on the head, neck, face, hands or fingers. After such an exposure, the incubation period tends to be very short. Therefore the victim should be treated with antirabies serum immediately.

In the case of severely exposed dogs and other livestock they may be killed by human methods. Since the spread of the virus through the nerves is rapid and fatal on occasions inspite of treatment with vaccine and serum.

Vaccination:

After the local treatment of the wound, the victim should be given a dose of Anti-Tetanus toxoid.

If the laboratory tests prove that the infection is rabies, a course of antirabies vaccine should be started immediately.

The dose of the vaccine duration will be decided by the consulting physician.

Control Programme

All the dog owners should obtain licences for their dogs from the Corporation, municipality or panchayat union as the case may be.

All the pet dogs and cats should be subjected to prophylactic vaccination every year with anti rabies vaccine. Vaccination of dogs is an important factor in the control of rabies.

The Government has made provision in all the Veterinary Hospitals to give prophylactic anti-rabies vaccination free of cost.

The owners of the dogs should be requested to keep their dogs under control at all times.

Dogs roaming the streets should be caught and impounded until owners are found for them. In some cases they are destroyed by electrocution.

A well-organised educative programme among dog owners should be carried out by the Veterinarians about the disease, its dangers and public health significance. Steps should be taken to make Rabies a notifiable disease. The incidences of animal bites should be reported to the health authorities promptly.

Wide publicity should be given through news papers, radio, television etc. about the dangers of the disease.

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Madras Veterinary College.

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it's time for a beautiful change

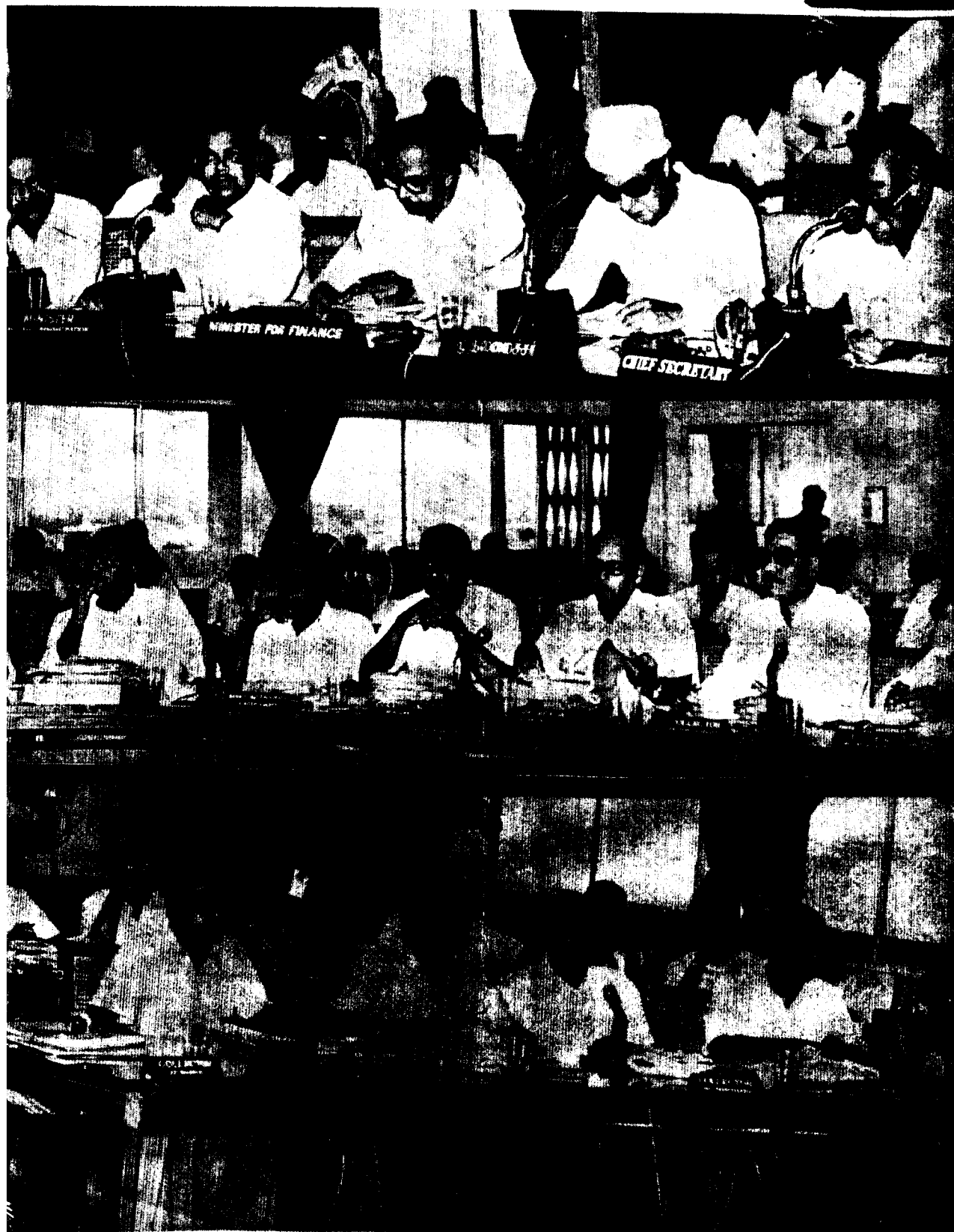
CO-OPTEX
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District Collectors Conference



A conference of the District Collectors was held at the Secretariat, Madras on 18-7-80. The Conference, which was presided over by the Honourable Chief Minister, held discussions on measures to implement the self-reliance scheme in the Panchayat Unions of the State.



The Governor Thiru Prabhudas Patwari and the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran at the community lunch organised by the Kamaraj Cultural Academy on July 15, 1980.

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Tamil-Arasu

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August 1980



BUDGET

1980-81

*Speech of Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance,
Government of Tamil Nadu presenting the Budget for
1980-81 to the Legislative Assembly on 2nd July 1980.*

Mr. Speaker Sir,

*"To be able to generate wealth, to lay it up and guard,
And also well to distribute it, marks a royal head."*

Tiruvalluvar, the renowned sage of Tamil Nadu has defined an ideal Government as one which identifies proper sources of income, mobilises such resources, worthily preserves and promotes them, and deploys them worthily for the good of the people.

True to this spirit, the Revised Estimates/Budget Estimates have been framed.

2. Hon'ble Members of the House may recall that during the President's Rule in the State, a Vote on Account was obtained in Parliament, for incurring expenditure during the first four months of this financial year. Taking into account the estimates for the remaining 8 months, I seek the approval of the House for the Budget Estimates for the current year.

the management of the economy and the fiscal policy are mainly vested with the Union Government. This Government will wholeheartedly co-operate and support the Central Government in all its efforts towards the improvement of the national economy and strengthening of the State Governments. The programmes formulated by the State Government have taken into account the immediate needs, the short-term requirements and the long-term goals of the State. This Government will take all steps to pursue the effective implementation of the on-going programmes and the proper formulation of purposeful new schemes.

Agriculture

5. The Government is continuing its efforts to enlarge and implement schemes for the development of agriculture, which forms the basis of our economy. Due to the measures taken last year, production potential of 83.92 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, comprising of 62.29 lakh tonnes of rice, 19.03 lakh tonnes of millets and 2.6 lakh tonnes of pulses was created. The Department of Agriculture has programmed to implement a number of schemes in the current year for increasing the production potential of foodgrains to 89.2 tonnes, comprising of 65 lakh tonnes of rice, 21.45 lakh tonnes of millets and 3.75 lakh tonnes of pulses.

6. In order to produce quality seeds of paddy, cotton and pulses, 14 seed centres are managed by the Department with the co-operation of leading farmers. It has now been programmed to establish 4 new seed centres to cover the production of quality oil seeds. The Department will supply "foundation" seeds to

3. This Ministry has assumed office only recently, after having been elected under due democratic process with a clear mandate of the electorate. Eventhough only a short period was available for the presentation of the Budget, the Government has made appropriate allocations, with the limited resources available to the State, taking care to incorporate in the Budget its important policies and programmes to the extent possible. I wish to assure this House that this Government would continue to make necessary modifications and suitable provisions during the current year to implement schemes and programmes of priority.

4. The serious economic situation faced by the country as a whole has also had its impact on Tamil Nadu. Inflationary forces have strongly emerged in the Indian economy. This Government is very anxious that the prices are kept under control, production gets increased, the growth of the economy is accelerated and enlarged employment opportunities are created. The instruments for

the selected leading farmers and collect the quality seeds produced by these farmers. The Department will also undertake to supervise closely the cultivation by these farmers.

7. The production of pulses in Tamil Nadu has been very much below the requirement. Government has sanctioned a special pulses production programme at a total cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. Under this programme, breeder seeds will first be produced and thereafter quality seeds will be distributed all over the State in stages. It is anticipated that over the next few years the production of pulses will increase substantially by these measures.

8. In order to step up the production of coconuts, it is proposed to establish 8 new large coconut nurseries at a total cost of Rs. 54 lakhs. This will lead to an increase in production and distribution of coconut seedlings from the present level of 13 lakh seedlings per year, to 31 lakh seedlings per year. It is proposed to open a new farmers' training school at Dharapuram in the newly formed Periyar district during the current year. With this, there will be a farmers' training school in every district in the State.

9. A special provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for strengthening the Seed Certification Agency, which was separated from Agriculture Department and converted into a separate agency last year. Members may recall that a separate department of Horticulture was established last year. Provision has been made in the current year for establishment of large orchard in Sirumalai Hills in Madurai district and another big orchard in the Kallarayan Hills. Further, a provision of Rs. 7.66 lakhs has been made for undertaking special programmes

in Government orchards throughout the State. To enable the farmers obtain fair prices for their produce, a provision of Rs. 14.7 lakhs has been made for the establishment of 10 new commercial grading centres and for constructing buildings at 5 other centres. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the current year to enable the Agricultural University to undertake several new agricultural research schemes. Special attention will be paid to research activities pertaining to pulses and millets.

Public Distribution of Essential Articles

10. Farmers have greatly benefited by the direct purchase of paddy by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation at a price higher than the procurement price fixed by the Union Government. This Corporation has purchased 2 lakh tonnes of paddy at this higher price during the last kuruvai and samba seasons. This Corporation has adequate reserve stocks of rice to meet the requirements under the public distribution system. The Civil Supplies Corporation has expanded its activities since last year by distributing more than 2 lakh tonnes of cement per annum. It has also undertaken the retail distribution of kerosene, at the price fixed by the Government, particularly in rural areas for the first time. It has also undertaken wholesale distribution of levy sugar since December 1979. The budget estimates include a provision of Rs. 6.84 crores as additional share capital assistance to this Corporation, in order to enable it to undertake the distribution of such essential commodities at fair prices.

Co-operation

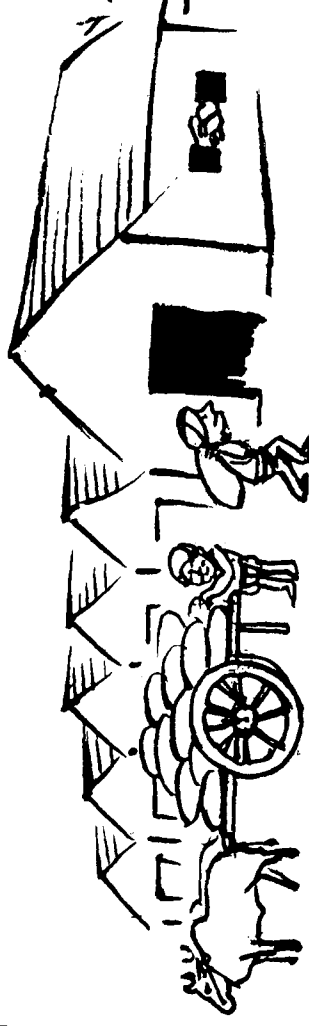
11. The Government will encourage marketing of agri-

Government to take necessary relief measures. I wish to take this opportunity to place before the Union Government the common desire of all Members of this House that the Union Government should consider this request with sympathy and understanding and come forward to extend substantial assistance to the State.

13. Meanwhile, Tamil Nadu Government has decided to extend certain additional concessions to agriculturists from its own resources. The total dues from farmers under Takkavi loans stands at Rs. 21 crores presently. Of this, Rs. 5 crores are loans towards creation of capital assets like purchase of tractors, power tillers or digging of wells. The balance of 16 crores was given under various development schemes. The Government has decided to write off this amount of Rs. 16 crores of principal and the interest.

14. The co-operative societies are giving loans to the agriculturists on the basis of assistance from Reserve Bank of India and deposits mobilised from the public. Unless loans are repaid on time by the farmers, flow of assistance from Reserve Bank would be hampered thus prompt repayment of loans by agriculturists is absolutely essential for the proper functioning of co-operative credit structure. Of the short term loans to the agriculturists, around Rs. 97 crores has been converted into medium term loans, on account of continued failure of crops due to natural calamities. Of this amount, Rs. 80 crores was outstanding on 31st March 1980. In addition, outstanding interest is of the order of Rs. 15 crores. It has been computed that the outstanding dues from ryots owning 5 acres of land and less would be around

cultural produce by co-operatives and various measures have been taken to increase the necessary facilities. 498 godowns for village co-operatives and 16 godowns for marketing societies with the total capacity of 76,000 tonnes are under construction. In addition, during 1980-81, 200 godowns for village co-operatives and 5 godowns for marketing societies with the capacity of 29,000 tonnes, will be taken up for construction. A provision of Rs. 59 lakhs has been set apart for this purpose. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation is running a cold storage plant in Madras to preserve perishable articles. It is proposed to set up during this year, 4 more cold storage plants, each at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs, with the total storage capacity of 4,000 tonnes.



Relief to Agriculturists' Debt Burden

12. The High Level Committee on Agriculture constituted by Government gave its recommendations in 1979. Based on these recommendations, this Government extended relief to agriculturists to the tune of Rs. 40 crores. Even after these concessions, there has been a demand that the loan amounts due from agriculturists suffering from heavy debt burden should be written off. This Government has written to the Union Government requesting substantial financial assistance to enable the

50 per cent of the total dues. On this basis it has been calculated that the outstandings from such farmers would be of the order of Rs. 35 crores on account of principal and about Rs. 7 crores on account of interest. The Government of Tamil Nadu has now decided to completely write-off this amount of loan and interest due from such small farmers. This decision would entail an outgo of around Rs. 42 crores from Government. As earlier explained, the loss to Government by the write off of Takkavi loans would be of the order of Rs. 16 crores. Thus, the total value of concessions would amount to around Rs. 58 crores to Rs. 60 crores. I am hopeful that the agriculturists will whole-heartedly welcome this decision of Government. Even though expenditure of this magnitude will seriously affect the financial position of the State, Government has taken this bold decision taking note of the present plight of the agriculturists. This Government has requested the Union Government to give financial assistance to the State Government to recoup this loss.

15. While announcing these concessions I would also like to sincerely appeal to the farming community to bear in mind their social responsibility and to repay their dues to the co-operative societies in order to create the proper climate for the effective functioning of the co-operative credit movement.

