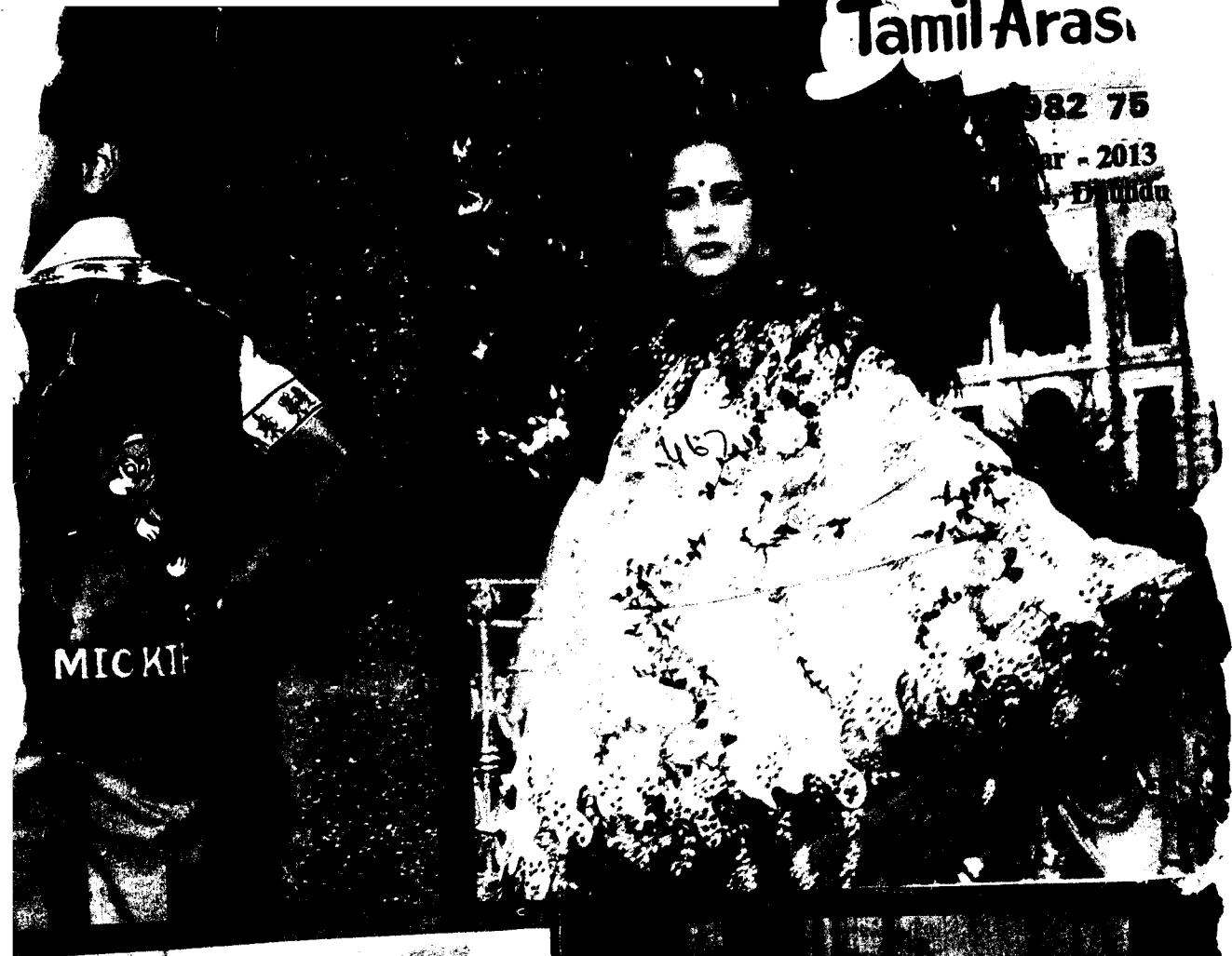




mathi Indira Gandhi was received by
I. G. Ramachandran at Meenambakkam
during her stop-over at Madras. The Prime
Minister was on her way back to Delhi after her visit to Tirupathi.



centredth show room of Cooptex named after Thiruvaiyudi
was opened by the Chief Minister Thiru M. G.
K. on 27-10-82. The Minister for Education Thiru
K. presided over the function.

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Tamil Arasu

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1982



Co-optex
Thillaiyadi
Valliammai
Maaligai

Co-optex, the apex body for handloom weavers co-operatives in Tamil Nadu has made significant strides in meeting the textile needs of the people in the state.

Co-optex has opened its 600th showroom at Pantheon road in Madras. It is a magnificent and most significant event in the history of handloom industry in Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inaugurated a five storeyed building of the showroom on 27.10.'82 and named it after Thillaiyadi Valliammai.

It is the biggest textile showroom in the entire South East Asia. It has got six floors, having shopping space exclusively for handloom textiles in five floors and with an exhibition hall in the sixth floor. The total shopping area in this showroom is 27,000 Sq.Ft. at 4,500 Sq.Ft. in each floor. It is centrally Air Conditioned with lift arrangements. It is a well modernised showroom with exclusive interior decorations. The construction and decoration cost of the building is Rs. 140 lakhs. It is thus considered to be the biggest prestigious showroom. The showroom is flooded with all varieties of handloom goods from all parts of Tamil Nadu. The entire showroom has been functionally divided according to product-group.

Co-optex sales had been improving year after year. The turn over which was Rs. 36 crores in 1979-80 has increased to Rs. 71 crores during 1981-82. This year sales target was Rs. 100 crores. During this Deepavali season, it is expected to sell handloom goods worth of Rs. 45 crores against last year's Rs. 32 crores.



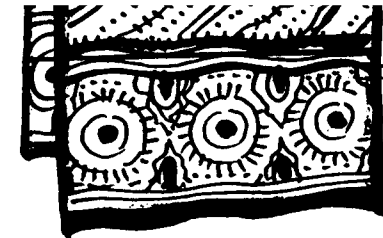
A number of innovative products like kanchina silk sarees, cotton Khadi printed sarees, Polyester shirtings, suitings, dhoties, polyester sarees, blouse materials, cotton school uniform and polyester Singapore lungies form the bulk of the dress materials which will be stocked at the cooptex showroom all over Tamil Nadu.

Kanchina is a blend of Kancheepuram Silk with the imported raw silk from People's Republic of China. Kanchina silk exhibitions have been organised in 'A' Class Cities like Delhi, Bombay and Madras during non-season times with a view to promote consumer awareness and to bring in the higher income group clientele. There has been very good response from the public. Now Kanchina is available in all leading showrooms of Co-optex.

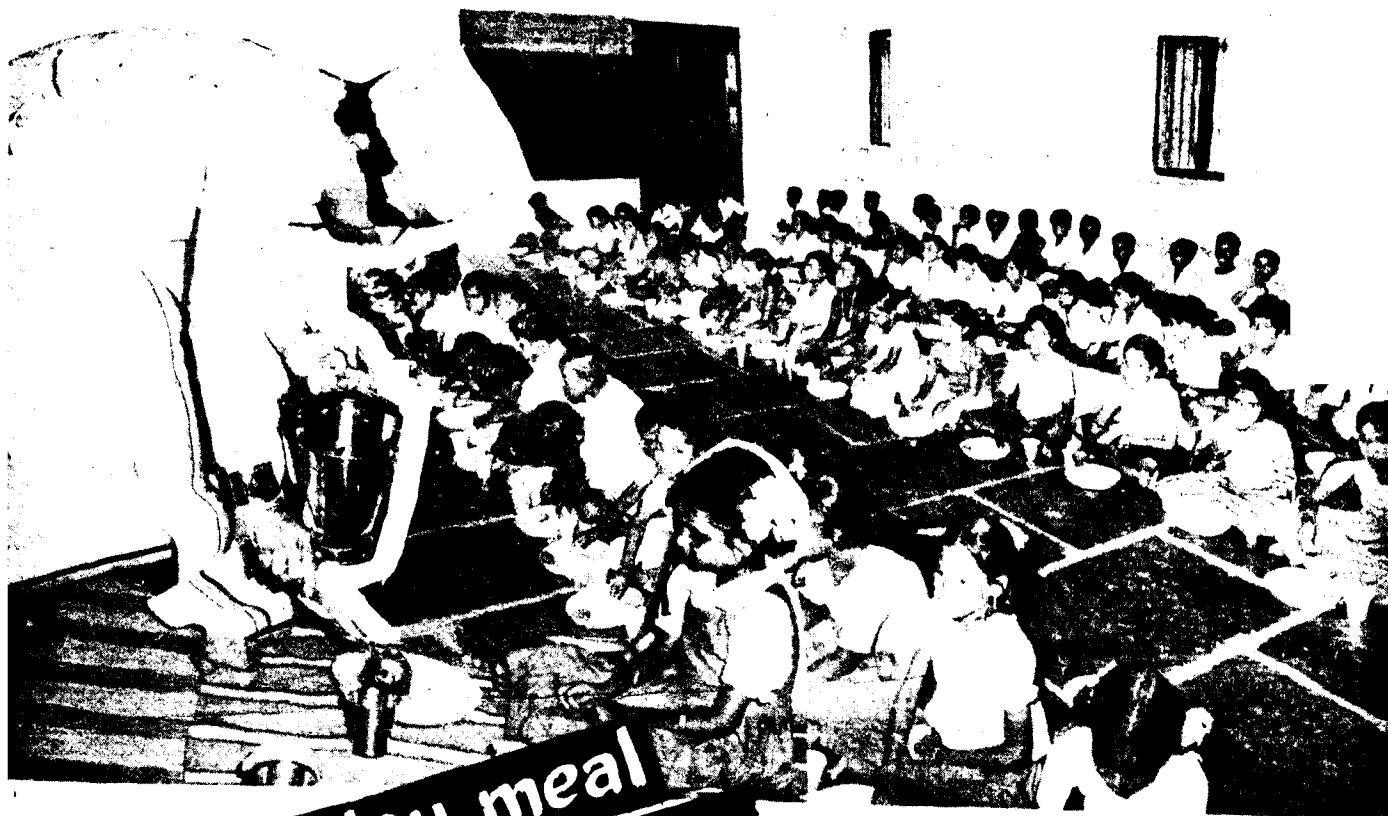
The production of handloom fabrics in the Cooperative sector in the state had gone up from 63 million metres in 1971-72 to 121 million metres in 1981-82. The Janata cloth produced in Tamilnadu was considered the best in the country.

In spite of a marked increase in the cost of raw material and labour, co-optex had endeavoured to maintain last year's prices for the fabrics.

—G. Bhaskaran



	GROUND FLOOR Pure Silk varieties including KANCHINA (1) Kancheepuram (2) Arni (usual varieties and pochampalli type) (3) Salem (4) Kumbakonam (5) Printed
	FIRST FLOOR Polyester, Cotton Sarees and Ladies' Wear.
	SECOND FLOOR Bedsheet, Furnishing
	THIRD FLOOR Gents' Wear, Dhoties, Towels and Napkins, Lungies and Polyester Dhoties
	FOURTH FLOOR Polyester Shirting, Polyester Dress Material, Polyester Suiting, Cotton Shirting, Readymade Garments and School Uniforms
	FIFTH FLOOR Exhibition-cum discussion hall



mid day meal scheme

The nutritious noon meal programme of the Tamil Nadu Government which has caught the attention of other States, will be highlighted at the general conference of UNESCO next month end and commended for adoption, in other developing countries, if a proposal mooted by the Union Education Secretary, Tmt. Anna Malhotra, goes through.

The proposal was made by Tmt. Malhotra at the meeting of the Indian National Commission for cooperation with UNESCO in her welcome address as secretary-general of the commission.

She said the Indian delegation to the conference could commend the Tamil Nadu scheme for adoption by other developing countries as a strategy to achieve the goal of education for all which has been included as one of the 13 major programmes in the draft medium-term plan of UNESCO for 1984-89.

Tmt. Malhotra said the draft plan underlined the seriousness and magnitude of the problem of universalisation of primary education, eradication of illiteracy and provision of greater educational opportunities for girls but it did not appear to offer any comprehensive strategy to overcome these problems.

In India, it had been realised that unless the problem of nutrition and child health care was tackled simultaneously it would be difficult to enrol more children. Tmt. Malhotra suggested that UNESCO could be urged to persuade developed countries to contribute significantly to midday meal schemes in schools in developing countries.

Encouraging response: The reaction of the members of the Indian National Commission to this suggestion was encouraging. Whether this will form part of the brief for the Indian delegation to the UNESCO conference will depend on the relative priority which the Union Government wants to accord to different programmes envisaged in the draft UNESCO plan.

Tmt. Malhotra is highly impressed with the impact of the Tamil Nadu programme on enrolment and attendance in primary schools. During a recent visit to Madras, she saw the scheme in action in some primary schools near the city.

The State officials told her that the additional enrolment as a direct result of this programme, would be 260,000 which she feels is a good figure. She contends that even if the children attend schools only for the meal it is good because gradually the regular attendance will create in the child an interest in studies.

Among the different types of incentives offered by the States to schools Tmt. Malhotra feels, the Tamil Nadu programme holds great promise.

Admittedly, a programme like this will require lot of funds which developing countries may find difficult to allocate. It is in this context that the idea of UNESCO persuading developed countries to contribute for such programme has been mooted.

UNESCO cannot sustain such programmes of assistance from its own budget but it can raise funds from developed countries for special projects.

Impact on enrolment: The Education Minister views the Tamil Nadu programme in terms of its impact on enrolment and retention of children in primary class and the improvement in nutritious status of the children.

Courtesy: THE HINDU



THE SPIRIT OF MAN

How amazing is the spirit of man! In spite of innumerable failings, men, throughout the ages, has sacrificed his life and all he held dear for an ideal, for truth, for faith, for country and honour. That ideal may change, but that capacity for self-sacrifice continues, and, because of that, much may be forgiven to a man, and it is impossible to lose hope for him. In the midst of disaster, he has not lost his dignity or his faith in the values he cherished. Plaything of nature's mighty forces, less than a speck of dust in this vast universe he has hurled defiance at the elemental powers, and with his mind, cradle of revolution sought to master them. Whatever gods there be, there is something god like in man, as there is also some thing of the devil in him.

The future is dark, uncertain. But we can see part of the way leading to it and can tread it with firm steps, remembering that nothing that can happen is likely to overcome the spirit of man which has survived so many perils; remembering also that life, for all its ills, has joy and beauty, and that we can always wonder, if we know how to be in the enchanted woods of nature.

A life of the mind

It is the human mind that has produced everything that we see around us and feel around us. Civilization is the product of the human mind and yet, strangely enough one begins to feel that the function of the mind becomes less and less important in the modern world or, at any rate, is no longer so important as it used to be.

Bouquet of Nehru's thoughts

What is India?

All of us, I suppose, have varying pictures of our native land and no two persons will think exactly alike. When I think of India, I think of many things, of broad field dotted with innumerable small villages; of towns and cities I have visited; of the magic of the rainy season which pours life into the dry parched up land and converts it suddenly into a glistening expanse of beauty and greenery, of great rivers and flowering waters, of the khyber pass in all its bleak surroundings; of the southern tip of India; of people individually and in the mass; and, above all, of the Himalayas, snow-capped; or some mountain valley in Kashmir in the spring, covered with new flowers and with a brook bubbling and gurgling through it. We make and preserve the pictures of our choice and so I have chosen this mountain background than the more normal picture of a hot sub-tropical country. Both pictures would be correct, for India stretches from the tropics right up to the temperate regions, from near the equator to the very heart of Asia.

The Discovery of India
—Jawaharlal Nehru.

And then Gandhi came

And then Gandhi came. He was like a powerful current of fresh air that made us stretch ourselves and take deep breaths; like a beam of light that pierced the darkness and removed the scales from our eyes; like a whirlwind that upset many things, but most of all the working of people's

minds. He did not descend from the millions of India, speaking their language and incessantly drawing attention to them and their appalling condition. Get off the backs of these peasants and workers, he told us, all you who live by their exploitation get rid of the system that produces this poverty and misery. Political freedom took new shape then and acquired a new content. Much that he said we only partially accepted or sometimes did not accept at all. But all this was secondary. The essence of his teaching was fearlessness and truth, and action allied to these, always keeping the welfare of the masses in view. The greatest gift for an individual or a nation, so we had been told in our ancient books, was abhaya (fearlessness) not merely bodily courage but the absence of fear from the mind.



"The wealth of a benevolent man may be likened to the ripening of a fruitful tree in the midst of a town"

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS

I would like to highlight the following points that we have come across in the administration of Forests and Wildlife activities in the State.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TARGETS:

Implementation of planting targets is always tied up with seasonal conditions. In Tamil Nadu most of the planting is done during the North-east monsoon rains. We have raised sufficient number of seedlings to plant up our target areas.

Planting and supply of seedlings on a large scale could not be pursued rigorously due to complete failure of South-West monsoon, in most parts of Tamil Nadu. Generally major afforestation works are done in Tamil Nadu only after the onset of the North-east monsoon. All preliminary works like selection of site, raising nurseries, and other preliminary works have been completed and the targets fixed under afforestation will be achieved by the completion of the North-East monsoon.

In case there is failure of rains, which has happened so far in Tamil Nadu this year, it would be extremely difficult to fulfil our planting

the public divided by the number of seedlings per hectare. I, therefore, feel, that if nominal cost is charged for supply of seedlings to the public, there can be better achievement of goals rather than mere fulfilment of targets.

GUIDELINES OF THE PRIME MINISTER REGARDING FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken steps to implement the guidelines indicated by the Prime Minister in her letters to the Chief Minister relating to Forestry and

Wildlife. The steps taken by our Government in this regard will be intimated shortly by our Chief Minister to the Prime Minister.

Regarding Wildlife preservation, I would like to make a few observations relating to Tamil Nadu.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION:
Our Prime Minister's interest in Wild Life Conservation is well known. She is therefore the first Prime Minister to be the Chairman of the Indian Board for Wildlife.

Recently the subject of Wildlife has been transferred to the Department of Environment under the Prime Minister's Secretariat. The Tamil Nadu Government has been implementing the Wild life and other policies of the Prime Minister with great care and interest. We do not agree to any scheme or project without Wild life Sanctuaries or National



Parks as this will disturb the habit at. This was also recently pointed out by the Prime Minister in a letter to the Chief Minister. On such project which was not agreed to by the Tamil Nadu Government was the construction of an irrigation dam across the Pachai Ar in the Lion Tailed Macaque Sanctuary in Tirunelveli District. This sanctuary was created in 1976 during the President's rule in Tamil Nadu to project the Endangered Species found to the largest extent in the World in this area only.

The refusal to allow a Dam within the Sanctuary by the Tamil Nadu Government has been criticised by a M.P. belonging to the Congress(I) party and that too hailing from Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is more interested in monkeys than human beings. It is really unfortunate that a Congress (I) MP is ignorant of the Wildlife policy of the Central Government and has made a cheap jibe against the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for implementing this policy of the Central Government and the P.M.'s Directives.

The Tamil Nadu Forest Department conducted the First All India Wild Life Exhibition and Display from 1st to 10th October 1982 in the Childrens Corner of the Guindy National Park, Madras. The Exhibition was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu at a function presided over by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The Exhibition attracted a large crowd of nearly three lakhs of people, mostly school children and was a

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST CONSERVATION ACT, 1980:

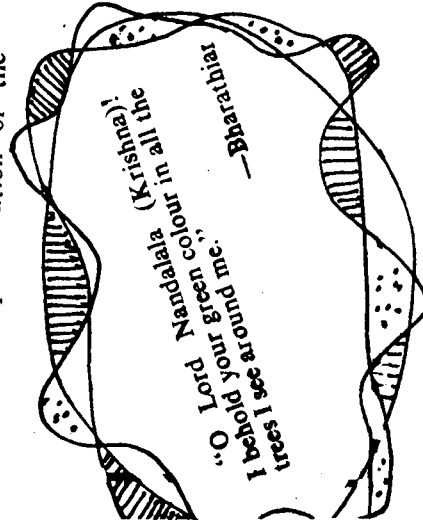
My views on the Act have already been given at the Special Meeting of the Central Board of Forestry on the 7th August, 1982 at

New Delhi. I feel that this Act is not comprehensive enough for easy implementation. Various guidelines are being periodically received from the Government of India regarding the implementation of this Act in relation to mining, laying of roads, pipe lines and electric transmission



the measures that could be carried out by the State Government under intimation to the Central Government.