Animal Husbandry

16. The Animal Husbandry Department has drawn up a special programme for the development of Institute of

Veterinary Preventive Medicine at Ranipet. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 34.85 lakhs has been made to improve the production facilities of several types of vaccines of the Centre. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for undertaking heifer production in Government livestock farms. In addition, 10 new veterinary dispensaries will be opened in the current year; 5 veterinary dispensaries will be upgraded as Hospitals. Government has planned to establish a farm for preservation of the Kangayam breed. The Government has made a provision of Rs. 1.77 lakhs for establishing a breeding centre for Ongole breed cows in one of the Government Cattle Farms. The Budget Estimates include a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs as grant to the Agricultural University to undertake new research work on disease investigation. The Government is actively considering a new insurance scheme, in collaboration with the General Insurance Corporation of India, to provide insurance cover to work animals, dying either by disease or owing to accidents during their work.

Dairy Development

17. Under Dairy Development, provision has been made for four additional mobile veterinary clinics. These mobile clinics will function in Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli districts. Government has decided to provide this facility in these four districts from its own funds as these districts are outside the Operation Flood Programme assisted by the Indian Dairy Corporation. A provision of Rs. 73 lakhs has been made for this department in the budget for 1980-81.

relevant to note that this will double the present production of fingerlings. The value of fingerlings will be Rs. 50 lakhs and by rearing them in various reservoirs, tanks and ponds 25,000 tonnes of fish, worth Rs. 5 crores will be produced. Four deep sea fishing trawlers are, at present functioning under the control of Department of Fisheries. Government has planned to undertake programmes for the planned development of deep sea fishing and to purchase of additional trawlers to be operated by fishermen co-operatives.

20. Out of 214 fishermen hamlets, 20 were provided with protected water-supply. In the past few years, Government has provided protected water supply to 30 fishermen hamlets, at the cost of Rs. 106 lakhs. During current year, 29 hamlets will be provided with water-supply at an expenditure of Rs. 43 lakhs. The remaining 145 fishermen hamlets will be provided with water-supply in a phased programme at a cost of Rs. 5 crores. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in this year's budget for roads to fishermen hamlets. A sum of Rs. 1.00 crore has also been provided for fishermen's housing this year.

Irrigation

21. Adequate attention is being paid to the extension of irrigation facilities and the improved performance of existing irrigation systems. Work on the Neerar Dam and Neerar Tunnel under the Parambikulam-Aliyar

Forest

18. This Government continues to devote special attention to the development of forests. Recognising the importance of forests in the prevention of soil erosion, the Government has programmed to afforest the catchment areas of the Mettur Dam at a cost of Rs. 26 lakhs. The Government has also planned to grow fuel wood plantations at a cost of Rs. 146 lakhs in 1980-81. In order to improve the availability of fuel wood, the Government is taking steps to implement a major social forestry programme in potomboke lands, hill areas, road margins and river and canal fringes with assistance from the Swedish International Development Agency. The Budget Estimates provide for construction of forest roads at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs and residential quarters in forest areas at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. The annual plan provides for an outlay Rs. 650 lakhs for Forest development.

Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare

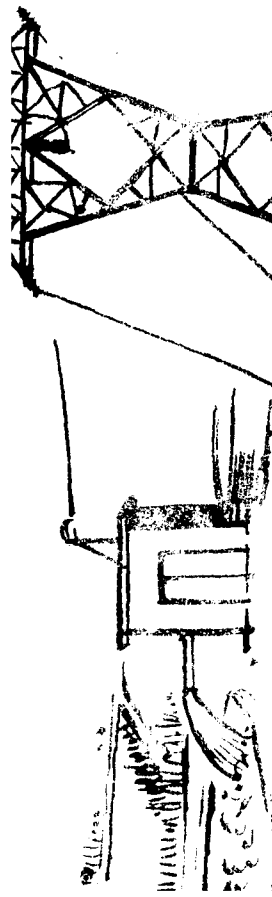
19. In order to increase the income of fishermen by giving training to them in prawn-rearing, Government has made a provision of Rs. 16.5 lakhs for setting up model farms in 10 places. Provision has also been made in the Budget for setting up a Government prawn farm in Adhiramapattinam. This farm of 50 hectares extent, will be managed by a Fishermen's Co-operative Society consisting of 100 members. The total requirement of fingerlings for all the water resources in the State is estimated at 350 million. In the current year, Government proposes to commence implementation of a scheme to rear 100 million fingerlings in 30 hectares at a cost of Rs. 109 lakhs. It is

Project, which have been under progress for a long time, have now been completed. Extension of ayacut under this scheme is now in progress and it is expected that 9,100 acres will be given irrigation supplies for the first time in the current year. The Sathanur Right Bank Canal Scheme will be fully completed in the current year; as planned, an additional 20,000 acres will be benefited under this scheme. The Pambar Irrigation Project in Dharmapuri district will also be completed in the current year and thereby 4,200 acres will be newly irrigated. Speedy progress is being made in completing the Gundar Project in Tirunelveli district, Tumbalahalli, Nagavathi, Ichambadi, Thoppaiyar and Vaniyar Projects in Dharmapuri district and Vembakkottai Project in Ramanathapuram district. The outlay on major, medium and minor irrigation projects has been stepped up from Rs. 25.20 crores in the Revised Estimates 1979-80, to Rs. 32.74 crores in the current year.

22. Special efforts are being taken to improve the management of bigger reservoirs. The supply of water from the Lower Bhavani Dam for an additional groundnut crop has been the result of such measures. For the first time, supplies were made from the Mettur Canals Scheme to raise an additional crop over an extent of 40,000 acres. Likewise, additional supplies were made for the Grand Anicut Canal ayacut, enabling raising of an additional dry crop. I am sure that the Members of the House will welcome these measures to improve the performance of existing irrigation systems.

Power

23. The Government has taken special steps to step



up the generation of electricity and improve the distribution system. Tamil Nadu has the biggest network of low tension transmission lines in the whole country. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board which has a total length of 2.4 lakh kilometres of low tension transmission lines, has so far energised 8.9 lakh irrigation wells. Of the total number of 63,605 colonies 63,431 colonies have been supplied with electricity. All the Harijan Colonies in the State have been electrified; the Electricity Board also maintains 7.33 lakh street lights. So far 1.93 lakh huts have been provided with electricity connections under the scheme for provision of electricity to hut dwellers. While enlarging the distribution system throughout the State, several measures are also being taken to bring down the transmission losses. I wish to bring to the notice of the House that as a result of these measures, the transmission loss which was around 21.45 per cent in 1974-75 has been brought down to 18.1 per cent in 1978-79.

24. It is anticipated that the second unit of the Tuticorin Thermal Station will be commissioned by August this year. The Servarar Hydel Project and the first unit of the Kadambarai Pumped Storage Project will be commissioned in 1982-83. In order to improve substantially the generation of electricity, the Government has forwarded

increase in the cost of power generation in the current year. This only reiterates the need for the Electricity Board to improve its financial position. The Electricity Board is currently critically reviewing the position.

26. It costs the Electricity Board 43 paise to supply a unit of electricity, at the low tension distribution point. Recognising the great importance of agriculture in our economy, the Government has fixed the agricultural tariff at a very low level of 14 paise per unit and for small farmers still lower at 12 paise per unit. It is well known that the rates for electricity for agriculture in our State are much lower than those obtaining in the other comparable States. In this situation, I would like to appeal to agriculturists and others to pay their electricity dues promptly so that the Electricity Board can function without any financial difficulty.

Industrial Development

27. The number of applications for letters of intent, or licenses for large and medium industries recommended by this Government to the Central Government has been continuously on the increase. In 1979, 49 such applications were recommended by this Government. In the current year commencing from January upto the end of June, 47 applications have been recommended to the Central Government and, in all, 80 applications are still pending with the Central Government. I hope approval for them will be given soon.

28. The new cement factory at Ariyalur has been completed and has started production. The Inter-contin-

a number of projects for the approval of the Central Electricity Authority. The Lower Mettur Hydel Project, the Upper Amaravathy Hydel Project, Shanmuga Nadi Hydel Project, Manimuthar Hydel Project, Upper Tambaraparani Hydel Project are some of the more important projects pending clearance. I would like to request the Central Government to accord early approval to these projects so as to assist our efforts to improve power generation. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has sought the clearance of the Central Government for making a feasibility study, based on a new technology, for power generation utilising the temperature differential between the deep sea and surface of the ocean. I hope the Central Government will give early clearance for this study of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Project, to be undertaken with foreign knowhow. The total outlay for the Power sector in the current Annual Plan is Rs. 155.76 crores and the Budget Estimates provide for a Government support of Rs. 75 crores for the Power Plan.

25. The cost of generation and the cost of power purchased have increased substantially in the recent past. Kerala which had been supplying power at 12.5 paise per unit in 1977-78, has increased the rate to 28 paise per unit in the current year. Likewise, power purchased from Nevveli which was costing 14.37 paise per unit in 1977-78, has increased to 18.88 paise per unit in the current year. The cost of coal purchased from Singareni coal fields has increased from Rs. 82 to Rs. 110 per tonne from the month of July last year; the cost of coal from other coal fields has similarly been increased from Rs. 80 to Rs. 123. These developments have led to a substantial

tal Leathers, a company in the joint sector established by TIDCO, has also commenced production. Further TIDCO is also planning to establish a project for manufacture of explosives in the public sector. Steps have been taken to establish a company in joint sector to undertake breaking of old ships. Government has made a provision of Rs. 3.75 crores for TIDCO in the year 1980-81.

29. The Small Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) is implementing the Central scheme of capital subsidy to industries in backward area. I am happy to inform the House that upto the end of 1979-80, Tamil Nadu has been able to draw Rs. 10 crores out of the total amount of Rs. 69 crores disbursed under this scheme, thus obtaining the first place in the entire country. This Corporation is also implementing the sales tax loans scheme of the State Government for establishment of new industries and expansion of existing industries in the backward areas of the State. The provision for this has been enhanced from Rs. 180 lakhs in the last year to Rs. 225 lakhs in the current year. This Corporation has also developed industrial areas at Ranipet and Hosur. The Budget Estimates include a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs as share capital assistance to this Corporation to enable it to develop industrial areas in Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai districts.

30. For the past few years, Sugar Industry has been facing an uncertain situation. In 1978, when all controls on sugar were lifted, the excise concession available to new sugar factories and factories which undertook expansion were withdrawn. This resulted in losses to those units, which had all planned their operations on the basis of these concessions. In view of this situation, the financial

institutions did not come forward to assist sugar factories and establishment of new units could not be planned. In order that the work on the new sugar factory at Periyasevalai in South Arcot district does not suffer on account of this stand taken by the financial institutions, the Government of Tamil Nadu stepped in with necessary share capital and loan assistance. Thanks to this help, it is anticipated that this new factory will commence production in October. I would like to take this opportunity to request the Central Government to evolve and implement urgently a comprehensive policy, taking into account the interests of the consumers, sugarcane growers and the sugar factories with particular reference to the new factories and the factories which undergo expansion.

31. Thanks to the improved market conditions and better management, the spinning mills in the State are functioning well in the current year. A programme to set up 36 new spinning mills and expansion of the existing 16 mills in private sector in Tamil Nadu has been undertaken. It is estimated that this programme when completed would provide employ for 19,000 persons.

32. The Governor's Address has already highlighted the development in the handlooms industry. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided for setting up of two design centres and another sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for subsidy on weavers housing, in this year's Budget. The TIDCO has proposed to set up a cloth processing unit in collaboration with the National Textile Corporation and Co-optex. A total plan provision of Rs. 452 lakhs has been made for Handloom sector.

33. In order to increase employment opportunities

various products out of coir available in Tamil Nadu. This scheme will be finalised and implemented soon. As a part of this scheme, it is proposed to set up ten co-operative societies to produce coir fibres and ropes in Kanniyakumari and Salem districts. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Village Industries

36. The Khadi and Village Industries Board is taking steps to promote village industries such as pottery, extraction of oil by ghanies, hand-made paper, palm-gur extraction and soap making in order to increase employment opportunities in rural areas. During the year 1979-80, approximately 37,000 people have been provided employment by the efforts of this Board; products of village industries worth about Rs. 35 crores were sold. It is expected that Rs. 39 crores worth goods will be sold this year. The State Government has proposed to provide Rs. 158 lakhs of financial assistance to this Board.

37. In order to promote these industries, many more industrial co-operative societies will be set up. Statistics of unemployed goldsmiths will be collected soon; based on that information goldsmiths' co-operative societies will be organised. Scheme for supply of 'Thalis' at cheaper price to poor will be implemented through these societies.

Roads and Road Transport

38. Realising the need for proper maintenance of the roads, this Government has earmarked Rs. 15 crores during 1980-81 for maintenance of Government roads. Under the scheme of Government taking over and improving Panchayat Union bus route roads, an expenditure of

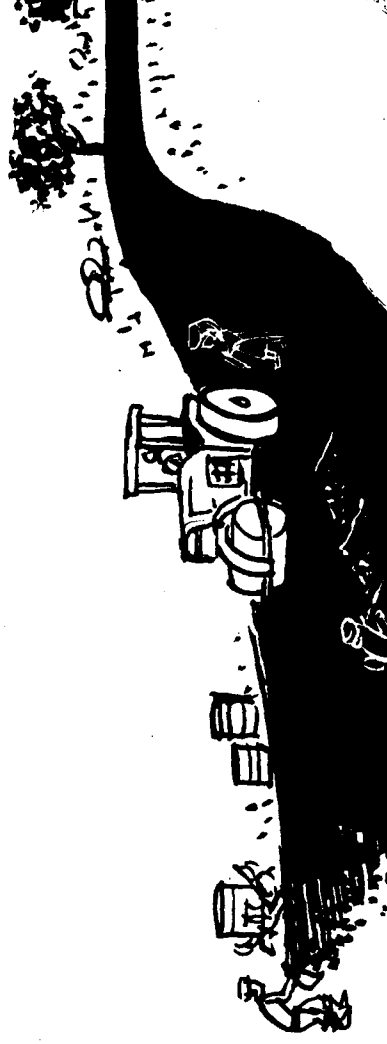
Government is taking steps to bring in 8,000 acres under mulberry cultivation during the year 1980-81. The Government has drawn up a scheme of Rs. 45 lakhs for locating sericulture centres in the headquarters of districts where sericulture activities have spread well. In these centres, model sericulture farms will be set up with facilities for training farmers in rearing silk worms. Further, it is proposed to provide Rs. 28 lakhs for expansion of grainage. As against a provision of Rs. 138 lakhs for the year 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 265 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 for this sector.

34. Last year, it was proposed to set up 20 match service co-operative societies. Against this, 26 such societies catering to 2,600 match producing units were started. Employment opportunities for 52,000 persons will be generated, when these units go into full production. In addition, Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has issued certificates to private entrepreneurs to set up 2,000 cottage match units. These units will ultimately provide employment opportunities for 40,000 persons. A provision of Rs. 24-87 lakhs has been made for this year to set up 10 co-operative service societies and 20 industrial co-operative societies under match industries. It is essential that continuous supply of raw materials is ensured for smooth functioning of match industry. It is, therefore, proposed to set up 3 Co-operative units to produce splints and veneers needed by the match producing units in co-operative and cottage sectors. A provision of Rs. 3-19 lakhs has been made for this purpose. Efforts are also being taken to bring suitable soft wood from Andaman-Nicobar islands.

35. Government is preparing a scheme to produce

Rs. 6 crores was incurred for the financial year 1979-80. With this sum of money works on 2,000 kms. of road have been completed. Works in about 500 kms. are in progress. This year the Government has decided to increase the allotment for this purpose to Rs. 10 crores. For the scheme of providing roads to villages with a population of 1,500, a sum of Rs. 3 crores was provided during the year 1979-80. This year, Rs. 6 crores has been earmarked for the scheme.