Our Government is implementing the self-sufficiency scheme for provision of water, supply, roads, and Electricity to all the villages in the State and the Prime Minister's Twenty Point Programme with vigour. The development of the weaker sections of the people and the tribals are important components of the Prime Minister's Twenty Point Programme. For this the prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is necessary to implement welfare schemes, roads, water supply and electricity prescribed by them. This results in delay and disappointment among the tribals and others, who are mistakenly made to believe that the State Government is not really keen on implementing the Prime Minister's Twenty Point Programme. Such delays would lead to antipathy and even hostility towards forest conservation measures among the poorer classes and tribals. I, therefore, earnestly appeal that in the implementation of the



welfare measures which are time bound, the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 should not stand in the way.

DIFFICULTIES IN IMPLEMENTING VARIOUS ACTS:

The Tamil Nadu Government has passed various Acts for the proper preservation of forests. It is found that great difficulty is being experienced in administering these Acts since private parties approach courts and easily get stay orders even in trivial matters. Such stays have been given where the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is concerned. In these cases, the court stays the order of the Government prohibiting felling of trees by private persons, the stay being operative till the main writ petition is heard. By the time the writ comes for final hearing, the trees have been felled and the damage has been done. This completely negates the implementation of the Act and defeats the very purpose for which these Acts have been promulgated.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENT:

At the Special Meeting of the Central Board of Forestry on the 7th August, 1982 at New Delhi, I suggested the creation of a separate Department for Forestry and Environment at the Centre, manned by Forest Officers and Environmental Experts. It is found that at the Centre the subject Wildlife has been transferred to the newly formed Department of Environment. Since Forests and Wildlife are inter-dependent, I feel that the time is now ripe for the formation of a Department

of Forests and Environment at the Centre, so that both of them can be dealt with under a single nodal agency. Otherwise, I am afraid, that many difficulties will be created down the line, with detriment to both subjects.

PROVISION OF FUNDS:

In Tamil Nadu the State Forest Budget has an allocation of Rs.23.82 crores for 1982-83 against a revenue of Rs. 16.00 crores which is higher than the allocation of the other Southern States. In spite of this, they are able to carry out afforestation work only in lands under their direct control and not in lands like catchment and command areas of Electricity and Irrigation Projects, which is very necessary from the Soil Conservation point of view.

The need has arisen to-day for carrying out afforestation work

Our forests are essential from many points of view. Let us preserve them. As it is, we have destroyed them far too much. The need for population growth, becomes great food production and necessary. But this should be met by more intensive cultivation which not by destruction in the nations' play a vital part in the economy.

—Nehru

not only by the Forest Department, but also by other Departments like the National Highways, C.P.W.D. and the Railways.

I would, therefore, suggest that the Central Government should provide funds for afforestation in the budgets of National Highways, C.P.W.D. and Railways. In addition, in view of the importance of large-scale planting of trees in catchment and command areas, a Programme like the Western Ghat Development Programme can be formulated, giving Central Assistance for afforestation of Electricity and Irrigation Project areas in the States.

(Speech by Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Honorable Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, Government of Tamil Nadu at the Conference of the Forest Ministers on the 18th October 1982 at New Delhi.)

Thiru. Buta Singh, Union Minister for Sports, my counterparts in other States and my dear friends,

First, I would like to thank Thiru. Buta Singh for requesting all of us to gather here at New Delhi on the eve of the Women's Sports Festival and the great Asiad that is to begin next month on the 19th.

Government of India have chosen to have a Minister for Sports now, which augurs well. This shows the importance Government of India attaches to Sports and its development in the country. More so, when all the eyes of the sports - lovers are now turned on the Asiad - the greatest memorable event of this decade in the sports world of India. With the enthusiasm and eagerness to host the Olympics next decade, I am sure we shall have many such gatherings such as this now, and may I say that we have made a good beginning today.

Being the first meeting of the Sports Ministers of the country, I would like to give you in a nutshell what we are doing in Tamil Nadu for your

information. We lay very great emphasis on Sports and Games. We want our youngsters to be sports-minded realising that the pre-requisite for a healthy mind is a healthy body. To inspire us and guide us, we have a sports - and - games loving Chief Minister - our revolutionary Leader 'MGR'. He goes all out to encourage Sports and games, and to mention just a couple of examples: (i) When Bhaskaran brought glory to India in Moscow Olympics in 1980 by getting the coveted gold medal in Hockey, our Chief Minister donated a house to him at Madras costing nearly Rs.1.5 lakhs and (ii) When India played England at Madras and we won the Cricket test he gave them prizes to the tune of Rs.55,000/- I can multiply instances. It was he who was instrumental in establishing a separate Directorate for Sports with a small budget of Rs 16 lakhs in 1979, which is today Rs. 1.6 Crores i.e. 10 times in hardly 3 years - and the Directorate is run by a senior I.A.S., Officer.

To have the desired thrust in Sports and games, we in Tamil Nadu are

planning our programmes in the following networks.

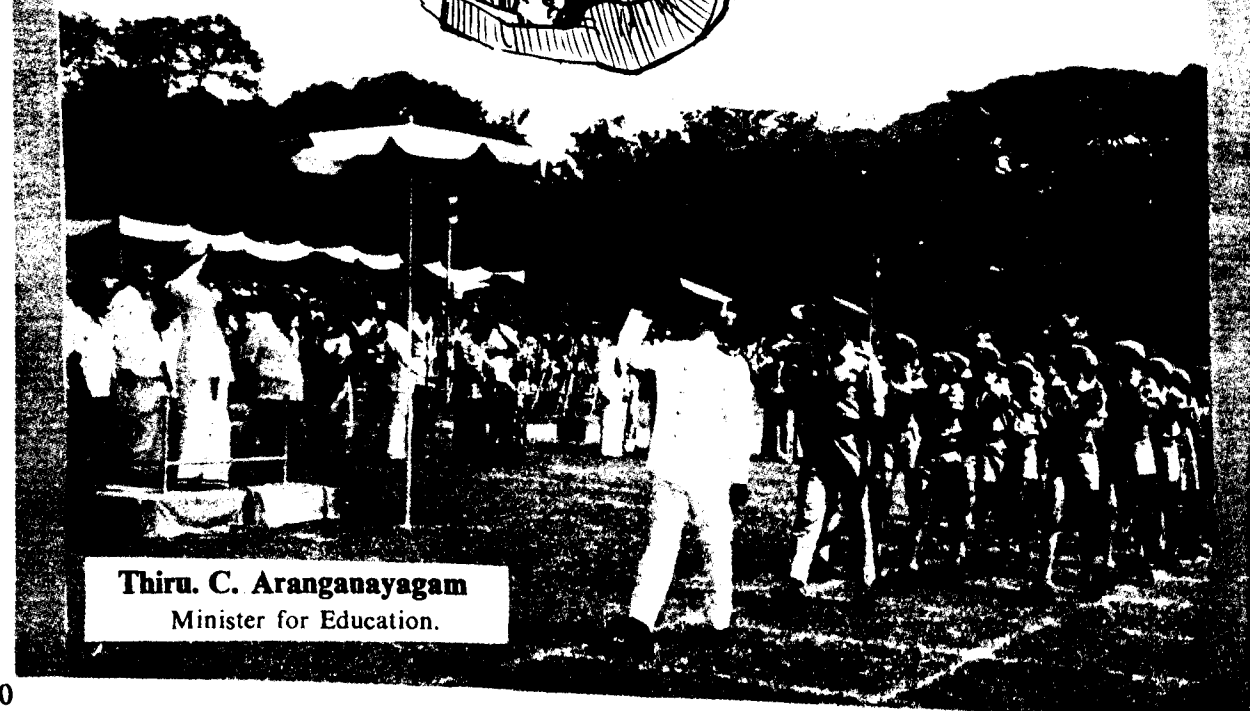
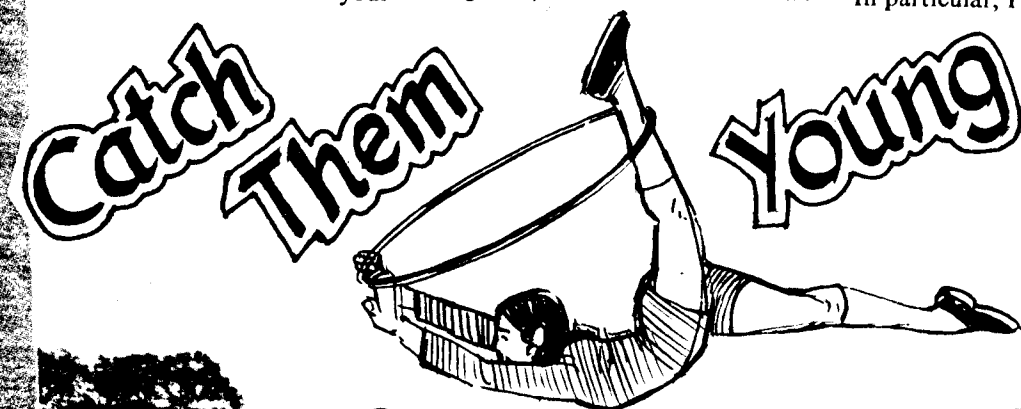
Pre Schools in "Catch them very Young Programmes" Elementary and Middle Schools in "Catch them Young" programmes, High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools, Universities and Colleges, Sports Schools and Sports Hos-tels.

Non-student sports

Block level, District level and State level Competitions, A stadium at every District Headquarters, A swimming pool at every District Headquarters.

We have formed a District Sports Council in every district in Tamil Nadu with seven coaches to attend to the coaching of the talented teams wherever they are. We are trying now to move towards a second district Sports Council for each district, thus doubling the coverage of Coaches.

In particular, I would like to men-



Thiru. C. Aranganayagam
Minister for Education.



More important would be that the financial outlay for Sports and Games should increase. In the competing claims in our States, Sports does not occupy a high priority or pride of place - and the result is finances are not forthcoming but Government of India should step in at the appropriate stages to assist us. To cite one instance; take the case of constructing a Swimming Pool. Government of India's assistance is Rs.1 Lakh. We are grateful for it. State Government's grant for it should be of the order of Rs.2 lakhs. Put together we may have Rs.3 lakhs which leads us nowhere with the ruling costs of materials today. Therefore, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been now allotting Rs.7 lakhs for constructing a Swimming Complex at the District Headquarters. Same is the case for financial assistance for Open Air Stadia. Should not Government of India also increase the financial assistance so that in a country of nearly 70 crores of people, we must have more Swimming Pools and

tion about our Rural Sports Centres - one or more per block so that the energies of rural youth, especially those who are not students, are channelised in useful ways. This does not mean that these are like Recreation Centres. On the contrary, our objective is to see that they train the youth to attain excellence in their chosen events. Our annual Pongal Rural Sports which is the apex of our State Meets are very popular and we see a new awakening in the rural areas.



more swimmers that we produce at least one Mark Spitz of U.S.A. who won 7 Gold Medals in various types of Swimming in Munich Olympics in 1972.

We have our National College of Physical Education or National College of Sports at Patiala, Punjab. For a country of this size, would ONE suffice? Should we not have more growth centres? Should not Government of India assist us financially in setting up a State Institute of Sports? We may begin with one in Tamil Nadu is my humble suggestion. Government of Tamil Nadu will offer land free of cost.

We seem to have one coach for a population of 2 lakhs. This is certainly heart - rending. Should we not increase the number of coaches? Recently I was in China whose population is about 100 crores - They have State Sports College in every State where they produce Physical Education Teachers and Coaches. All these would go a long way to ensure that we win gold, silver and bronze medals in the Asiad Games and Olympics. Countries with considerably less population than ours are, by hard work and dedication, getting many medals.

Finally, a word about the Asiad. We are very happy in Tamil Nadu that you are doing your best to put up all the buildings - Stadia, Asiad village etc. a new era in Sports and Games in India, not witnessed so far in India. We commend the efforts taken by you for the coverage especially through the medium of colour T.V. We in distant Tamil Nadu were given a small number tickets for sale and they were sold like hot cakes. The number required is far above than what we got.

We realise the difficulties and limitations in the accommodation and seats. We would urge you to give us some more tickets for our Government and State Sports Council. We have placed our indent taking into consideration the minimum requisite number required for our Government, sportsmen, etc.

Whatever assistance you want from Tamil Nadu to make the Asiad events and ceremonies grand will be given to you generously and affectionately.

May Appu the Mascot bring you good luck and may your efforts to make the Asiad memorable, be crowned with success.

(Speech of Thiru. C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education and Sports Tamil Nadu at the Sports Ministers' Conference at New Delhi on 5-10-1982).



COME TOTAMILNADU

-Where Nature abounds with wildlife at its best.

VEDANTHANGAL WATER BIRDS SANCTUARY (CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT)

Most spectacular breeding heronry in South India. Cormorants, Egrets.

Grey Pelicans and a host of others to watch.

Linked by:

Air - Meenambakkam Airport, Madras

Rail - Railhead at Karunguzhi.

Road - Bus services from Madras & Chingleput

Facilities - Rest House

Contact - Wildlife Warden,

Madras-20 for reservations.



MUNDANTHURAI TIGER SANCTUARY (TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT).

An abode for Tigers

Linked by:

Rail, & Road

Contact - Wildlife Warden, Shencottah, Tirunelveli Dist for reservations

MUDUMALAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY (NILGIRIS)

A Sanctuary with a congregation of Spotted Deer, Gaur and Elephants.

Linked by:

Air - Coimbatore Airport

Rail - Railheads at Udhagamandalam & Mysore.

Road - Bus services from Udhagamandalam Mysore.

Facilities - Rest Houses at reasonable tariff. Forest dept vehicles, vans, minibus, jeeps available.

Contact - Wildlife Warden, Udhagamandalam, Nilgiris for reservations.



CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, TAMILNADU



Liberation from Poverty to Rural People by the combined Efforts of Banks and Government Department

Thiru K.A. Krishnaswamy, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries while inaugurating the Rural Exhibition conducted by the Canara Bank at Poonamallee on 16th and 17th October 1982 praised the Canara Bank for this venture which will help to educate the rural population by co-ordinating various Departments and Agencies. He pointed out that poverty cannot be eliminated unless schemes prepared for the rural development by the Government are effectively implemented whole heartedly for which the Banks as financial institutions have a vital role to play.

Recalling an occasion, he participated recently in a Motivation campaign organised by Canara Bank at Coimbatore, he said that the Bank

apart from its banking activities involve themselves in programmes of the Government, such as motivating the educated unemployed for selecting a suitable job for themselves to become self-employed. He expressed his happiness to know that Canara Bank in Tamil Nadu has financed more than 5 crores, under IRDP Programme, to help those who are below the poverty line.

Here is an example as to how to achieve economic uplift of the rural population with the combined efforts of the State Departments and the Banks. Such co-ordinated work performed in Tamil Nadu with its labour schemes like the Mid-day Meal scheme will contribute for the liberation of the rural people from poverty and ignorance.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to sanction the seventeenth instalment of Dearness Allowance to their employees and to the teaching and non-teaching staff working under local bodies and in the aided teaching institutions. Over 8 lakhs persons will get an increase ranging from Rs.6/- to Rs.30/- in their Dearness Allowance from 1st October 1982 (i.e. from the salary for the

month of October 1982) This Dearness Allowance instalment is linked to 456 points in the All India Consumer price Index and will cost the State exchequer about Rs.12.00 crores in a full year and about Rs. 5.00 crores in the current financial year. Due to this increase, the minimum and maximum of Dearness Allowance will be increased from Rs.100/- to Rs. 106/- and from Rs.480/- to Rs. 510/- respectively.

When 'CHAACHA' NEHRU coted in CHILDREN'S FILM

O. JOS THOTTAN
Journalist and documentary
Producer.

In India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is known as 'Chaacha Nehru' (Uncle Nehru) amongst the countless million of Children. And indeed, they also remember his famous rose bud, too. What else would have prompted a five year old child in Bombay, way back in 1962, while his 'Chaacha' was alive, to drag his mother to the balcony-garden and show her that bud all the while shouting out 'Chaacha Nehru has come to our house'?

Earlier, in 1955 when I had an occasion to be in Teen Murti, his residence, I made some of the rose find all about the story of the information bud. According to the information I gathered, one day, his personal attendant had brought a bunch of roses to put in the flower vase. Nehru was about to leave. An ardent lover of nature, landscape and put Nehru picked up a rose bud and put it in his button-hole. From that day he was particular that he should have a rose bud before he stepped out. I feel that Nehru have symbolised the children of India with the rose bud the flowers of tomorrow.

Once during an interview, Nehru said: "I admit that I am fond of children and this fondness has increased with years." Nehru was at home in the company of children, for he strongly believed that children did not belong to groups or one of the other community or to a particular state or region. His love of children was a spontaneous outburst from the innermost depths of

his soul. No wonder that children were attracted to him like iron filings to a magnet. In their presence, he was a child himself. And indeed, it was this love and concern for children the inheritors of tomorrow's India that prompted 'Chaacha' Nehru to lay stress on science and technology for the generations to come, the fruits of which we have already started to enjoy. As a boy, his interest in science had already been stimulated by his Irish-born tutor who rigged up a small laboratory in 'Anand Bhavan' at Allahabad. Young Nehru was always stirred by curiosity. In 1909, he was with his father, Motilal Nehru in Germany, to see Count Zeppelin's dirigible airship. No wonder that he realised at an early age itself the potentiality of science and technology and when he became India's first Prime Minister, he gave

priority to these twin levers with which he could lift up India from the depths of poverty and backwardness where it was deliberately kept by the British rulers.

"Well, I have always felt that the children of today will make the India of tomorrow," he had said once, adding that "the way we bring them up will determine the future of the country."

During December, 1950 Nehru wrote in a journal: "The vast army of children all over the world, outwardly different in many ways, speaking different languages, wearing different types of clothes and yet, so very like one another. If you bring them together, they play or quarrel, but even their quarrel is some kind of play. They do not think of differ-

status...." Was this a precursor to the birth of the non-aligned movement a few years later?

Once Chaacha Nehru stressed: "Children should have opportunities for development and they should have been given a proper lead. Before he completed his mission on earth, Chaacha Nehru established a chain of advanced technological and science institutions all over India to enable the children to choose their career according to their aptitude."

NEHRU - THE ACTOR

'Chaacha' Nehru's love and affection for children and his desire to make them happy could be clearly gauged from the following episode.

On July 26, 1950, I had the good fortune to show a set of nine documentary films in colour at Teen Murti, to all the foreign diplomats of Delhi and their families, who were invited to the screening by Panditji. Earlier Tmt. Indira Gandhi had previewed them. Panditji enjoyed the show, since the films were on his pet subjects of nature, wild life and scenic spots. Later, in 1955, I produced, directed and shot India's first Children's film in colour, tentatively titled, 'Chandu-The Elephant Boy'. During the first week of August of the same year, I went to Teen Murti with a desire to show a few reels to 'Chaacha Nehru'.

I was waiting on the verandah, when he returned after an appointment. It was about 11 a.m. He asked me whether I have brought something to show him. Immediately, I showed him a 'still' from the children's film.



He took it in his hands and beamed with joy..... Suddenly he asked me, "You want me to act in your children's film?" "I was taken aback. "Come on", he said. Fortunately, I had my loaded camera with me. Instead of going up, Panditji straight away walked towards the backyard and told his security staff to get his pet tiger cubs. Then he began to play with them and I recorded the scene in colour for the children of India and the world and posterity.

Perhaps, he wanted the children of India to see him playing like a child with his pets, even after his exit. That was the 'Chaacha Nehru' I witnessed.