39. According to the detailed survey conducted last year, it is estimated that by introducing, in the first stage, 476 new bus routes, it would be possible to benefit 18 lakhs of people, living in 968 habitations and in the second stage by introducing 426 new routes, it would be possible to benefit an additional population of 22 lakhs. The second stage would also require some improvements to the existing roads. In 1979-80, new bus routes were introduced benefiting 32 lakhs of people, living in 1,395 hamlets. I am happy to announce that workers in all but two of the Transport Corporations have been able to get the maximum bonus for 1978-79, thanks to proper management of these undertakings and good labour relations. The Transport Corporations were able to



introduce 1,321 new buses in 1979-80. In the current year, it is programmed to introduce 1,700 new buses, by way of augmentation and replacements.

Tourism Development

40. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is constructing Tourist Rest Houses at Madurai and Coimbatore. The Government has requested experts to draw up special tourism development plans for Kanniyakumari and Rameswaram. Approval of the House is sought for extending Rs. 15 lakhs as share capital and Rs. 15 lakhs as loan to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. The Government has programmed to spend Rs. 12 lakhs towards provision of better facilities to tourists and several improvement works at Mamallapuram.

Education

41. Tamil Nadu has forged ahead of the rest of the country, in implementing the higher secondary stage in education. This year a total of 1.18 lakh students have appeared for the higher secondary examination, at the end of 12th year of schooling. 25,000 of them have received vocational education. It is also worth mentioning that 6,600 of the 25,000 students, are girls. The extent to which facilities for higher secondary education have been enlarged by attaching the plus two stage with the schools, can be assessed from the fact that the total number of students who appeared for the Pre-University Examination in 1979 was only 79,000. Government has further sanctioned the upgradation of 150 high schools as higher secondary schools during 1980-81. With this, 1,242

additional Non-formal Education centres in each Panchayat Union. Further a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made to assist Parent-Teacher associations to establish 600 centres in, higher secondary schools. While 4 lakhs of people have been benefited from Non-formal Education during 1979-80, it is expected that this number will increase upto 4.8 lakhs this year.

45. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh each has been made towards the establishment of Universities at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli which was referred to in the Governor's address. An initial provision of 1 lakh has been made for establishment of Centre for Appropriate Technology. It is proposed to undertake the establishment of Tamil University next year after examining the report of an Expert Committee to be constituted for this purpose.

46. Intake in polytechnics will be increased by 546 seats during the current year. The Government has decided to permit the establishment of a Textile based Polytechnic in Kumarapalayam, a polytechnic for women founded by Periyar-Maniammai Trust at Thanjavur and a private Polytechnic at Coimbatore district during this year. The Government has also taken steps to start new courses in various polytechnics. A total provision of Rs. 857 lakhs and a Plan outlay of Rs. 141 lakhs have been made for this sector, during this year.

Youth Welfare

47. A sum of Rs. 10.92 lakhs has been provided for establishing three sports training schools and three sports training hostels under the Directorate of Sports and Youth Service, which was set up last year. A sum of Rs. 5.15 lakhs

schools would have been converted as Higher Secondary Schools, thereby extending higher level of education throughout the State, particularly to the rural areas. An amount of Rs. 3.3 crores has been set apart for providing laboratory buildings, science equipment and library facilities in these Higher Secondary schools. 2,800 new teachers at various levels would be appointed in the current year.

42. A recent survey has revealed that more than 4,000 Elementary and Higher elementary schools in Panchayat Union areas are without proper school buildings. I am happy to announce that the Government has decided to implement a special programme to provide buildings for all these schools within the next three years. Government will extend a grant of Rs. 5.5 crores to Panchayat Unions in the current year for this purpose. Members will particularly welcome the provision under this programme for giving increased assistance to backward Panchayat Unions coming under categories V and VI.

43. Government has undertaken several steps to solve the problem of school drop-outs. The percentage of drop-outs in the age-group 6 to 11, viz., the number of persons who having joined the I Standard did not complete the V Standard, stood at 51 per cent in 1973-74. This figure came down to 38 per cent in 1978-79 and further still to 33 per cent in 1979-80. I have no hesitation that all Members of this House will welcome this trend.

44. The programme of Non-formal Education, which benefits drop-outs and persons who had no opportunity to go through the formal schooling, will be further strengthened during the current year. An allocation of Rs. 7.85 lakhs has been made to establish two

has been earmarked for constructing stadia in 25 Taluks and Panchayat Union Centres. An initial provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for assisting the construction of swimming pools in district headquarter towns. Apart from this, Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided to set up a Regional Sports Centre at Madras. The total provision of Rs. 274 lakhs has been made towards Sports and Youth Welfare activities, during the current year.

Medical Services

48. Members are aware that the Government has been taking steps during the past few years, with the aim making available medical facilities in a widespread manner, all over the State. In pursuance of this, a sum of Rs. 61 lakhs has been provided for provision of additional facilities in the taluk headquarter hospitals air conditioning of operation theatres in district hospitals, installation of generators in district headquarters hospitals and setting up of 50 mini health centres in addition to the existing 164 mini health centres and 224 mobile clinics. A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided for construction of staff quarters in villages for medical personnel. A sum of Rs. 24 lakhs has been earmarked for providing additional facilities to the medical college hospitals at Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Chengalpattu and Coimbatore.

49. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided for providing additional facilities to the drug manufacturing section in the King Institute, Madras. This year it has been proposed to give Triple Antigen Vaccine to 9.5 lakh children, BCG vaccine to 11 lakh children and polio vaccine to 4 lakh children. For the first-time in the State, it is proposed to provide Typhoid Inoculation to 7.5 lakh children. It is also proposed to provide Vitamin A drops for eye care for 20 lakh children. It is proposed

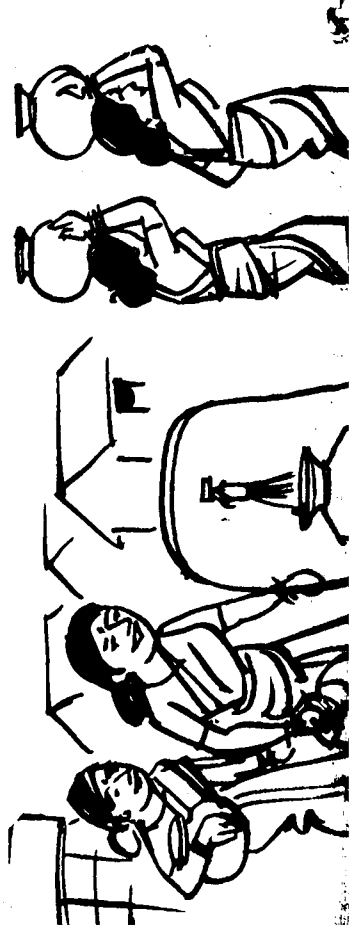
to implement a scheme of village service for junior doctors. Under this scheme, the doctors will work for six months in the primary health centres and then for another six months in the taluk hospitals.

50. This Government, which is having a special interest in the promotion of indigenous medicine, has programmed to start Siddha Wings in 15 hospitals in the State, during this year. Buildings will be constructed for the Siddha Wing in the district hospitals at Thanjavur and Periyar during the current year.

Water-Supply

51. Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board which is engaged in the task of providing drinking water facilities to all the habitations in the State, has divided them into six categories as follows:—

- (1) colonies which do not have water sources within a distance of 1 km.
- (2) colonies which have water sources within a distance of 1 km. but without a potable water source.
- (3) colonies which have good water sources within 1 km. but with insufficient supply.
- (4) colonies with water sources within 1 km. but not properly protected or privately owned.



this year, a sum of Rs. 6.83 crores to TWAD, which is implementing all these schemes, drawing assistance from Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Rural Housing Scheme

53. The rural housing scheme introduced by this Government is being implemented vigorously. Under this scheme loan assistance of Rs. 2,400 was extended through housing co-operatives for constructing houses costing Rs. 3,000 each. In view of the increase in the costs of building materials the ceiling on the cost of the house has been enhanced to Rs. 3,750. Correspondingly, the loan assistance has also been increased to Rs. 3,000. During the co-operative year 1978-79, 7,430 houses were built at a cost of Rs. 5.45 crores. During 1979-80 22,318 houses have been built, upto end of May 1980 at a cost of Rs. 15.56 crores. This scheme is being implemented with assistance from financial institutions. This programme will continue to be implemented with vigour in the current year. For this purpose, Government has made a provision of Rs. 2 crores as its contribution for Apex Co-operative Housing Society.

54. Under the Slum clearance programme 4,088 tenements were built in the Madras Metropolitan area during last year. The Government provided basic facilities in other slum areas at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs. A slum improvement programme benefiting 16,000 families at a cost of Rs. 153 lakhs was also implemented last year with assistance from the World Bank. Provision has been made in the current year to complete this World Bank assisted programme at a cost of Rs. 120 lakhs and

(5) colonies without water sources within the colony but having water sources within 1 km. distance.

(6) colonies with good water source within their precincts.

The task of providing water-supply to the habitations under the first two categories will get completed during the current year. This would have cost a sum of Rs. 25 crores benefiting about 20 lakhs of people. It is now proposed to take up work relating to the 6,500 habitations coming under category III. It is estimated by TWAD that this stage will cost Rs. 45 crores and will benefit 26 lakhs of people. The TWAD is maintaining 18,000 borewells throughout the State with the help of 17 mobile units consisting of 235 mechanics.

52. Last year, 32 Municipal water-supply schemes, 74 Town-Panchayat schemes and 9 panchayat schemes were under implementation by TWAD; in addition, 7 municipal water-supply schemes and 22 Town-Panchayat water-supply schemes were also approved. Out of these schemes under implementation, during the current year, it is expected that 32 schemes will get completed. The Siruvani water-supply scheme benefiting Coimbatore City and 15 adjacent town panchayats is expected to be completed during current year. Even before its full completion, Coimbatore City is being supplied with additional water. By this, it has become possible to stabilise the 7 million gallons of water-supply to Coimbatore City. The Government has planned to allot during

also take up similar improvement works directly by the State Government at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs. In connection with the World Tamil Conference at Madurai City, slum clearance work involving the construction of 1,008 tenements at a cost of Rs. 105 lakhs has been completed.

Madras City Development

55. The Madras Metropolitan Water-Supply and Sewerage Board has planned to undertake several new schemes in the current year. Work has commenced on construction of a third conduit from Red Hills to Madras City, extension of water-supply to areas, newly added to the City and improvements to the sewerage network. Work on the World Bank assisted schemes is being accelerated. The Board will be given assistance by the Government to the tune of Rs. 11.02 crores as grant and as loan in the current year for these programmes. The Government has drawn up a plan for improving streets coming under private layouts in Madras City and has set up a fund with an initial grant of Rs. 50 lakhs for this purpose. With the creation of this fund, the Madras Corporation has been enabled to undertake improvement works in these private streets, initially meeting the expenditure from this Fund. The Corporation will utilise the recoveries of development charges from the beneficiaries and by recycling the funds will undertake improvements in other private streets. The Budget estimate includes a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for the Madras Corporation to effect further improvements to the street lighting system in the City of Madras. I would like to take this opportunity to press the Central Government to take up

the Mass Rapid Transit System without any delay, which can only alleviate the growing transportation problems in the city.

Food for Work-Employment Guarantee Scheme

56. Government announced in the Governor's address in February 1979, a scheme of employment guarantee to the unemployed persons in rural areas. It was possible to utilise the rice allocated under food for work programme after the Government of India allowed the supply of rice under Food for Work Programme. The allocation under food for work programme is utilised for expanding the activities of Irrigation, Highways and Agriculture departments. It has been possible to take up construction of channels and road and soil conservation works. These departments utilised 4,940 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 offices and women welfare centres and also for maintaining office buildings, roads, irrigation sources and water-supply system. Of the 43,199 works taken up, 32,904 were completed. 23 lakh persons were employed generating employment for 142 lakh mandays and works worth Rs. 9.27 crores were implemented. A provision of Rs. 3.76 crores was made last year in addition to normal provisions for rural development, for the purpose of providing employment to those who came forward for work under Employment Guarantee scheme. Last year, 1,89,000 persons were given employment under Employment Guarantee Scheme. This scheme will be continued this year also. Various departments will take up works with the financial allocation made and the rice allocated to them under Food for Work Programme. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been set apart for Rural

Government will take suitable steps to create employment opportunities for them. The funds available for various schemes like Integrated Rural Development Scheme, Small Farmers Development Scheme and Scheme for Training of Rural Youth will be made use of for this purpose.

60. Government has decided to implement a scheme to prevent starvation deaths. Under this scheme poor people without any scope of sustenance, can approach the Gramasevak if and when they suffer due to starvation. A sum of Rs. 100 will be given as grant and their names will be registered under Employment Guarantee Scheme, old and destitute persons, qualified to receive the old age pension, will be assisted in obtaining the old age pension.

Welfare of Weaker Sections

61. This Government is undertaking programmes to benefit weaker sections of society, in need of special assistance. A Special Nutrition Project with assistance from the World Bank will be implemented from the current year. Under this programme, training relating to nutrition and public health will be imparted to one mother selected from each village. She will function as a part-time Community Nutrition worker. Totally about 9,000 such mothers will be functioning as nutrition workers. Further, there will be one full time female community worker for every 5,000 of population. Under this programme, infants in the age-group 6 months to 36 months will be given health care, preventive vaccination and wherever necessary special nutrition. Pregnant women in the lower income groups would be given special nutritional care from the seventh month of pregnancy till four months after delivery. Monthly medical check up will

Development department to take up works under Employment Guarantee scheme. Last year, 55,584 tonnes of rice were utilised under Food for Work Programme. This Government has requested the Government of India to make an initial allocation of 1 lakh tonnes of rice.

Training to Rural Youths

57. The Government introduced a scheme last year to impart short term artisan training to rural youth. Under this scheme, 5,600 persons have been trained last year in rural areas. The Central Government has also come forward to assist this scheme. By improving the availability of facilities in several training institutions, it is programmed to impart such training to 16,200 persons during the current year. This training will be imparted through the Khadij and Village Industries Board, the training centres under the control of the Directorate of Rural Development, the Industrial Training Institutes and the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation.

Rural Development Schemes

58. Last year, a comprehensive development programme, providing link roads, water-supply, school buildings and other basic needs in rural areas in an integrated manner, was inaugurated in 69 panchayat unions. During this year, it is programmed to extend it to cover 100 panchayat unions additionally. Various departments have programmed to implement the several connected works in an integrated manner. The Budget Estimates include a special provision of Rs. 10 crores for this scheme.

59. It is proposed to collect details of the destitute poor below the poverty line who are without any regular work.

be organised and necessary health care will be administered. The cost of these inputs will be not less than Rs. 150 per woman. This programme will be initially implemented on a pilot basis in Kottampatti Panchayat Union in Madurai district and will be extended in stages to the nutritionally backward district of Madurai, Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Pudukkottai and North Arcot districts in the next five years. It is important to mention that 44 per cent of rural population in the State are living in these districts. A provision of Rs. 2.13 crores has been made in the current year for this programme.

62. A programme to construct separate modern latrines in villages for women would be launched soon. This programme work will be started in the villages under Self-Sufficiency Scheme first and will be extended to other areas later.

63. I would like to mention here that the sanctions under pension schemes like Old Age Pension and Destitute Widow Pension has been stepped up considerably to cover larger number of deserving persons. The number of persons who received such pensions was 81,204 on 30th June 1977. It is significant to note that this number has increased to 1,13,970 by December 1979.

Agricultural Labourers' Pension

64. The rules of the Old Age Pension have been modified whenever it was found necessary, in order to extend the benefits of the scheme to those who required help. In April 1978 the minimum age limits for sanctioning pension to destitute widows was reduced from 45 to 40. Last July, orders were issued to sanction pension to blind persons, without any minimum age limit. Again last

year, the pension amount was raised to Rs. 25 from Rs. 20, which was the amount fixed at the commencement of the scheme. Provision of two sets of dresses annually under this scheme, was also introduced from Independence Day during last year. This scheme will be further enlarged to cover destitute and physically weak agricultural labourers who have reached 60 years of age.

Food for Poor

65. In order to implement the policy of supply of free foodgrains to the needy among the people below the poverty line, Government has decided to issue one kilogram of rice per week free of cost to Old Age Pensioners, Destitute Widow Pensioners, Physically Handicapped Pensioners, Blind Pensioners and Agricultural Labourer Pensioners. It will cost the Government about Rs. 1.25 crores per annum on the basis of present cost of rice and present strength of pensioners. It is significant to point out that with the implementation of this decision, these pensioners will be assisted by the Government in the form of food, clothing and cash doles.

Welfare of Harijans

66. Special care will be taken to ensure that the Harijans and the backward classes get their due share in the expenditure incurred under the various development schemes. In addition to this, to take up special schemes a provision of Rs. 21.23 crores was made in the Revenue and Capital accounts in the Revised Estimate for 1979-80 for the welfare of scheduled castes. This will be increased to Rs. 24.72 crores in the current year. Several new schemes are to be implemented in the current year for the welfare of scheduled castes. It is programmed to spend Rs. 75 lakhs in the current year on an integrated scheme for the provision of roads, schools, water-supply, roads leading to burial grounds and other

Steps have been taken to enable 30,000 Harijans to construct houses during the co-operative year 1980-81.

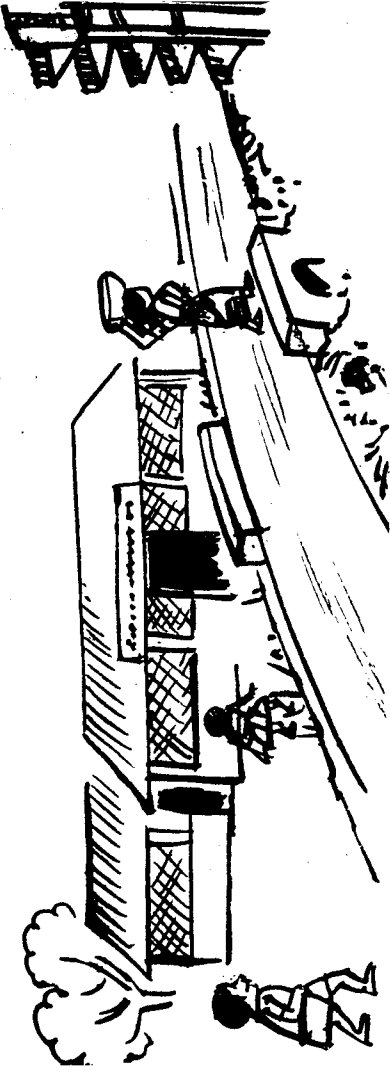
68. Fifteen new hostels for Harijan boys and girls will be opened this year. Rupees one crore has been provided in the Budget for share capital to Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing Development Corporation to provide necessary assistance to Harijans to set up various enterprises. This Corporation will thus be enabled to furnish the necessary margin money to the financial institutions and commercial banks on behalf of Scheduled castes and tribes who wish to set up businesses or other enterprises with loans from these institutions. This will enable to substantially boost the lending of financial institutions and banks for such self-employment schemes of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Plans are being formulated to take up various schemes and to get the due share for Tamil Nadu from the special allocation for Harijans recently announced by the Centre.

Welfare of Backward Classes

69. Members are aware that this Government increased the reservation to 50 per cent for backward classes in educational institutions and employment. In the coming year 34 backward classes hostels for girls and boys will be opened. It is also proposed to open two hostels for students from Denotified Tribes. A total provision of Rs. 761 lakhs has been made for this department in this year.

Memorial to Periyar and Anna

70. Members are aware that last year Periyar's Centenary was celebrated in every district with splendour. The Government has decided to set up a Science Museum named after Periyar who throughout



basic facilities in the Harijan habitations. A new programme at a cost of Rs. 1 crore for the provision of buildings, libraries and other facilities for the schools run by the Department of Harijan Welfare will be implemented in the current year. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates for the construction of hostels for Harijan students. These special programmes for the welfare of scheduled castes will be implemented particularly in the Panchayat unions where the self-sufficiency scheme is to be implemented.

Harijan Housing

67. Under the Rural Housing Scheme, Government gives interest subsidy on loans taken by Harijans, in addition to extending a grant of Rs. 600 for Harijans falling under low income groups. This scheme which is implemented with assistance from Institutions like L.I.C. enables the Harijans to construct houses at suitable places of their choice in large numbers. 3,003 houses were built by Harijans during the co-operative year 1978-79 under this scheme, which was introduced only in the latter half of that year. During 1979-80, 16,000 houses have been built by Harijans. It is proposed to increase the grant from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 and by this it is expected that larger number of Harijans will be covered under this scheme.

his life was exhorting everyone to think and act on a rational basis. The Government has also decided to construct a Periyar Memorial Hall. This hall will have facilities for simultaneous translations, fit enough for convening international conferences. The Government has also purchased Arignar Anna's house in Kancheepuram and has decided to maintain it as a memorial to him.

Development of Arts

71. A provision of Rs. 16.5 lakhs has been made for expanding the National Art Gallery in Madras. The surroundings of Valluvar Kottam will be beautified and improved. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made to enable the Institute of Film Technology to procure necessary additional equipment. Provision has also been made for setting up a colour film processing laboratory at a cost of Rs. 12.65 lakhs. Government will be providing assistance to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation to enable it to extend additional funds for setting up theatres.

Welfare of Government Servants

The Government continues to pay special attention towards the welfare of its employees. Following the decision taken last year, arrangements have been made to sanction house building advances for Government servants at district headquarters instead of Madras City. This has resulted in easier clearance of loans in all districts including Madras City. The outlay on house building advances has been stepped up from Rs. 207 lakhs last year

to Rs. 332 lakhs in the current year. The outlay on provision of housing facilities for Policemen has been stepped up by Rs. 1 crore from Rs. 125 lakhs last year to Rs. 225 lakhs in the current year. A provision of Rs. 250 lakhs has been made for construction of residential quarters for other Government employees.

Annual Plan

73. The Budget Estimate, 1979-80 provided for a Plan outlay of Rs. 342.88 crores. In the Revised Estimate 1979-80, the annual plan outlay was estimated at Rs. 347.41 crores. Against this the Budget Estimates 1980-81 envisage a Plan outlay of Rs. 436.37 crores. In the current year also the power sector gets the major share in the Annual Plan. The Annual Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 155.76 crores on Power, Rs. 32.74 crores on Irrigation, Rs. 78.25 crores for Agriculture and allied sectors, Rs. 23.22 crores for Industries, Rs. 37.84 crores for Road and Road Transport, Rs. 20.73 crores for Education, Rs. 12.28 crores for Health, Rs. 33.36 crores for Water-Supply and Drainage, Rs. 23.68 crores for Housing and Urban Development and Rs. 18.51 crores for other miscellaneous sectors.

Government Offices

74. Under the programme of opening of administrative offices it is programmed to open 15 new Sub-Registrars' offices and sub-treasuries in 4 places. Considering the growth in population and the development of new housing colonies it is planned to open 10 new Police stations. The Budget Estimates also provide for the establishment of 11 new courts in order to ensure speedier disposal of cases. I am sure that the members of this

House will welcome these programmes which are intended to serve the public, even though such an expenditure will be outside the Plan.

Changes in Taxes

75. A long standing plea of the trading community, is that the multi-point tax levied on the sale of many commodities, should be converted into single point tax. Taking note of this suggestion Government have decided to convert the 4 per cent multi-point sales tax presently levied on locks, combs, stationery articles, pens, ballpoint pens and refills, plastic articles, galvanised iron buckets, asafoetida, camphor, candle, notebooks into single-point tax. Since these articles undergo atleast one sale before they are finally sold to consumers, the rate of single point sales tax has been fixed at 8 per cent. This will come into effect from tomorrow.

76. In order to reduce the burden of traders in maintenance of accounts, items of low revenue yield will be completely exempted from sales tax. Lemon grass oil and laurel oil manufactured by cottage industry, hurricane lamps and non-pressure kerosene stoves which are used by the common man are items that will be exempted from sales tax from tomorrow.

77. The tax on sales of bicycles outside the State was reduced from 4 per cent to 1 per cent in order to reduce the difficulties in the sale of cycles manufactured in the State to other States. It is now proposed to reduce also the tax on sales on component parts of cycles, outside the State from the present 4 per cent to 1 per cent, with effect from tomorrow.

78. Government has decided to reduce local sales tax on cycles and component parts of cycles from 6 per cent to 3 per cent. This reduction will take effect from tomorrow. I am confident these tax reduction measures which would benefit the poor and traders will be welcomed by all. It is estimated that on account of these decisions, the annual loss of revenue would be around Rs. 1.6 crores.

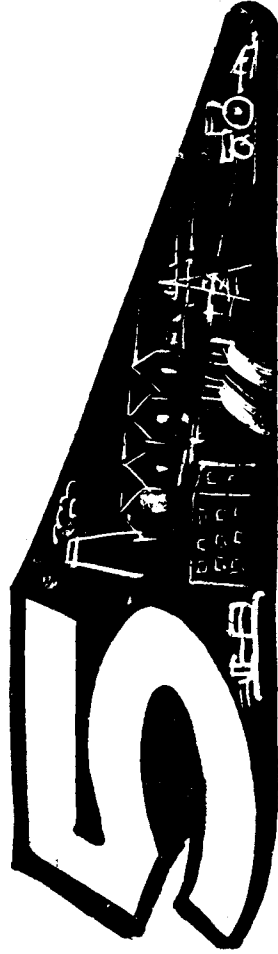
79. Government has decided to constitute a "Traders' Welfare Committee" to examine and recommend measures for the welfare of the Trading Community.

Budget Estimates

80. The Budget Estimates for 1979-80 envisaged revenue receipts of Rs. 849.83 crores and revenue expenditure of Rs. 849.25 crores with a revenue surplus of Rs. 58 lakhs. In the Revised Estimates, the revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 924.06 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 884.44 crores. The increased realisation of sales tax consequent on the general increase in prices, the payment of increased surcharge on Motor Vehicles Tax by Transport Corporations, better receipts under Entertainment Tax and Stamps have been chiefly responsible for the improved revenue receipts. The increase in revenue expenditure is mainly on account of natural calamities. The Budget Estimates, 1979-80 provided for an outlay of Rs. 72.25 crores on the Capital Account and Rs. 79.94 crores on Loan account. The Revised Estimates, 1979-80 provide for an outlay of Rs. 70.06 crores on the Capital Account and Rs. 120.82 crores net on the Loan account. In spite of the fact that the recovery position of loans of various co-operatives has deteriorated, the Government has extended special assistance to various co-operative institutions to the tune of Rs. 43.5 crores in the Revised

Estimates, 1979-80 to enable them to extend fresh loans to those farmers who have paid their dues promptly and to implement the concessions announced by Government. The overall effect of the transactions in all the accounts in the Budget Estimates, 1979-80 was estimated to be a deficit of Rs. 4.25 crores. In the Revised Estimates 1979-80 it is anticipated that the overall effect on all accounts would be a deficit of Rs. 59 lakhs leaving a closing cash balance of Rs. 2.34 crores.

81. In the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 it is estimated that the revenue receipts will be Rs. 982.66 crores the revenue expenditure will be Rs. 967.27 crores leaving a net surplus of Rs. 15.39 crores. The Budget Estimates 1980-81 shows a lower surplus on the Revenue account when compared to the Revised Estimates, 1979-80 on account of the higher provision of Rs. 10 crores made for the Employment Guarantee Scheme and provision of Rs. 10 crores for self-sufficiency Scheme, and provisions for several new schemes. The outlay in the Capital account has been increased to Rs. 94.21 crores in the Budget Estimates 1980-81. Provision for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste students, provision for construction of school buildings, provision for the buildings to be constructed under the World Bank assisted Nutrition project, additional share capital assistance to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, increased outlay on several irrigation projects, account for the increased outlay in the Capital Account. The net outlay on the Loan account is estimated to be Rs. 76.33 crores. Taking all accounts together the Budget Estimates 1980-81 are estimated to result in a net surplus of Rs. 33 lakhs leaving a closing cash balance of Rs. 201 lakhs.



Five-Year Plan

82. The Central Government has planned to draw up a new Five-Year Plan commencing from 1980-81. Following this, the State Government is engaged in drawing up the new Five-Year Plan for the State. In this context I would like to point out that the Central assistance to Tamil Nadu continues to remain at a very low level.

83. The share of Tamil Nadu in Central assistance to States for plan assistance has been going down over the successive Five-Year Plan which can be gauged from the table below :—

	Share of Tamil Nadu in the Central assistance extended to all States. (Percentage)
First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) ..	10.8
Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61) ..	9.0
Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66) ..	7.4
Annual Plans (1966-69) ..	6.8
Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74) ..	5.5
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) ..	4.1

aspects and thereby contribute to the power and glory of India.

86. I am confident that the comments of the Members and their suggestions for new schemes and their advice on various aspects would be of great assistance to this Government in discharging its duties efficiently and effectively. In this I seek the assistance of everyone of you.

Anna once remarked “What is the test of a good Government? Like light to a lamp, like abundant yield to a farmland, the prosperity and peace of the people of the

The table below reveals the declining trend of per capita Plan outlay of Tamil Nadu consequent on the reduced level of Central assistance.

Per capita Plan Outlay

	Tamil Nadu.	All-India.	Rank of Tamil Nadu among the States (22).
	RS.	RS.	
Fourth Five-Year Plan Outlay (1969-74)	114	133	17
Fifth Five-Year Plan Outlay (1974-78)	272	345	19

84. I wish to take this opportunity to request the Central Government to take steps to alter this situation by increasing the Central assistance to the State substantially so as to enable the State to draw an appropriate new Five-Year Plan with a per capita outlay, at least reaching the All-India average outlay.