(Courtesy PIB)

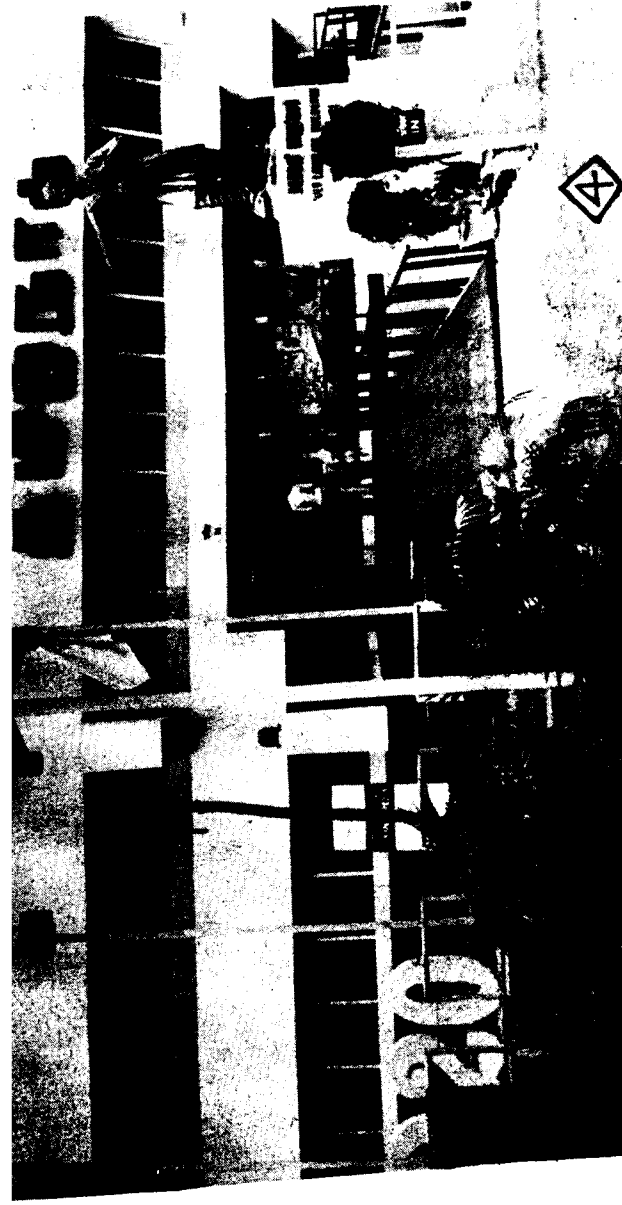


NEWS IN PICTURES

The 29th All India Co-operative Week was inaugurated at Valluvar 1-Kottam on the 14th of November '82 by the Governor, Thiru S. L. Kurana. The Governor distributed sewing machines to the widows of Ex-Servicemen. The Minister for Co-operation Thiru C. Ponnaiyan participated in the function.

2. Thiru Robert Wade-Gery, High Commissioner of United Kingdom, in India called on Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance on 4-11-'82 at the Secretariat.

The free tooth powder distribution scheme for rural children was inau- 3-gurated by Dr. H. V. Hande, Minister for Health at Ponneri on 14-11-'82. The Minister for Rural Industries Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy participated in the function.



4 - Tamil Nadu Pavilion.



5 The Minister for Industries Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu visited the Tamil Nadu Pavilion at the Indian International Trade Fair '82 held at New Delhi on 2-11-'82.

6 Talks on Krishna Water supply to Madras was held at the Secretariat, Madras on 5-11-'82. The Chief Secretaries of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and P.W.D. Secretaries participated.



Crocodiles have catastrophically declined world wide in the postwar period largely as a result of sophisticated hunting methods combined with insatiable demand for hides by the luxury leather-market. Control of destruction was if it existed at all and in many parts of the world, whole population of crocodile disappeared before any practical effective preventive measures of control could be thought of and implemented.

India has been no exception. Crocodile population have been extremely hard hits. Crocodile hunting is now legally banned in India. The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 lists both species of crocodiles and gharial under Schedule I which affords total protection for ever. Similarly export I instruction No. 46/73 forbids the export of crocodiles and Gharials, their hides or products there from.

There are three species of crocodiles in India:—

1. The salt water or estuarine crocodile (*crocodylus porosus*) which grows to more

than 6 metres and is restricted to coastal mangroves.

2. The freshwater, swamp crocodile or Mugger (*crocodylus palustris*). The mugger the average adult size of which is 3.5 metres in habits rivers, pools, ponds, village tanks, lakes, swamps and reservoirs.
3. The gharial (*gavialis gangeticus*) the sole living member of the family *gavialidae*. This unique long snouted fish eating crocodile is a riverine species of North Indian Himalayan fed river systems. It also occurs in the Mahanadi river of Orissa. The Gharial attains a large size—more than 7 metres.

By 1974, the salt water crocodile have become extinct in the South Indian States of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. A small population still exist in the Brahmani-Baitarani deltaic area of Orissa known as Bhitari Karicka and a few individuals in Sunderbans in West Bengal.

S. Joseph Jogindranath,
Wild Life Warden, Madras.

The population of Mugger in South India (Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh) shows a rapid response to management combined with effective protection. Much of the mugger habitat has been affected by dam construction. Some crocodiles are also being destroyed as a result of fishery activities by way of setting of nylon gill nests.

Crocodiles usually spend more time under-water but all the same surfaces quite frequently and basks in the sun. In Tamilnadu, wild population of Mugger is more resulting in more production of young ones particularly so when bred in captivity. In TamilNadu, the forest Department started the collection of crocodiles eggs from the wild from 1976. The eggs were collected from river banks of Cauvery, Coleroon, Moyar, South Sathanur Dam catchments, Vakkaramari near Chidambaram and Pitchavaram Mangroves. Generally during the month of March-April the female digs few trial nests in the river banks, or other suitable areas on land and lays 30 to 40 eggs in one of the pits which may be of about 45 cm. wide and 35 to 45 cm. deep. After laying the crocodile will cover the eggs with sand, soil and neatly pack with soft soil and may remain in the vicinity for another 90 days guarding her clutch. Young crocodiles hatch after a period of 2½ months to 3 months. When the young ones hatch they produce 'baby calfs' intimating their arrival and mother crocodiles helps them out of the pit, and carry the hatched babies in her mouth between

the jaws and release them in water and will stay with her new borns for another six months or so.

In Tamil Nadu from the year 1976 onwards captive husbandry units were started in Sathanur Dam, Amaravathi, Hogenakkal and Madras. In each centre there will be a hatchery, a hatchling pool and yearling pool. Eggs collected from the wild will be hatched in wooden boxes filled with sand at the hatchery. The hatching will then be reared in the hatchling pool and fed with small fish (fry and fingerlings), tadpoles and Chopped fish daily. After one year they will be transferred to yearling pool where they are fed with fish, beef and frogs and when they are large enough about 1.5 m, released in the wilderness again. Through these rearing centres, more young babies are produced, protected, well fed and as a result they grow faster in size and weight than the brothers and sisters in the wild. These centres thus provide young crocodiles which are released back in areas where there were crocodiles once and also in any other areas where the existing crocodiles population is much reduced. Thus these centres are the sources of supply of crocodiles to areas in need. In Tamil Nadu we have 1900 muggers and 11 salt water crocodiles in the Breeding centres under the control of the Forest Department.

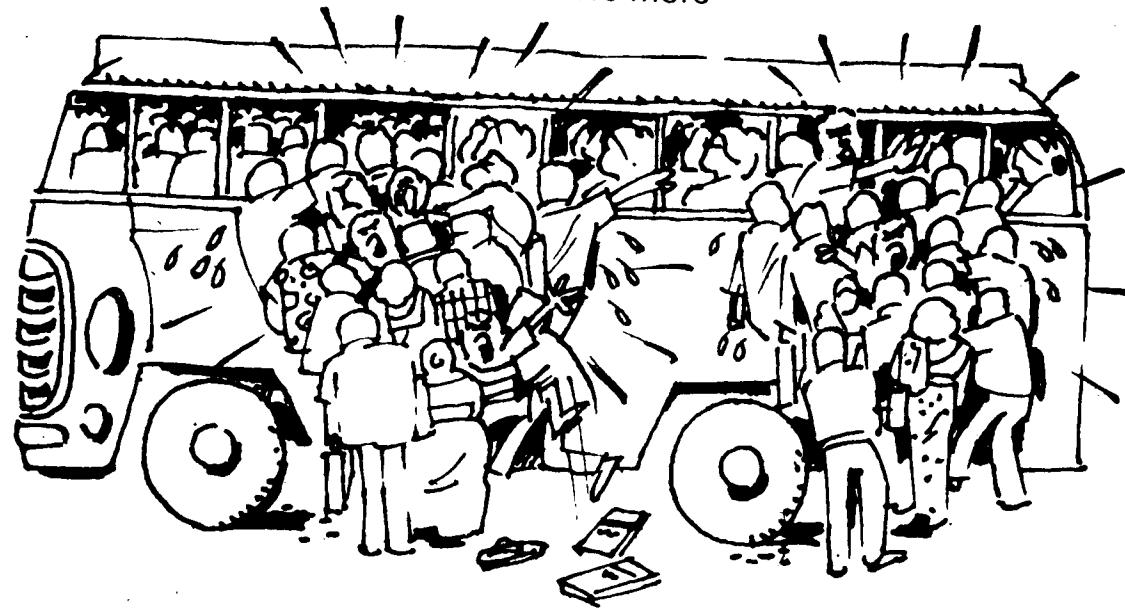
Under the existing circumstances, commercial farming of crocodilians will be carried out in Tamil Nadu as an experimental measure for Mugger so that at a future date the mugger will be a source of sustained revenue to the State.



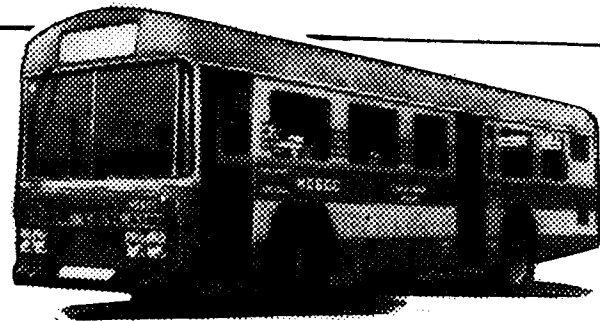
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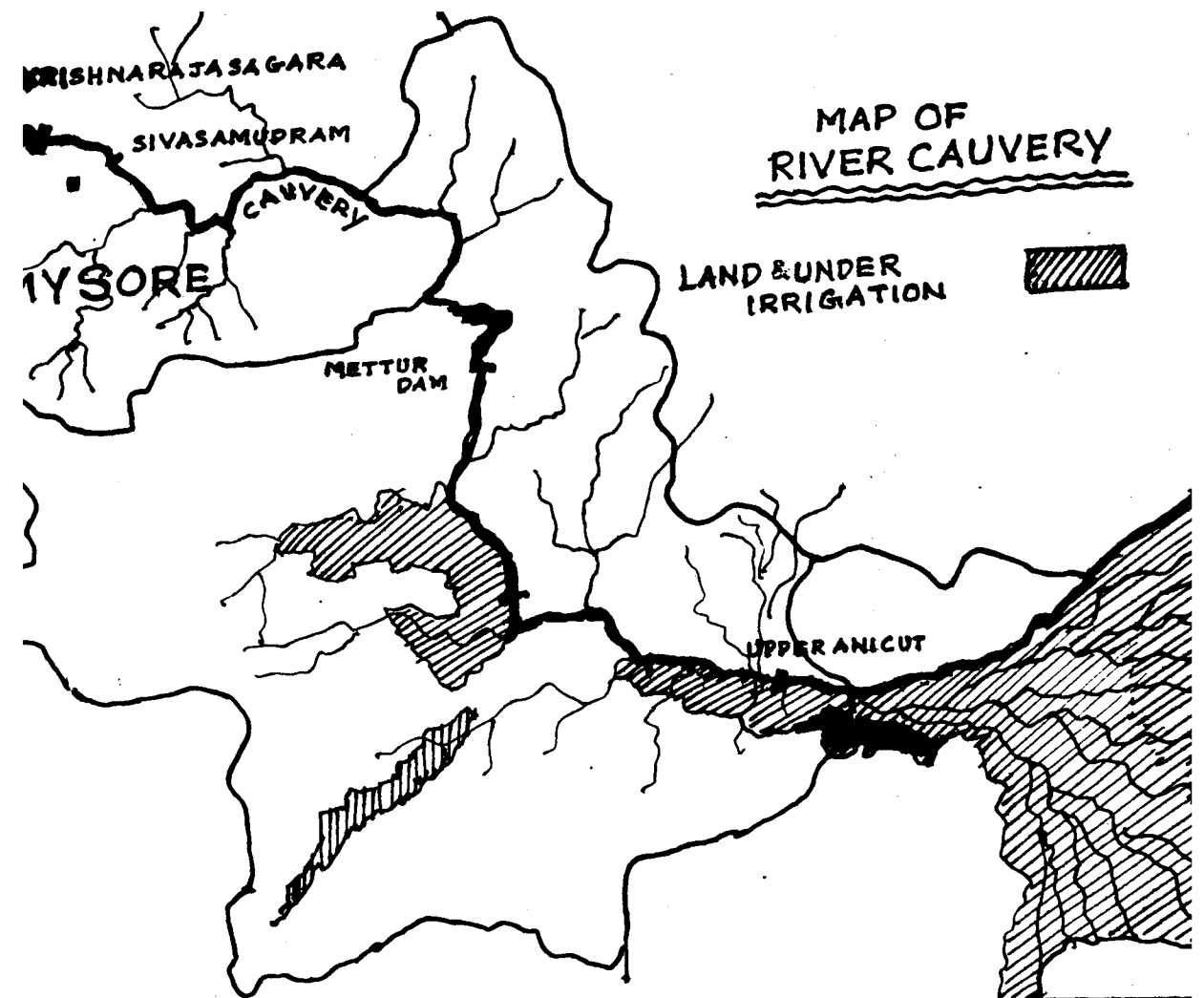
- When the Bus is overcrowded
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RIGHTS OF TAMILNADU TO CAUVERY WATERS

Research conducted by the Tamil University reveals that Tamil Nadu had right to Cauvery Waters from time immemorial.

Facts revealed by historical research:

Historical research shows that in the 12th century and 17th century A.D. Cauvery waters were obstructed from flowing into Tamil Nadu, and the said obstructions were removed by the armed forces of the kingdoms of Tamil Nadu.

Chola Period:

Rajarajan II was ruling the Chola kingdom from 1146 to 1163 A.D. King Narasimman I, who was then ruling Mysore, put up artificial hillocks on the river bed of Cauvery and directed the flow of the river. As a result, the irrigation channels in the Chola Kingdom dried up and there was threat of famine. The Chola King, Rajarajan, led an army into the territory of Karnataka and shat-

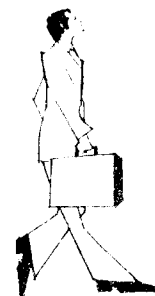
tered the artificial hillocks, and brought the Cauvery waters to Tamil Nadu. He also constructed new channels called "Pudukaverikal". To meet the cost of the expedition new tax by name "Kavirikal Viniyokam" was also levied. This historical fact is also mentioned in "Thakkayaga Parani" "Rajarajan Ula" and in an illustrative poem quoted in the commentaries on "Tolkappiam".

17th Century A.D

Similar situation arose in the 17th Century A.D. when Chikkadeva Rajan was ruling Mysore. At that time the Naick queen, Rani Mangammal and the Maratha king, Sakasi, were ruling Tamil Nadu. Though they had other differences they sent their armies jointly to Mysore. Before their armies reached Mysore, the dams gave way and the Cauvery water freely flowed into Tamil Nadu.

These historical facts confirm the undeniable rights of Tamil Nadu to the Cauvery Waters from time immemorial.

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INTEREST FREE SALES TAX LOAN:

Through a more liberalised scheme of financial assistance, the maximum eligible IFST Loan would now be Rs. 50 Lakhs for existing units taking up expansion/diversification and Rs. 100 Lakhs for new units to be set up in the following districts/areas:

1. Tiruchirappalli
2. Ramanathapuram
3. Madurai
4. North Arcot
5. South Arcot
6. Dharmapuri
7. Pudukkottai
8. Kanyakumari
9. Thanjavur
10. Maraimalai Nagar
11. Kunnathur Block in Chingleput District
12. New Industrial Complexes of SIPCOT in Gummidipoondi and Tuticorin.

STATE CAPITAL SUBSIDY:

15% for medium and major scale units to be set up in the following 24 taluks and new complexes of SIPCOT in Cuddalore and Tuticorin:

1. Polur 2. Chengam
3. Wandiwash 4. Cheyyar
5. Gingee 6. Tirukkottur
7. Ulundurpet
8. Kallakurichi 9. Tittagudi
10. Chidambaram
11. Kattumannar Koil
12. Tindivanam 13. Musiri
14. Ariyalur 15. Orathanad
16. Peravurani
17. Aranthangi
18. Avudayarkoil
19. Periyakulam

20. Vilathikulam
21. Nanguneri
22. Madurantakam
23. Ponneri
24. Gummidipoondi

SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR ELECTRONICS, DRUGS & AUTOMOBILE ANCILLARY UNITS:

Electronics, Drugs & formulations of scheduled drugs & Automobile Ancillary Units set up anywhere in Tamilnadu not covered by the State or Central Subsidy scheme are eligible to get a subsidy of 10% on the value of the fixed assets to be created or at the rate of Rs. 20,000/- per every regularly employed worker (whichever is lower) with an overall monetary ceiling of Rs. 15 Lakhs.

CENTRAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY:

Under this scheme 33 notified backward taluks are eligible for Central Government Subsidy equivalent to 15% of the fixed capital investment

subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 Lakhs.

The scheme is applicable for small, medium & large scale industries.

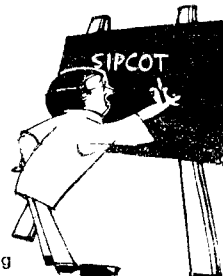
SPECIAL CELL FOR NON-RESIDENT INDIANS:

To encourage investment in Industries in Tamil Nadu by Indians living and working abroad, a special campaign is being launched by SIPCOT. Individuals and Associations in foreign countries have been contacted. Available incentives and project proposals have been communicated. The non-resident professional can entrust all preliminary work with SIPCOT who will tie up finances and obtain State clearances.

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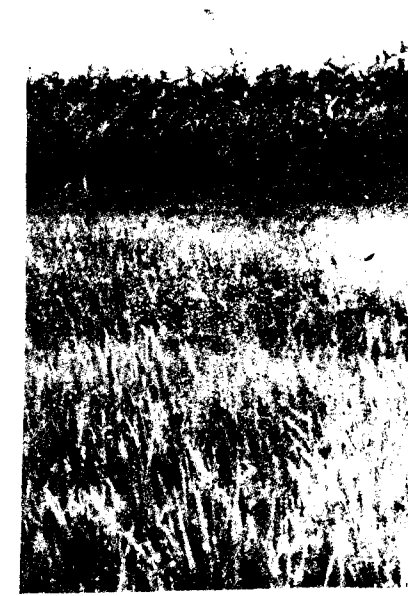
COOPERATION

A PIONEER IN COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

To Tamilnadu belongs the honour of having taken up the first step towards the introduction of the cooperation movement. For in 1892 the Government of Madras appointed one of the senior officers, Sir Frederic Nicholson to study the movement of land and Agricultural banks which prevailed in Europe and report how far they could be effected to Indian conditions to establish in Madras Presidency in order to relieve rural indebtedness. His valuable report formed the basis for the Act of 1904.

It was in Tamilnadu we witnessed the establishment of the first Apex Cooperative Bank in India

started in 1905. The honour of establishing the first cooperative journal also belongs to Tamilnadu The Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.



CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT:

The Village Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies constitute the nucleus of the co-operative movement in the State and there are about 4,700 such societies providing short term credit for cultivation operations and medium term credit for subsidiary occupations. There are 182 primary land development banks providing long term credit for land development purposes. The credit Co-operatives have provided agricultural loans as per details given below:



Year	Short-term and medium term	Long term	Total
(RUPEES IN CRORES)			
1977-78	127.13	12.28	139.41
1978-79	102.65	11.24	113.89
1979-80	42.70	8.85	51.55
1980-81	25.77	4.76	30.53
1981-82 (upto December)	65.57	2.24	67.81

Jewel loans:

Special attention has been paid to step up the issue of consumption loans through cooperatives to the weaker sections of the community on the pledge of jewels. In order to enable this category of persons to obtain the needed credit, the quantum of loan to be issued per sovereign has been raised up to Rs. 800. The rate of interest on such loans has also been reduced from 15% to 14% per annum. As against the programme of Rs. 130 crores of issue of jewel loans, the cooperatives have issued a sum of Rs. 197.86 crores during 1981-82.



CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

Distribution of consumer goods:—There are 3,662 primary co-operative stores functioning in urban and rural areas, which include 2,805 college and high school students co-operative stores catering to the needs of the students population such as text books, note books and other stationery articles, 15 stores exclusively for women and 282 stores for industrial and plantation workers. There are 29 co-operative wholesale stores with 994 branches for retail business in places where there are no primary stores or where the primary stores are not functioning effectively. The primary stores have also opened 384 branches to cater to the needs of the consumers. The consumer co-operatives effected retail sales to the value of Rs. 181.55 crores during the year 1980-81. The value of retail sales effected upto December 1981 during the current year is about Rs. 166 crores, as against the programmes of Rs. 192 crores for the current year. The programmes for 1982-83 is Rs. 200 crores, consisting of Rs. 127 crores towards the value of retail sales in urban areas and Rs. 73 crores in rural areas.

Coverage of weaker sections: There are 66 small branches to cater to the needs of the weaker sections of the community in backward areas, industrial workers, etc, and 100 smaller branches (Makkal Angadigal) to serve the weakest of the



weaker sections in slum areas of cities and towns. The branches effected sales to the extent of Rs. 5.99 crores during the year 1980-81. The value of sales effected by these branches up to December 1981 during the current year was Rs. 6.42 crores. Proposals for setting up 17 small sized retail

outlets to meet the needs of industrial / factory workers, plantation workers/labour, low income groups/backward class/slums and other residen-

tial areas where there is concentration of Scheduled Castes/tribes are under the consideration of the Government in consideration with the Government of India.

TAMILNADU COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION LIMITED:

There are 457 milk depots, 21 delivery points, 25 automatic vending machines and 49 milk parlours in Madras city run by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited.

There are 110 rural housing cooperative societies 58,994 houses were built by Adi-Dravidars, and 18,308 houses by other through loans and subsidies released to the extent of Rs. 2,602.82 lakhs for the year 1980-81. For the year 1981-82 40,000 houses will be completed. 11,623 houses have been completed on January 1982, out of which 10,115 are for Adi Dravidars.



village shops

With the 4441 fair price shops already run in the villages by the co-operatives in all the districts converted into full fledged shops, there are now 11,101 village shops run by the cooperatives. Action is being taken to open nine more village shops in Periyar District. The village shops effected sale of essential commodities to the value of Rs. 29.53 crores during 1980-81 and Rs. 67.90 crores up to December 1981 during the current year. At present the value of average sales per shop is about Rs. 9,000. It is expected that during 1982-83 sales to the tune of Rs. 100 crores will be effected.

LAMPS: The 12 LAMP co-operative societies functioning in the State continue to strive to improve the standard of living of their tribal members by providing them, credit for cultivation and others productive purposes at a concessional rate of interest viz. 4 per cent per annum and other services such as marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce, supply of agricultural inputs and distribution of consumer goods under one roof. Proposals for organisation of three more Lamp co-operative societies in the Masinagudi Hills in the Nilgiris district, Pachamalai Hills in Salem District and at Nammiyampet in Jawadhi Hills in North Arcot district are under consideration of the Government. The Government continue to provide financial assistance liberally to the LAMP co-operative societies in view of the poor economic condition of the tribal population. During the period from 1976-77 to 1980-81, the Government gave assistance to the extent of Rs. 79.35 lakhs to these societies, including the assistance of Rs. 29.80 lakhs provided during the year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82 Government assistance to the tune of Rs. 16.49 lakhs has so far been sanctioned and the proposals for sanction of assistance to the extent of Rs. 68 lakhs are under



the consideration of the Government. Provision of Rs. 36.90 lakhs has been made for giving assistance during 1982-83. The three LAMP co-operative societies in South Arcot district have enrolled 62 per cent of the tribal families within their areas and the remaining nine LAMP co-operative societies have enrolled all the tribal families in their areas. There were 33,222 members in the 12 LAMP co-operative societies at the end of December 1981.

Women in the eyes of Bharati and Thiru.Vi.Ka.

"Give us good mothers and I will give you a good nation" thus stated Napoleon, the metepic figure of memorable France. This implies that the greatness of a country solely depends upon its womenfolk. During the Sangam age and in the vedic period, women were equivalent to men in erudition, equanimity, politics, philosophy etc., in short in all respects. Thereafter differentiation shot up, degeneration of women set in and this, eventually, led to the degradation of the society.

Greatmen, like Rajaram Mohan Roy in the North and Vedanayagam Pillai and Savarayalu Naickker in the South, strived for the uplift of women and paved the way for their successors to carry the torch of freedom for the damsels in distress.

The poet Bharati and the Philosopher Thiru-Vi. Kaliyanasundaranar stepped into the shoes of those philanthropists and did their utmost till their demise for the cause dear to their heart. Though Bharati wrote essays and fiction too, he was generally known only as a poet and though Thiru Vi.Ka. had many poetical works to his credit he was well known as an essayist and orator. Bharati was the first poet of modern times to write poems in simple and easy language and Thiru.Vi.Ka. was the first orator to lecture and essayist to write, in easily understandable language.

Bharati was the follower of Tilak where as Thiru-Vi.Ka had his leanings to wards Gandhiji. Bharati had Bharathidasan as his disciple and Thiru.Vi.Ka.had Dr. M.Varadarajan as his successor. Both were editors of News-papers and left no stone unturned in order to instill their ideologies in the minds of the impenetrable masses. Bharati contended himself in spreading out his gospels. Thiru-Vi.Ka. went further by associating himself in the Trade Union Movement and trying to lead them to thier bright future.

Pulavar N. Rajagopalan, M.A.



These two eminent personalities had known each other, moved closely and had mutual regard for one another. (This fact is reflected in the quotation of Bharati's poetic lines in "let us make bonfire the ignorance that degrades women" In the third chapter of one of Thiru.Vi.Ka's master piece, "The greatness of Women" and Bharati's tribute to the lecture of Thiru.Vi.Ka at Pondicherry, found out through the poem of Bharatidhasan'). They had identical views in many spheres of life, especially with regard to feminism. Both had their inspiration from the past and the present. Bharati extolled Chandramati, Drowpathi, Kunti, Sita of the epics. He adored Avvaiyar, Nachelliyar of the Sangam period. He also paid his encomium to sister Nivedita and Sarojini Naidiu.

Thiru.Vi.Ka paid his glorious tributes to Maithreyi, Gargi, Devabuthi of Vedic age, Haddas, Semiras, Sultana Raziya of the pages of history, Meerabai, Zebunnisa, chise of the literary field, Sabari, Kunti, Gandhari of the epics and Avvaiyar, Velli Veethiyar, daughters of Pari of the Tamil Literature.

India is the country where even the Gods had given equal status to their spouses. It is a known fact, that Siva, Vishnu and Bhrama are having their life mates, in the left side of the body, on the bosom and tongue respectively, indicating the equality, belovedness and representation of eloquence. This, both the thinkers had pinpointed to the people to persuade them to follow suit. They traced the social history and completely agreed with the age, ways and means of the downfall of women. They proclaimed unanimously that unless the gentle females were freed from cruel bondage this great country would never get freedom from the ferocious foreigners.

These two had become singled out specimens for the authentic adage that greatmen think alike. Thiru-Vi.Ka.remarked that one could see divinity in the feminine forms quoting extensively from the eminent saints. He stressed that the grace of femininity could be clearly visible on the countenance of males having creative ability or constructive approach and cited the portraits of Shelly, Gandhiji, Buddha etc.

Bharati also had the same thoughts imbedded in his mind for he wrote that the male Kannan was having the traits of a female. He even depicted Vinayaga as a female, by addressing



him as "Vani, and Kali". He went one step further, when he said, "your wife is a God" "Male is hotness; female is coldness". These were the very words found in the works of both of them. It is amazing to note that not even a syllable has found to be changed.

Bharati's service to the women were two fold. He took up the cudgels for the down-trodden women and he also visualised the modern woman with progressive views and activities. Both men and women are equal in status. Women should discard their age old shyness, fear etc., and acquire knowledge, independence, bravery and charity. They should walk erect, look straight and fear none on the face of the earth. They should never deviate from their chosen path. They should come out of their abodes, travel nooks and corners of the wide world, accumulate all the novel ideas and thus enrich the motherland. They should get honours enact laws, write Vedas and create a

new divine sect. They should marry their beloveds and give him a helping hand in all his activities and pursue a glorious life, better than the past, "These were his observation with regard to his new type of revolutionary women".

Thiru.Vi.Ka. had given the meaningful methods for the reformation of the women by his ardent advice to them. He depicted the steps in rearing up a female child. The characters to be absorbed, hours of sleep, nature of diet, Physical exercises mode of friendship, ornaments causing harmful effects, sexual life, maternity matters etc. were dealt by him in minute details. He advised the maids to choose their lifemates by themselves for which he had given ample guidelines.

Both of them strongly advocated the point of educating women. They firmly belived rightly too that education alone would solve all their problems.

Regarding the remarriage of the widows there is slight difference between them while Bharati strongly defended the remarriage of widows of all ages, Thiru.Vi.Ka was of the opinion, that remarriage was necessary only to the young ones of marriageable age. Where as those who had enjoyed the conjugal life should not desire for the same since their intimate and endearing life with the departed mate of the past, would certainly prevent them from entering into new marital life despite, the strong external pressures on him or her.