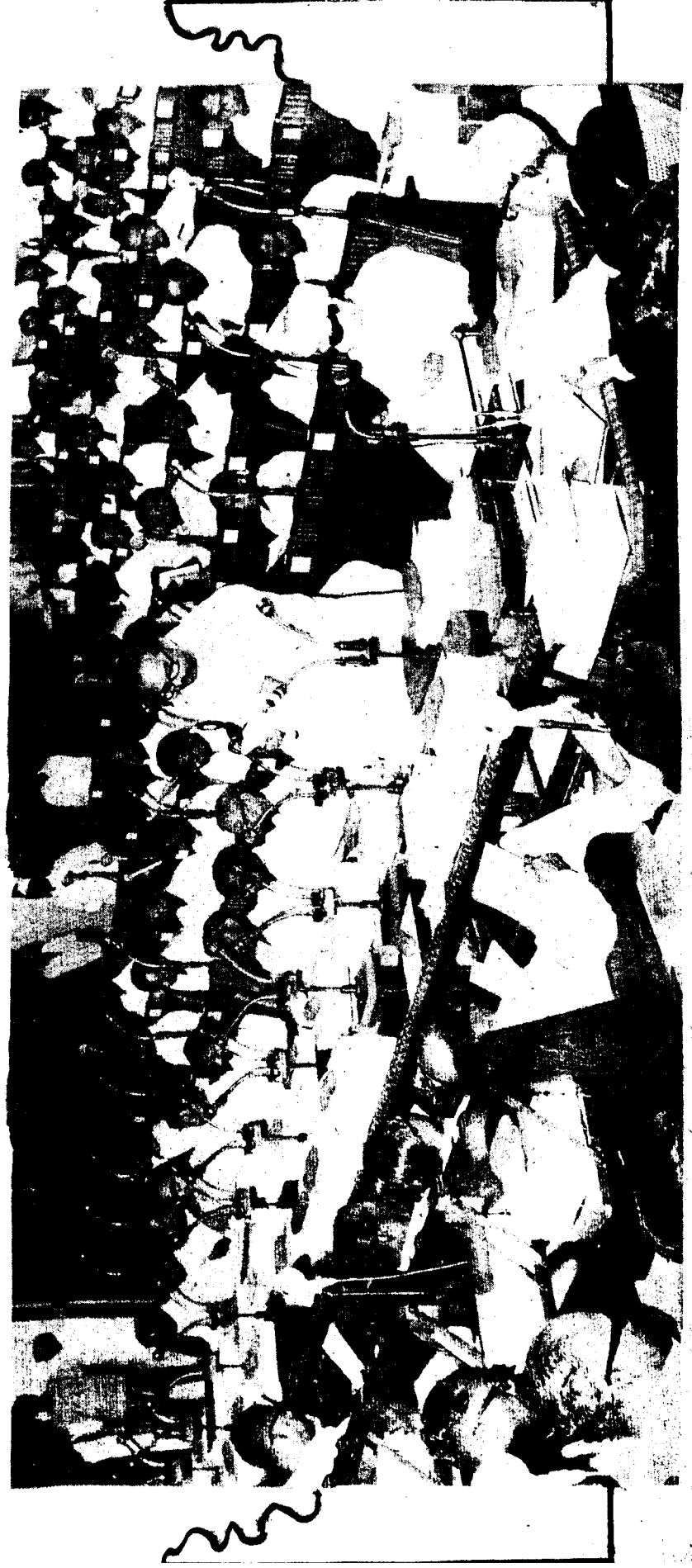
Sir,

85. I have placed before the House a clear picture of the financial position of the State. Our aim is that equality, socialism and democracy should prevail in all spheres; the people of Tamil Nadu should progress and prosper; Tamil Nadu should be strengthened and enriched in all

country are the real test of a good Government.” Inspired by this ideal of bringing peace and prosperity to the people of Tamil Nadu, this Government has endeavoured to draw up and implement various schemes for their welfare.

87. I wish to extend my sincere thanks to Thiru K. Venkatesan and his colleagues for having assisted me in preparing this Budget in the short time available to us.

88. I request that this House may approve the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1980-81.



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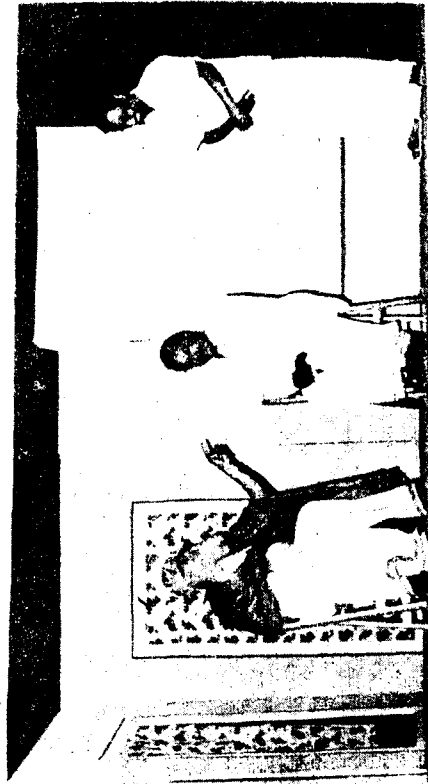
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ADVT

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations :

As a follow-up programme of Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations, Sound and Light programmes explaining his life and message were conducted in Madras and Tiruchirappalli. It is proposed to conduct



The Information and Public Relations Department functions as the liaison organisation between the Government and the Public. It is the channel through which the policies of the Government and their activities and achievements are made known to the public utilising all media of mass communication such as Press, Film, Exhibitions, traditional media like dramas and song programmes and printed material. The grievances and the needs of the public are communicated by this department to the Government and the concerned administrative departments.

The advertisements of all departments, undertakings and other institutions under the control of the State Government are centralised and released to the Press through this department. Further, the Information and Public Relations department prepares and releases its own advertisements to educate the public about the policies and programmes of the Government.

Functions :

With a view to educate the Public about historical events and the great sacrifices made for the people by National Leaders, functions are organised by this department on their birthdays and commemoration days. After the year 1978 and during 1979-80, birthdays of Thiruvalluvar, Bharathiyar, Bharathidasan, Quide-E-Millat, Kamaraj, V.O.C Chidambaram, Perarignar Anna, Thanthai Periyar, Annal Gandhiji Dr. Ambedkar, Muthuramalinga Thevar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajaji and Netaji were celebrated. Republic Day, Independence Day and U.N. Day were also celebrated.

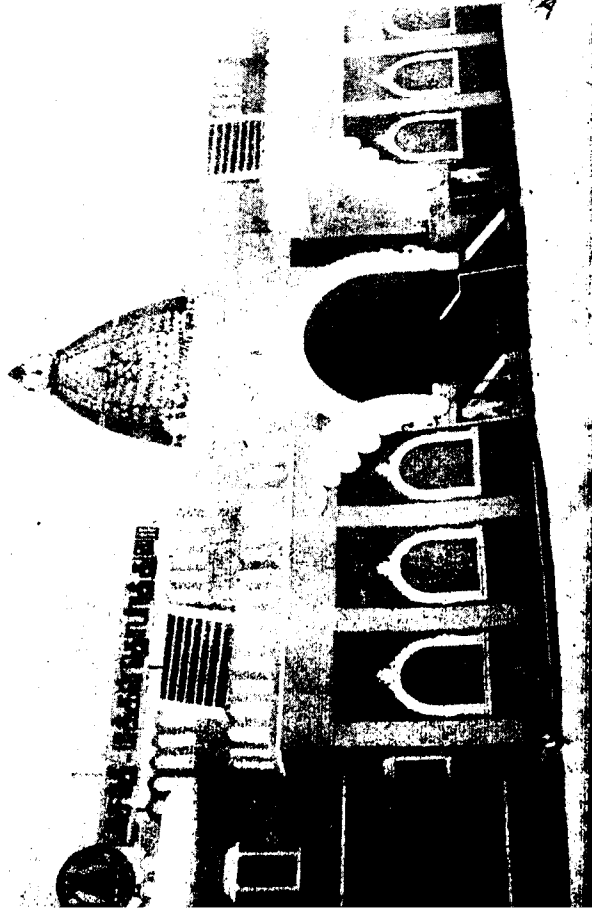
the programme in Thanjavur, Madurai and Erode during the coming months. 'Periyar Paratchi Mozhiyal', a book containing the sayings of Periyar' was published at a subsidised price. The Expert Committee of Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations Committee is preparing two books namely 'Biography of Periyar' and 'Pictorial Biography of Periyar for Children'. After completion of the book 'Biography of Periyar', Government will examine the scheme to publish this book in other languages. Steps are being taken to erect a statue of Periyar at Vaikom in Kerala State in memory of his satyagraha to fight against untouchability at Vaikom in the year 1922.

Government are also taking steps to construct a Big Conference Hall at a cost of Rs. 94 lakhs and a Scientific Museum at Madras. Action is also being taken to install inscription stone slabs in the Prisons where Periyar suffered imprisonment and to erect pillars in all districts with golden sayings of Periyar.

Exhibitions:

This department organises exhibitions within the State and also participates in exhibitions organised in other states and portrays the activities and achievements of the Govt. Policy matters in regard to conduct of exhibitions within Tamil Nadu and the Government's participation in them are dealt with in this department. The Government have decided that public places owned by Government and local bodies should not be leased out to private individuals and organisations for holding exhibitions. However, certain organisations like local bodies and recognised industrial, commercial and educational institutions have been permitted to organise exhibitions in public places with the prior permission of the Government.

This department organised the first exhibition at Salem in 1978 and this is being continued for the third year now. Commencing from 1979, exhibition was conducted for the second time at Coimbatore, in March-May during this year and for the first time at Madurai during April-June this year. It is proposed to hold Government exhibition at Tiruchirappalli



Thiruvallikeni, Madras where Mahakavi Bharatuniar lived, is also under the consideration of the Government.

Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras and Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore :

The Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras and Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore are run by this department. Besides according permission for conduct of functions, film shows are also conducted in Anna Kalai Arangam Vellore.

The air-conditioned Kalaivanar Arangam is allotted for Government functions, private functions and for cultural programmes. When there are no functions, film shows at the rate of one show per day are permitted subject to certain conditions. In recent years, due to the above scheme, the income for the Arangam has been increased. Rent is collected from private organisations at the appropriate rates. But concessional rates are allowed for Government departments.

The Rajaji Hall, Gandhi Illam and Seerani Arangam are under the administrative control of this department.

Tamil Arasu :

The Tamil Arasu Journal (Tamil and English) is a Publication of this department. This journal was started in July 1970 in Tamil as fortnightly and in English as monthly. The journal projects the news and views of the Government with special emphasis on integrated plans and schemes. The average circulation of the Tamil fortnightly is 45,000 and that of the English monthly is 3,000. These are printed in the Tamil Arasu Press which is under the control of this department. The journals 'Thittam', a publication of the Government of India and other departmental journals 'Thirukoil' (Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments department) 'Uzhaippavar Ulagam' (Labour department) 'Min Kudumbam' (Tamil Nadu Electricity Board), 'Tamil Kalvi' (Education department) are also printed here. From January 1980, the printing of the journals of High Court of Judicature "Theerpu Thirattu" and "Kutravazhakku Theerpu Thirattu" are undertaken by the press. In addition, invitations, posters, pamphlets, folders, application forms, etc. of this Government are printed in this press.

during this year. Besides being beneficial to thousands of people, the exhibitions conducted by the Government are appreciated by them.

Information Centres :

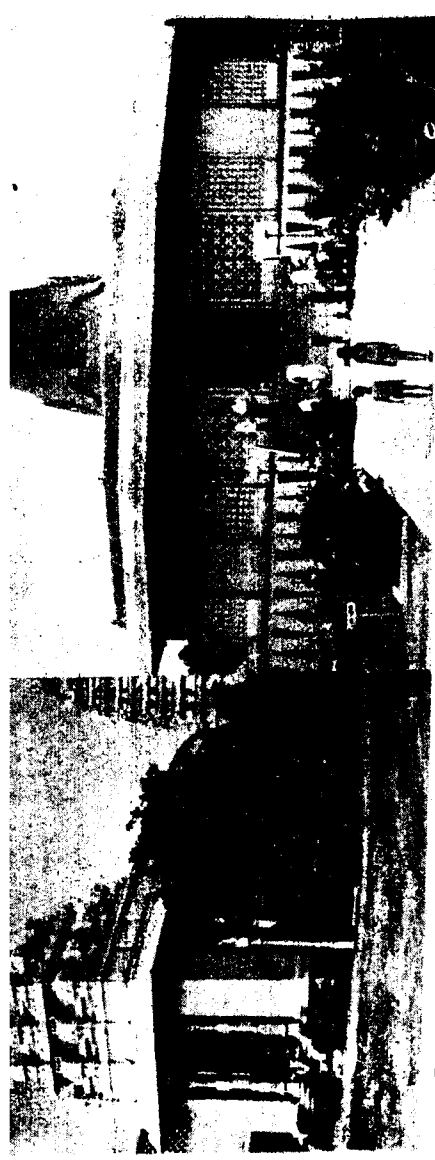
The Information Centres at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur serve the public by providing them information on all general topics and on the policies and achievements of Government. Reading Rooms also function at these centres.

Memorials :

Valluvar Kottam at Madras is under the control of this department. Till now, memorials were under the control of different departments. Anna Square at Marina, Kamaraj Memorial House at T. Nagar, Kamaraj Memorial and Rajaji Memorial at Guindy in Madras, Kamaraj Memorial House in Virudhunagar, Gandhi Manapam in Kanniyakumari, Rajaji Memorial House in Thorappalli and Periyar-Anna Memorial in Erode which were hitherto under the control of Public Works Department and Bharathiyar Memorial in Ettayapuram which was under the control of the Education Department have all been brought under the control of this department. The Government have decided to develop the area surrounding Valluvar Kottam, Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.42 lakhs. Under this scheme, a shopping complex and dormitories and forming of amusement parks in the front and rear sides of the Kottam find a place.

Proposal to install a world famous Thiruvalluvar Statue at the minor rock adjacent to Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanniyakumari sea side at an estimated cost of Rs. 90 lakhs is under consideration of the Government.

It has been decided to acquire the house at Kancheepuram, where Arignar Anna lived, to preserve it as a memorial. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been sanctioned towards the purchase of this house. This house will be taken over by the Government soon. Acquiring of the house at



Subsidy to Feature Films :

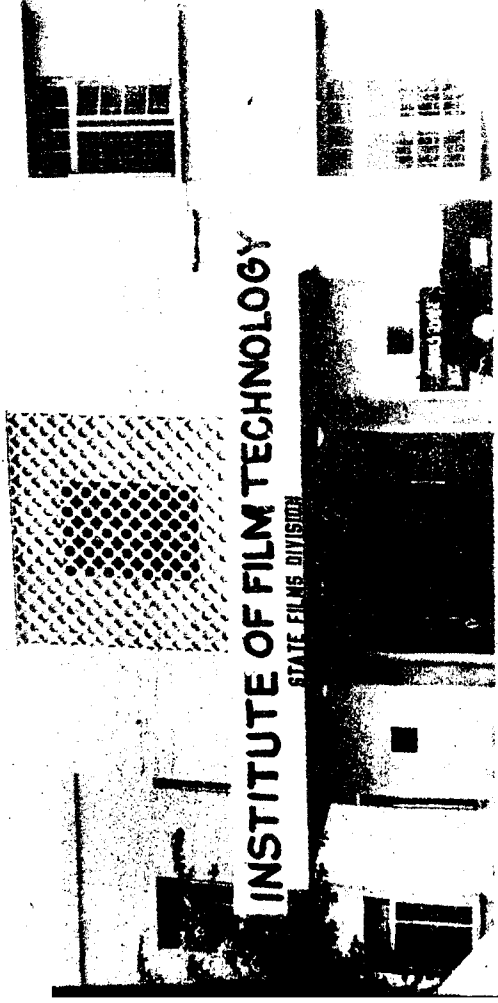
The high cost of production and the decline in the quality of films produced are among the problems faced by the film industry in this State. To encourage production of quality Tamil Films based on nationally desirable themes and welfare of the people, the Government are offering financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh each to five films every year. A committee to be constituted for the purpose advises the Government in the selection of films.

Awards to best Films and Artists :

In order to encourage production of Tamil films of aesthetic and technical excellence, a scheme of annual State Awards has again been introduced from the financial year 1978-79. By this scheme, best among the feature films, documentaries and children's films, artists, technicians etc., are being chosen and presented cash awards and prizes. The selection is made by a Committee to be constituted for this purpose.

The question of setting up a State owned Film Finance Corporation to help the needy and talented film producers with financial assistance is under consideration of the Government. The aim of this corporation is to assist the producers to make films of good standard in Tamil.

Hitherto, permission to private film producers for shooting of films in Government buildings, public places, etc., was granted by different departments having control over such places. From July 1978, this proce-



ture has been changed to facilitate grant of permission by one single department and the Director of Information and Public Relations had been empowered to grant this permission. This has helped the film industry in a big way as permission is given almost on the spot.

Institute of Film Technology :

The Institute of Film Technology was started in 1948 and has expanded considerably since then. Its objects are to impart training in all branches of film production and allied subjects, to award diplomas to successful candidates, to educate the public to appreciate the great potentialities of the medium of film for entertainment and education and to maintain a research centre for films. An advisory committee consisting of officials and non-officials associated with the film industry offers advice to the Institute. The Institute offers courses in Cinematography, Sound Recording, Film Processing, Direction and Screen Play writing, Editing and

main object of the Corporation is to render financial assistance for the construction of semi-permanent theatres in Tamil Nadu, for their conversion into permanent theatres, for construction of new permanent theatres, touring and open air cinemas, for purchase of equipment, etc., necessary for such theatres. The financial resources of the Corporation consist of paid-up capital of Rs. 35.00 lakhs fully subscribed for by the Government of Tamil Nadu and finance facilities from the Indian Overseas Bank for Rs. 50 lakhs besides Government's long term loan of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

As on date, there are 74 valid sanctions. Of these, 68 loanes have completed construction of the theatres and are exhibiting films. The maximum amount payable is Rs. 1.20 lakhs per theatre. The Corporation has so far sanctioned a loan of Rs. 84.83 lakhs of which Rs. 83.60 lakhs have been disbursed.

The Corporation has succeeded in encouraging the construction of theatres in rural areas.

Administration of Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulations) Act, 1955 and Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulations) Rules, 1957 :

The Government have taken up necessary action to give resurgence and to develop the Tamil Film Industry, which was in a sick condition two years ago, due to the stiff competition from English, Hindi, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada films. As a result of this the Tamil film world has gained new life and lustre. With a view to make available adequate number of good theatres for exhibition of Tamil films the Government have amended the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulations Rules) recently, to make it compulsory for the cinema theatres, which do not screen Tamil films, to screen Tamil films for a period of not less than 12 weeks in a year.

To solve the problem of inadequate availability of the cinema theatres and to cope with the number of the Tamil films released now-a-days, the district Collectors and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, have been instructed to take quick action to avoid the difficulties faced

Ac ing. It is proposed to introduce television courses in the Institute of Film Technology from the current academic year and necessary arrangements are being made for the installation of T.V. equipments.

The Institute is to be equipped with sophisticated equipments for imparting the latest technique to the students. Recently, an arriflex cine camera has been acquired for the Institute and it is proposed to purchase 2 Nos. Moviola equipments and colour processing unit during the current year.

The shooting floors and the equipments in the Institute of Film Technology are also offered on hire to private producers interested in shooting films. In addition to getting some revenue, this gives opportunities to the students to observe and work with reputed technicians in the industry. Various steps to improve the facilities offered to producers have been taken so that the shooting floors are fully utilised by private producers.

Tamil Nadu Films Division

The Tamil Nadu Films Division produces news bulletins covering important programmes in the State, depicting developmental activities of the Government and the functions involving people's participation and releases them through the Films Division of the Government of India. In addition, documentary films are also produced for the Government departments highlighting their activities to educate the people. These films (35 mm.) are released through the Films Division of the Government of India. Copies of 16 mm. are supplied to the units of the Information and Public Relations Department in the districts for screening in the rural areas to educate the masses. Copies are also being supplied to the State Information Centre for screening in Slum and labour colonies in Madras City.

Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation, Madras :

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation which was incorporated in 1972 is a wholly Government owned private limited company. The

by those who apply for the construction of low cost open air cinemas, touring cinemas and semi-permanent cinemas. The concerned Government departments have also been instructed to avoid the delays and inconveniences and to take a practical view in the issue of structural soundness certificates and electrical certificates to cinema theatres.

With a view to encourage the development of theatres, the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulations) Rules 1957, are amended to suit the practical needs of the time and keeping in mind the conveniences of the cinema going public, the theatres are checked periodically and warned against any failure to provide all facilities prescribed in the rules and to keep the theatres neat and in good sanitary conditions. To prevent the concentration of theatres in cities like Madras, the Government are considering a proposal to permit mini-cinemas with all facilities in extension areas where the people can have cinemas near their residences.

During the last year, this Government have also addressed the Government of India pointing out the lack of adequate knowledge and experience in the film field, of the members of the Advisory panel of the Regional Central Board of Film Censors at Madras and have requested them to reconstitute the advisory panel of the Board at Madras in consultation with this Government. In view of the above reason, the system of consulting Tamil Nadu Government by the Central Government has been brought into force. The Government of India have also been apprised of this Government's views against allowing obscene and uncultured scenes in Tamil films.

A proposal to prevent display of obscene film posters in Madras City and other towns and also a proposal for the censorship of film publicity materials are under consideration of the Government.

R. M. Veerappan,
Minister for Information and Religious Endowments.



The 78th birthday of late Thiru Kamaraj was celebrated on July 15, 1980 at Kalaivanar Arangam by the Government of Tamilnadu in a befitting manner. In the forenoon session of the function a seminar on Kamaraj was held, in which a number of distinguished speakers closely associated with Kamaraj took part.

The gathering was welcomed by Thiru M. S. Gopal, Director of Information and Public Relations. In his welcome speech the Director said: "The Government of Tamil Nadu is celebrating today the 78th birthday of Kamaraj. A distinguished son of Tamilnadu, Thiru Kamaraj started life as a humble party worker and emerged as a premier national leader, through dint of hard work in the pursuit of a lofty ideal.

His birthday is celebrated not only to remember the great leader that he was, but to recall the meritorious services he has rendered for the country and take a pledge to implement his ideals.

Thiru Ma. Po. Sivagnanam, Chairman of the Council in his inaugural speech said: The Government of Tamil Nadu is celebrating today the birthday of a great patriot and a noble son of India. We have gathered here to pay homage to the great leader and follow his ideals.

During the freedom struggle, we had leaders of great calibre, the like of whom we may not see again for the simple reason there is no prospect of our country becoming a vassal state again.

When Gandhiji waged a non-violent struggle against imperialism it was intended not only to win freedom for India but to earn that status for other enslaved countries. His mission was not confined to any limited boundaries but encompassed the entire world.

Kamaraj was foremost among the leaders from Tamil Nadu who took part in the freedom struggle. Entering politics as an ordinary party worker, he gradually rose to become a national leader. He is a true patriot who regarded himself as just one among the 30 crores of Indians striving for freedom. When he took up the reins of administration of the State, he proved himself an able administrator. He had an abiding faith in the unity of the country and all his life was devoted to uphold that objective.

Thiru N. D. Sundaravadivelu in his speech said: "Kamaraj was of the view that one's motherland was greater than one's mother. Very few people know that Kamaraj also had an active role on the Vaikom Satyagraha. Kamaraj introduced the scheme of free education to all irrespective of caste or creed. It was he who took steps to improve the lot of the teachers. To him goes the credit of extending the pension scheme to teachers, and Madras is the first state to do so in the whole country. He was bent upon providing education to all and the number of primary schools in the State increased enormously during his tenure as Chief Minister. Other participants included Tvl. A. P. Janardhanam, M. P., T.K. Srinivasan, V. Munusamy, Akilan, N. Pandurangan, P. Chidambaram and Tmt. Rajeswari Natarajan.

In the evening a public meeting was held at the Kalaivanar Arangam under the president-ship of Thiru K. Rajaram, Speaker of the Assembly, in which leaders belonging to different political parties participated. Thiru - valargal G. Karuppiiah Mooppanar, M.P., P. Ramachandran, former Union Minister for Energy, N. Sankariah, M.L.A., S. Alagar-samy, M. L. A., Kumari Anandan, M. L. A., P. Nedumaran, M. L. A., G. Murthy, M.L.A., A. R. Perumal, Tiruvarur T. Thankarasu, Valampuri

John, Chengam Jaffar and Tmt. Anandanayaki spoke on the occasion.

In his presidential address, Thiru Rajaram Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly said:

The life of Kamaraj is not the life of an individual. It is an epoch. When Kamaraj relinquished the post of Chief Ministership of Tamilnadu to take up the post of the President of the AICC, many leaders welcomed the idea. But Thanthai Periyar opposed it on the ground that if he left for Delhi, the progress of Tamil Nadu would be hampered. Kamaraj was a selfless leader who had only the country's welfare at heart. The name of such a great leader can never be forgotten or erased.

Navalar Nedunchezhyyan, Honourable Minister for Finance in his speech said:

Kamaraj had realised the value of education. Therefore, he made all efforts to provide education for all. He was clear in his mind that law was for the people and not vice versa. While encomiums are paid to all leaders, very few earn the merit of being idolized by all. Kamaraj belongs to this rare category. He is one of the few leaders who was loved and adored by the people.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in his valedictory address said:

"Kamaraj took over as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu when school education was being oriented towards traditional jobs and was causing serious problems in the education systems. After becoming Chief Minister of the State he ensured that the scheme was withdrawn by the very same Education Minister who had sponsored it

earlier. That showed his skill as a political strategist.

Once when we approached him to explain the repercussions of a particular bill that sought to restrain enactment of dramas he not only told us that he would do the needful in the matter but also advised us to ensure that the messages we conveyed in our dramas did not injure the feelings of others.

In the sub-continent in which the north seemed to reckon as a powerful force, Kamaraj held sway in the south with his capacity for organisation and held his own in the Congress hierarchy. He never bowed before others, and expected that sense of self-respect in others too.

He never gave up his ideals or his individuality. If this sense of

independence is kept up only then the country's self respect will be protected.

While we celebrate his birthday and recall his disciplined life, we should also try to emulate it.

The function concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by the Director of Information and Public Relations.

KAMARAJ- A MAN OF THE MASSES

From an ordinary worker in the Congress Party to emerge on top of that organisation is a steep climb and would elate the ego of any politician. But not so to Kamaraj, who took everything and everybody in his stride, least flattered by the encomiums he earned or flustered by the problems he faced.

Coming from an ordinary family without political background, he entered politics as a volunteer in the Congress party inspired by the urge to see his country freed from the British rule in his lifetime. His tremendous capacity for organisation and shrewd understanding of men and matters led him to the eminent positions he came to occupy in the latter part of his life.

The ordinary worker in the party came to be recognized for what he was worth when he was chosen as the General Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, from which platform he climbed by dint of hard and sincere work to the Presidentship of the party itself. Kamaraj became the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu in 1954. Under his stewardship the State not only maintained its reputation of being a well administered state but became a pioneer state in the matter of evolving many a social welfare scheme. It was during his term of office as Chief Minister that Tamilnadu, which was normally deficit in food production, was able to emerge as a surplus state. The state was also put firmly on the industrial map of the country, especially in the matter of small industries. In 1964 he was called upon by no less a person than Thiru Jawaharlal Nehru, then Prime Minister of India to assume the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress, and he accepted it without the least demur. For Kamaraj it was a smooth transition—from Government administration to party administration, both done efficiently.



The important feature of Kamaraj's political career is that he did credit to whatever positions he occupied whether low or high as it might have appealed to others. As a worker taking instructions, and carrying them out; as Secretary of the Tamilnadu Congress Committee, executing the mandate issued by the High Command; as President of the Committee organising the affairs of the party in the State, and eventually as the ultimate chief of the Indian National Congress framing the party's policy outlines, he discharged his responsibilities with an earnestness and thoroughness that are worthy of esteem and emulation if possible.

No less creditable was the imprint that he left as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. His native intelligence and robust common sense helped him achieve all this without any sort of fuss or flamboyance.

He was never at a loss to arrive at decisions on complicated issues guided as he was by the criterion as to whether a particular step or measure was in the best interests of the common man.

Kamaraj established a reputation for personal integrity and could take credit for a largely corruption-free administration.

As President of the Congress, Kamaraj introduced a sense of intense social awareness in the party's political philosophy. Being a man of the masses, he found no difficulty in locating the basic needs of the people and with that conviction he could easily draw up the economic policies to be pursued by the Government.

Kamaraj's strength lay in action. A man of few words, he belonged to the soil that bred him and as such he could without any briefing whatsoever locate the strains and stresses confronting the common man.

His personal integrity put him completely at ease in meeting whatever challenges that came his way. With his native pragmatism he was able to conquer the problems that confronted him. His close identification with the masses led him to think always of them and their problems. This consistent involvement with the common man enabled him to arrive at immediate solutions to the varied problems afflicting the people.

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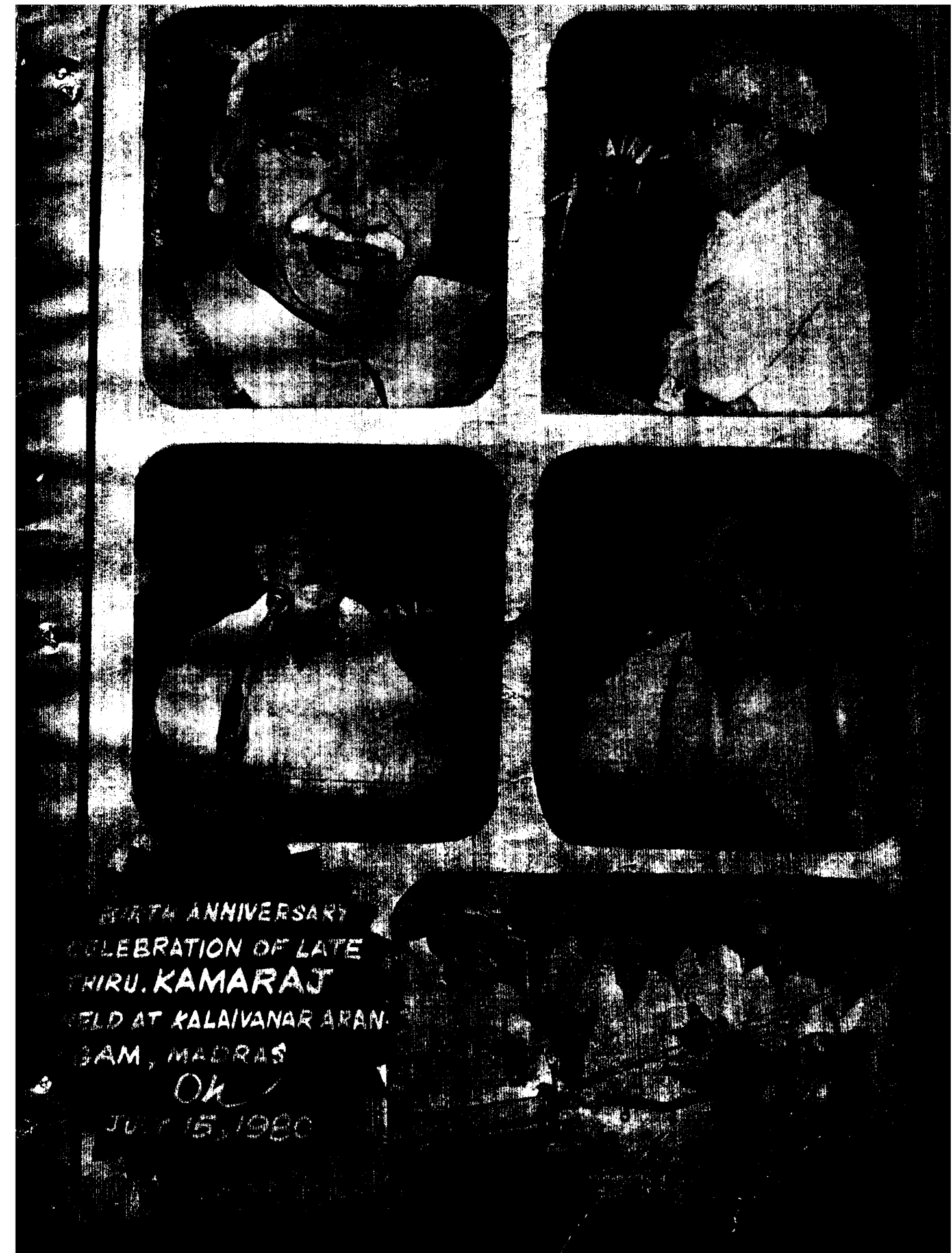
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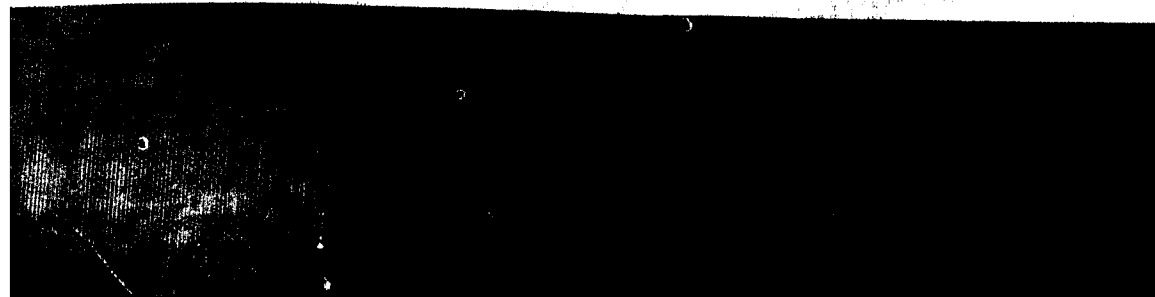
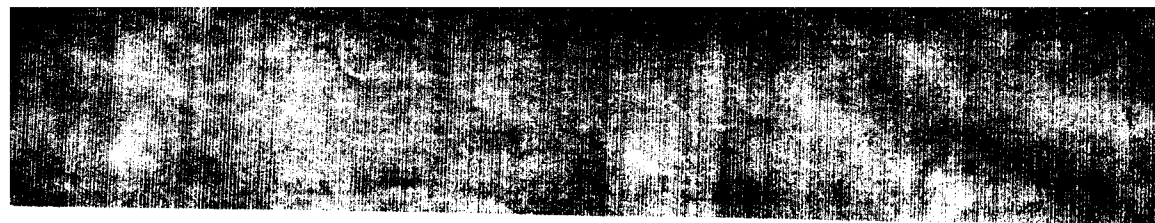
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Advertisement.



104TH ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION OF LATE
THIRU. KAMARAJ
HELD AT KALAIVANAR ARAN-
GAM, MADRAS

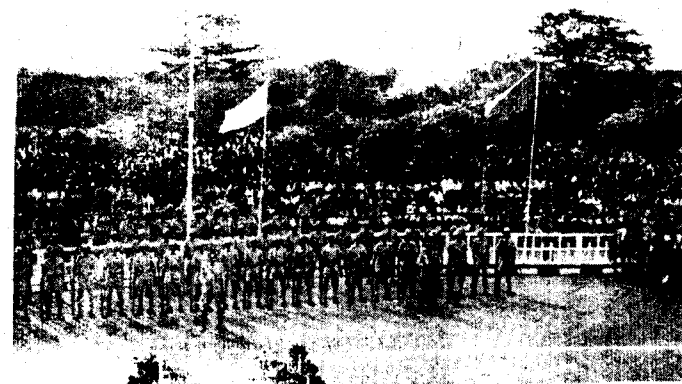
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JULY 15, 1980



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,



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, Udhaigamandalam, 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

Plan. 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.—

Serial number and name of the scheme	Total Outlay	1980
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
1 Formation of Ring-road	66.50	5.00
2 Transport Terminal	15.42	5.00
3 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.

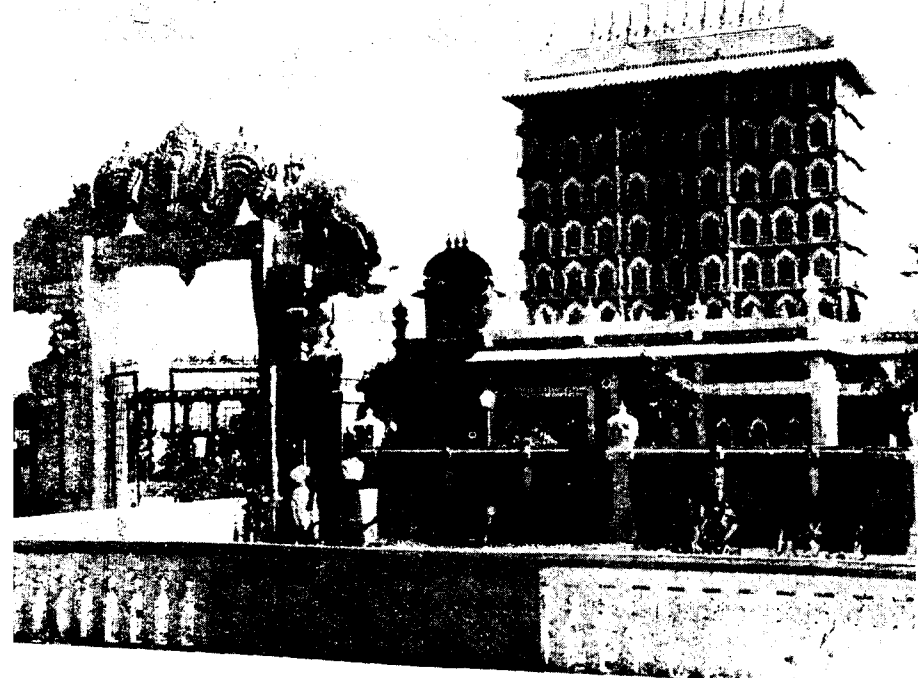
KANNIYAKUMARI.

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-

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 had 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 :—

- Beautification of Ooty Lake Area.
- Construction of a Telescope House at Doddabetta.
- 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	3.90
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. 1.00 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. 7.97 lakhs.

POOMPUHAR AND KATTABOMMAN MEMORIAL.

The Department of Tourism is in charge of the Poompuhar Complex

at Poompuhar and the Kattabomman Memorial at Panchalakurichi. 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.

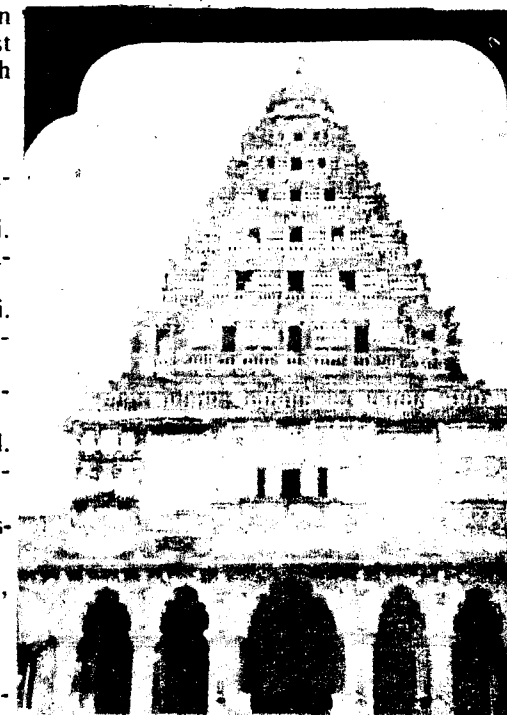
The Youth Hostel continues to be run by the Government on no profit no loss basis on the pattern suggested by the Government of India under the guidance of the local management committee since July 1975 with a view to provide inexpensive accommodation for the Youth Tourists.

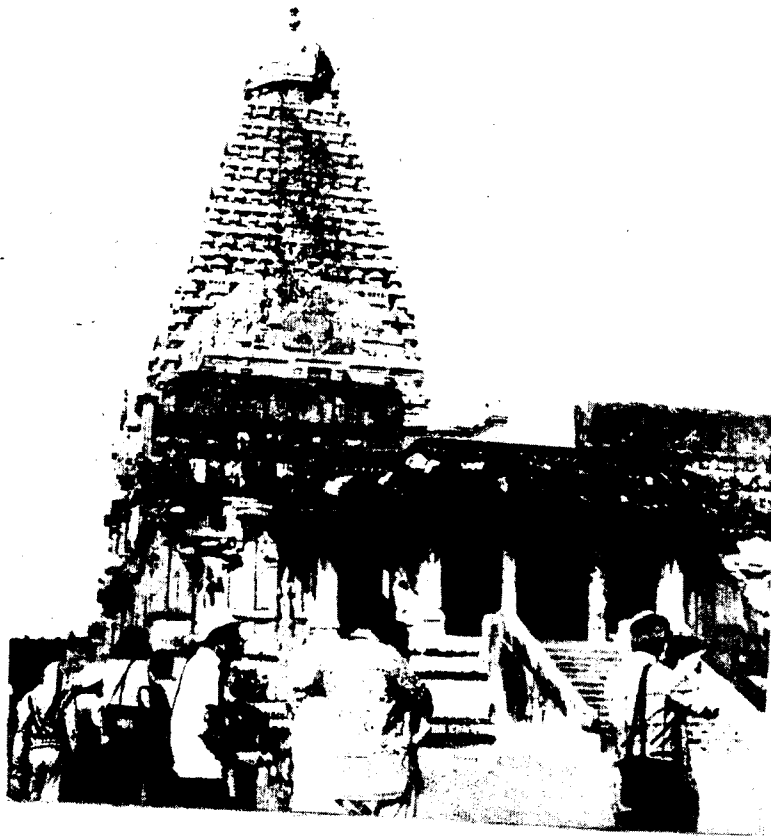
ASSISTANCE TO THE TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

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 Corporation 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.

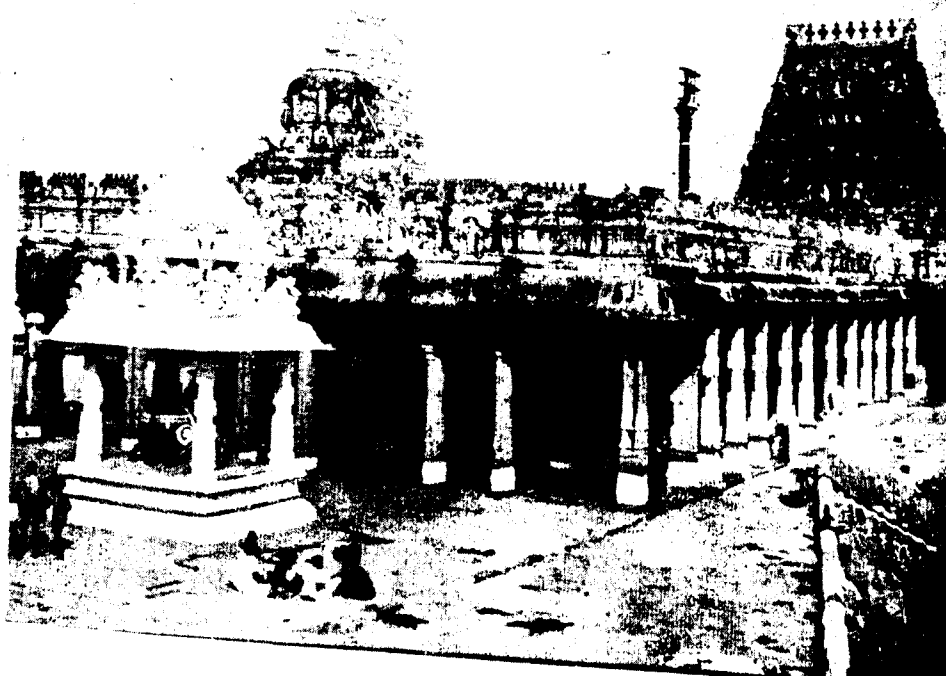
The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has proposed to construct Motels in other places also.

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

- (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.

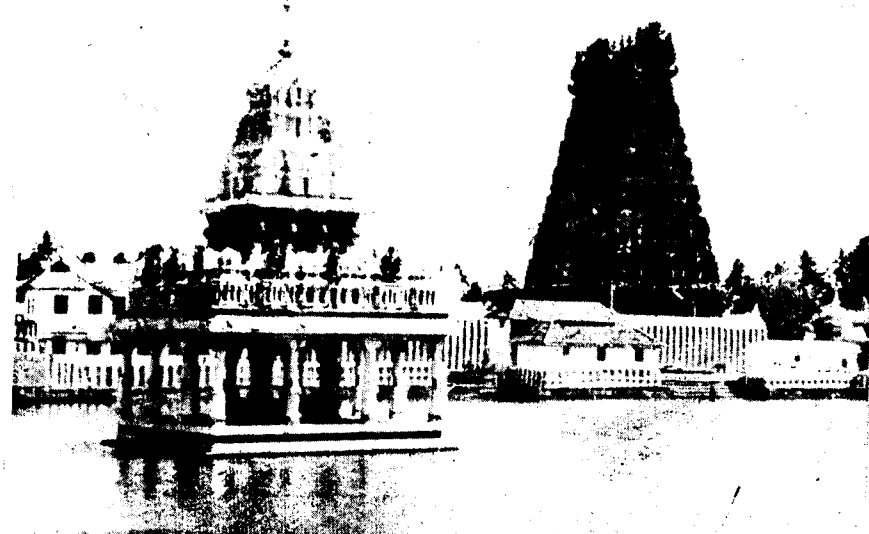
Exhibitions.—In order to make people tourism conscious and as a social education to highlight the preservation of our cultural heritage, the Department of Tourism has been participating in all the important exhibitions organised and conducted by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations at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

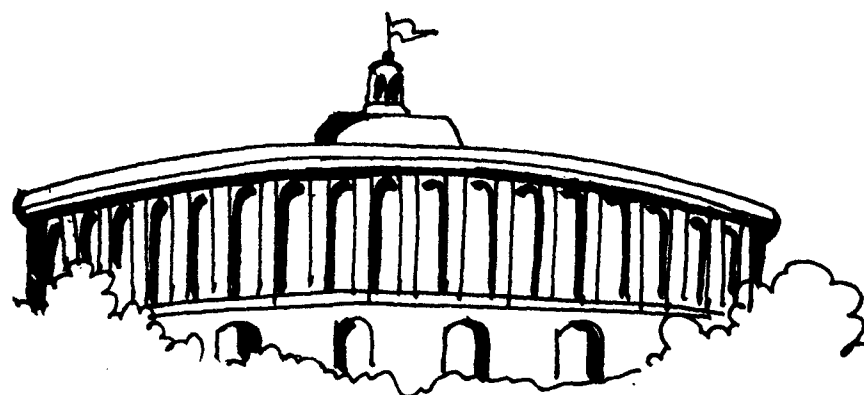
It may also be questioned why the Houses of Legislatures should be the judges in their own causes and why questions of breaches of privileges should not be left to the determination of Courts of law, like determination of other disputes between parties.

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).



Poet Bharathi as I saw him—some reminiscences

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.

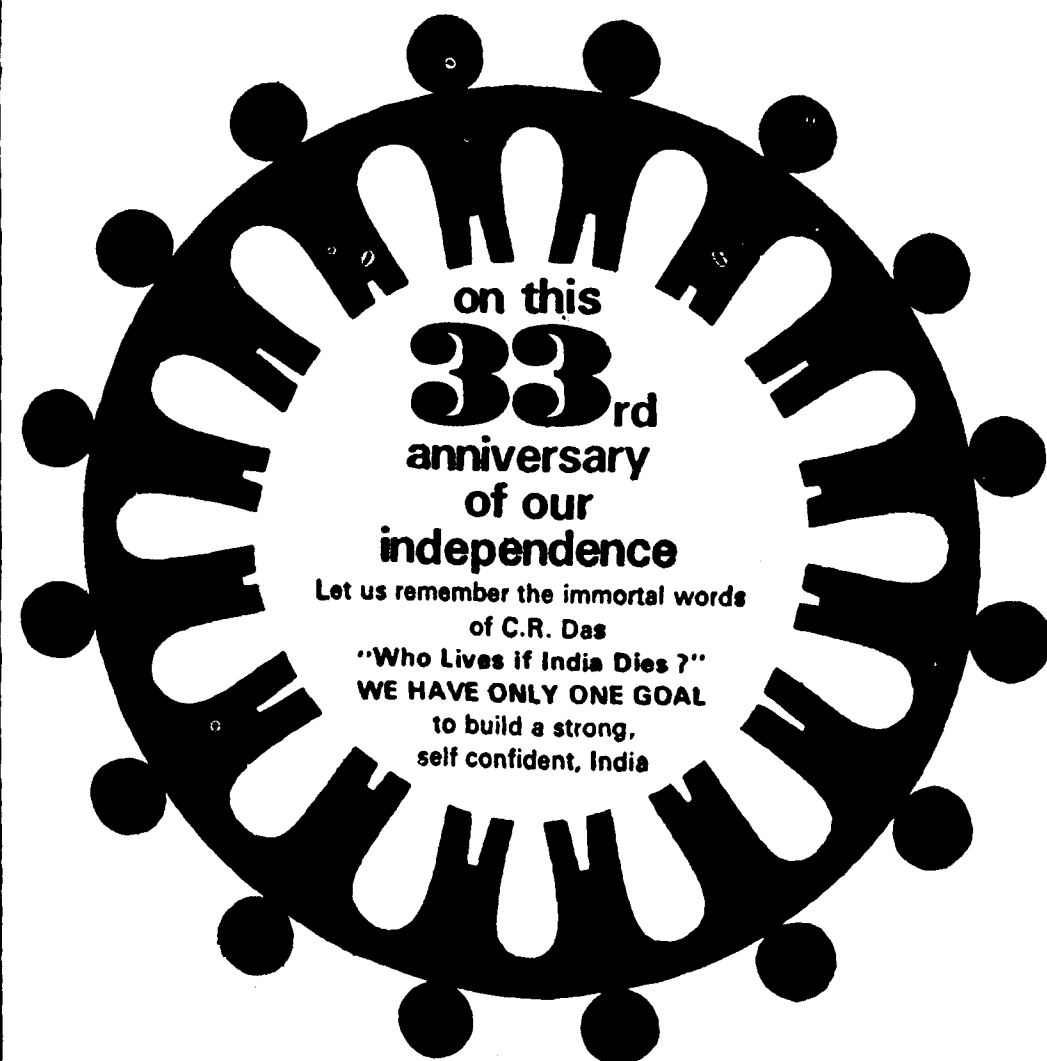
At the close of his speech, which was heard with rapt attention, Bharathi said that as one who had no belief in conventions, he did not want the usual vote of thanks to the speaker nor the formality of garlands. Even so the Secretary of the function, while omitting the vote of thanks, garlanded him with 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



come, let us all work together

devp 80/127

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 "THEERTHAVARI" 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

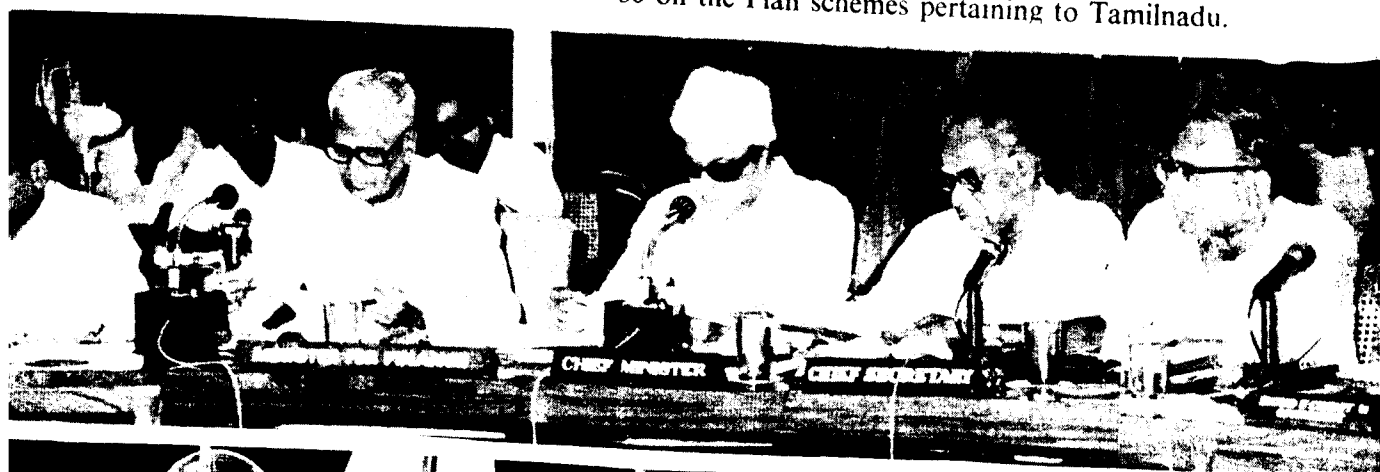




NEWS IN PICTURES

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

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 Chenkundram 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 Commorin 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, Collectorates 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-Cooperation Movement.

(f) 1942-Quit India Movement.

(g) 1947 - Transfer of Power.

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

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

About the wisdom of the administration embodied in these records, 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.

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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.

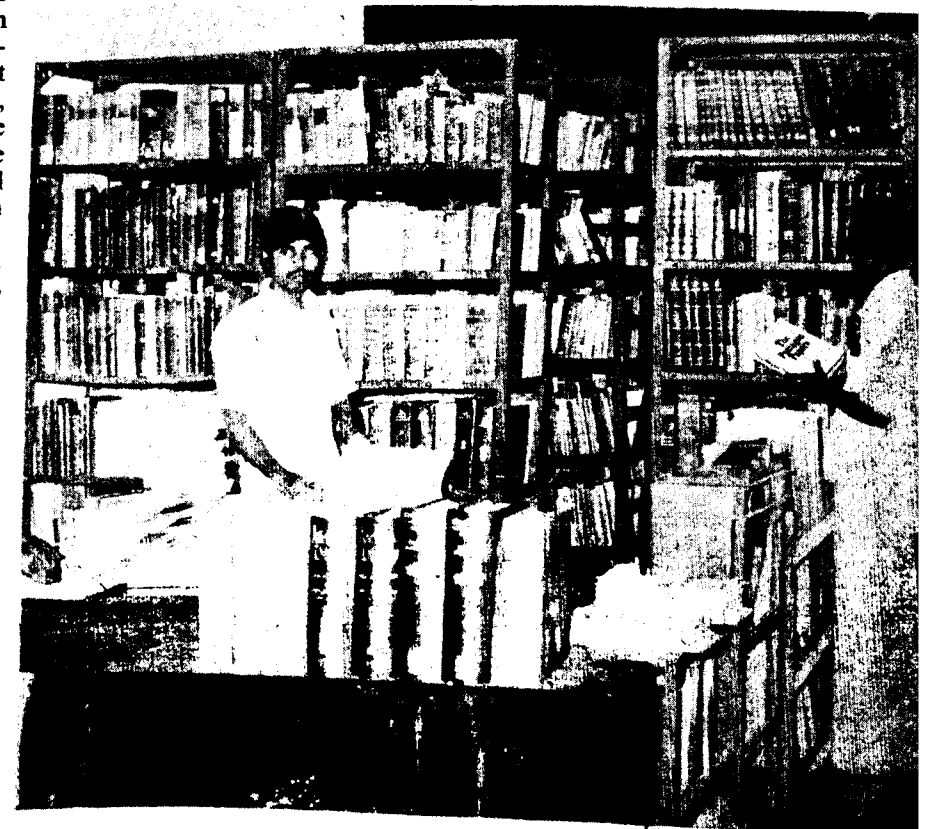
The Centre including complementary copies of different State Government publications are made available for the public. The back issues of dailies and periodicals are on demand made available to the people. The Centre has over the years acquired a very valuable collection of Reference books including 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

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

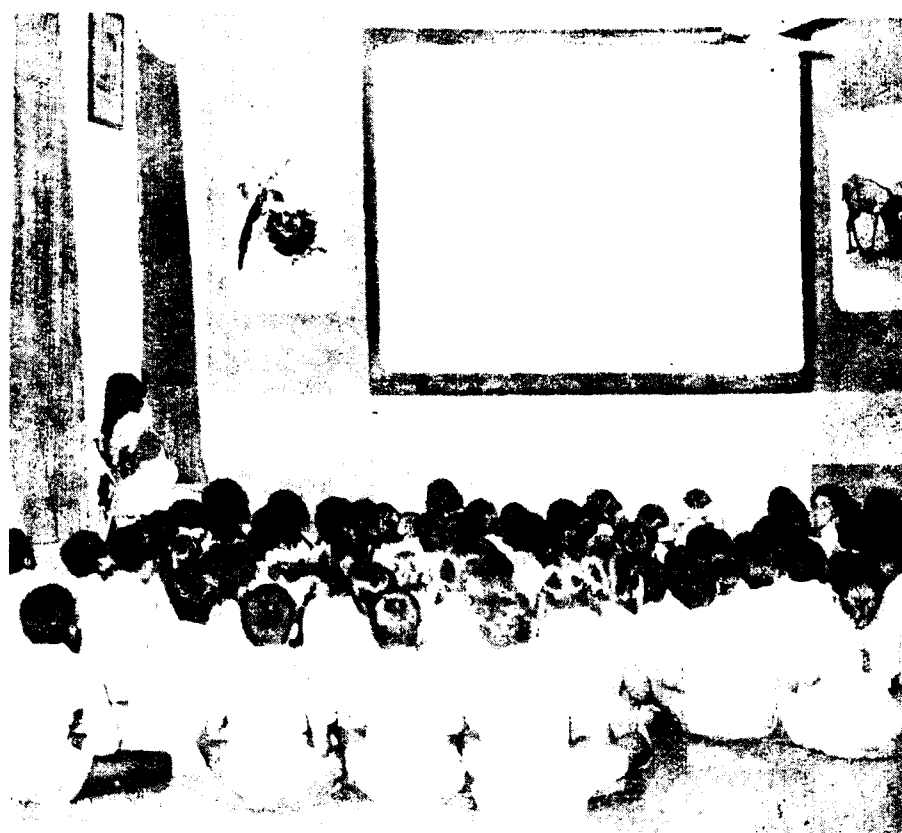


Tord to have libraries of their own, ride their wards to the above action of the Centre during their brary hours. About six children's agazines are made available to em in this section. The decorum and discipline adopted by the child-n during their jaunts are worthy of teem, and well nigh may one el that such mini libraries could ovide a training ground for the ture generation of this land.

An additional attraction to the children's section is the conversion st year of one of the two big ills in the Centre as children's iditorium. with an accommoda-g capacity of 200. Free film ows are conducted in the audi-rium in the mornings and ternoons every day except on olidays. Programmes are fixed ith the small schools around the entre for each week and the teachers ing their children beaming with thusiasm to avail this pleasure m education facility.

In pursuit of this mission, rtoons and other colour films animals have been purchased d along with these, educational ns are being screened for the nefit of these children. It would pear very few states in the country ve provided such free auditorium children and the existence of e in the Centre bears ample timony to the concern evinced the Government of Tamilnadu the children belonging to weaker tions.

The film unit of the Centre 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 Annas 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, Tamil nadu 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 successfull 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 interstate 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 47 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 out-

ported, 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.

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. Kavaripettai.
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.

GOOD TEETH for SOUND HEALTH

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

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

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 perspective 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 dietary 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 accepting 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 pyorrhea.

By and large the dental diseases are preventable by proper home care like any other disease. This can be easily followed by every body. Of

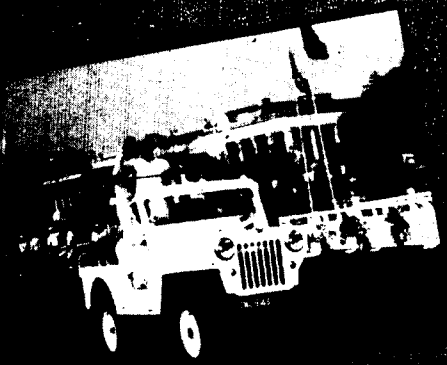
of "Swish and Sallow". Take a mouthful of water swish to dislodge all the sticky food substances on the teeth and swallow.

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.

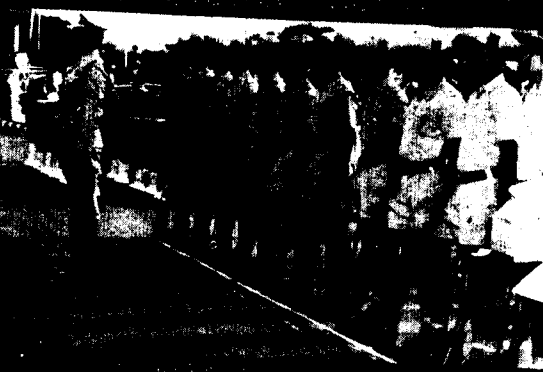
nical eye is needed. The dental surgeon is the competent authority to detect such onset of disease technically and advise you correctly.

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

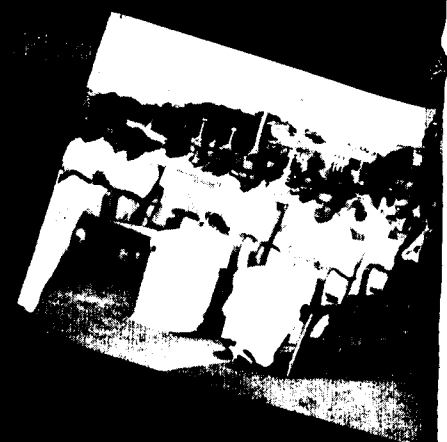
So take care of your teeth to have a good life and to avoid pain and ill health. Good teeth is good for your body, mind and look.



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தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் :

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