Thiru-Vi.Ka has said that the great seers who had renounced the whole world had not detested womenfolk and to support his statement he had quoted from the works of the saints.

Thiru.Vi.Ka.had personified beauty as women.Bharati who had the pseudonym as Sakthi dasan '(slave of mother goddess) and had transformed male Kannan to female Kannamma and voiced forth this revolutionary ideas of a female through the mouth of Panjali) had equated, liberty, rain, poetry language, mind and sky to women.

Only because of these great souls of Tamil Nadu supported by Periyar and his rationalist movement the, dreaded yokes of the delicate women were thrust aside; the chains of slavery were smahed; and freedom of the females was enthroned.

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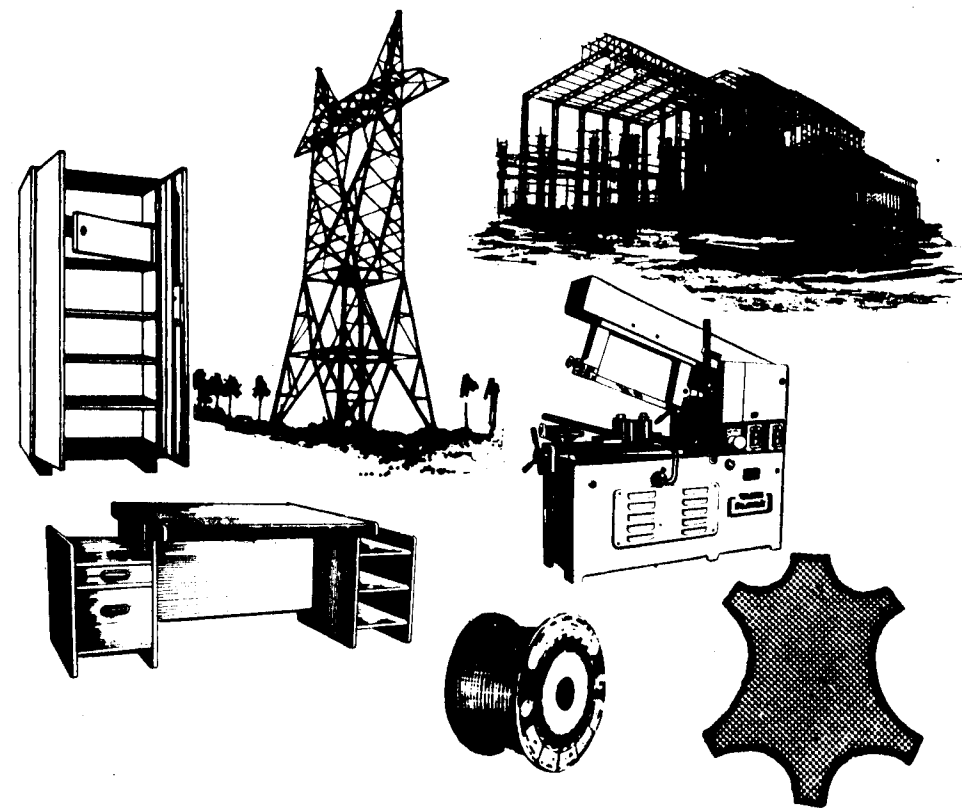


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P.Savithri, M.Sc., Assistant Director
Andhra Mahila Sabha

The Andhra Mahila Sabha does not denote any single unit. It is a complex institution. The name Andhra Mahila Sabha gives an impression that only children belonging to Andhra State are looked after. But a look at the institution will prove that it is not so. At Madras the following Institutions function (1.) The Andhra Mahila Sabha Nursing Home for women and children; (2.) The Mahila Vidyalaya (3.) The Tourist Hostel and (4.) the Eswari Prasad Dattatreya orthopaedic centre.

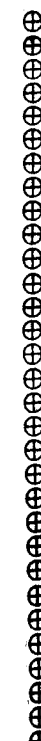
The Eswari Prasad Dattatreya orthopaedic Centre for treatment, education and rehabilitation of children has reasons to be legitimately proud of the progress made by it during the last 21 years of its existence. Founded by the late Dr.(Tmt) Durgabai Deshmukh in 1960, one of the unique good fortune of the first main building being declared open by our Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi. Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh had a vision to provide total rehabilitation care to children disabled by birth or by disease and this orthopaedic centre is one of the key stones in the edifice of service she built in the campus of Andhra Mahila Sabha.

The story of the establishment of the Eswari Prasad Dattatreya Orthopaedic Centre is a poignant one. The only son of Tmt. and Thiru. Hanumantha Rao (Retd. I.A.S.) Eswari Prasad Dattatreya who was 9 years old, had become handicapped and crippled owing to infantile paralysis and died ultimately. They gave a donation of Rs.1,00,000 to Dr. Tmt.Durgabai Deshmukh to spend the amount in a

useful and purposeful manner in their son's memory. Thus The Eswari Prasad Dattatreya Orthopaedic Centre came into existence in the year 1960. The foundation for the building was laid in 1958 by the then Governor of Madras, Sir Bishnuram Medhi. The building turned out to be a very impressive one. Sir.Hanumantha Rao donated for the building and both structurally and functionally the building looked very imposing and it was inaugurated in the year 1960. Though in the beginning it started with the treatment of the handicapped children as out patients gradually it began to admit some children as inpatients as well. Hostel facilities were also provided.

A few rooms in the first floor were converted as hostel and a dozen children were admitted as inpatients. Sir.Hanumantha Rao, Tmt. Hanumantha Rao and Dr. M. Natarajan rendered great service for the development of this Institute. Tmt and Thiru Hanumantha Rao constituted a trust for Rs.1,00,000/- the interest of this would be spent for the benefit of the children who were taken as inpatients.

Next a campaign was started for sponsoring a scheme under which philanthropically minded people would adopt one child and pay the money required both for the treatment and education. The scheme succeeded and gradually the number of sponsors grew. With the result one could take 30 more children. Some private companies like T.V.Sundaram and Sons, sponsored as many as five chil-



dren a year. The entire charges for a child for everything including the treatment, food etc. came to Rs.1,500/year. The increase in the number of the sponsors brought more and more children to our Institution and people from outside Madras began to apply for admission. A few parents were able to meet the expenses but most of them were not. Nevertheless, these children were not turned down on the ground of their poverty but were brought under the category of sponsored children. All these necessitated the expansion of the building so as to provide for a hostel wing with 80 beds.

At present the Eswari Prasad Dattatreya Orthopaedic Centre has the following wings to cater to the needs of physically handicapped and mentally retarded children.

1. Treatment Section:

Outpatient department, Wards for Pre Operation and post operation cases, Operation theatre, Physiotherapy department inclusive of electrotherapy and wax therapy. Occupational therapy department, Hydrotherapy department.

2. Investigation Section

Radiology department, E.C.G Unit, Clinical Laboratories including facilities for Bacteriological and Bio Chemical Investigations.

3. Rehabilitation Section

Brace workshop for making the orthopaedic appliances required to the handicapped.

4. Montessori school and Middle school with Std I to VIII.

5. Residential hostel for 100 children with recreational facilities like T.V. and Radio set.

Vocational Rehabilitation unit with the following sections:

Printing section for Physically handicapped men and women in the age group of 16-24 years. Binding, composing and printing are taught to the trainees. Qualified trainees (with a minimum educational qualification of 8th Std.) are sent for Government Technical Examinations. Care is taken to get them employed in Government and private institutions.

Tailoring Section: This section also caters to the need of physically handicapped men and women in the age group of 16-24 years in cutting and tailoring; embroidery is taught to the trainees. 8th Standard qualified candidates are sent for Government Technical examination. Care is taken to get them employed in Government as well as private organisations.

Those in printing and tailoring sections who are very severely handicapped and who do not possess a Government technical certificate are

unable to get a job outside. These candidates are enrolled in the respective sheltered workshops.

The Printing section sheltered workshop undertakes binding and printing of all types of stationery items. It also undertakes production of student notebooks for the Tamil-Nadu Text Book Society.

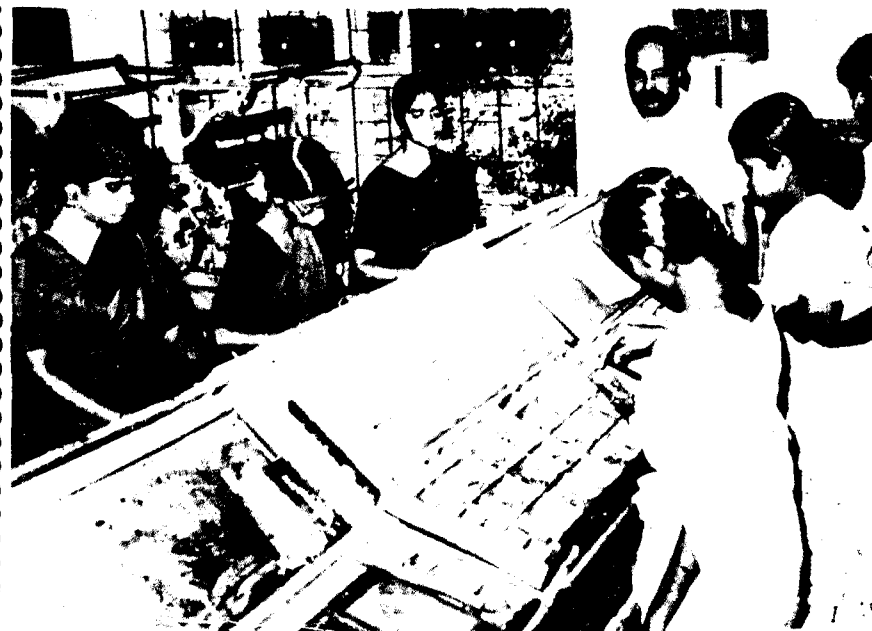
Similarly the tailoring section sheltered workshop also undertakes stitching of uniform. Many Central Government Organisations like Regional Labour Institute, Fisheries Department, Central Vehicle Research and Development Establishment, Heavy Vehicle Factory, Central Water Board etc. place orders.

Section for the mentally retarded

Special education and vocational training in skill refinement programme is imparted to mentally retarded adolescent adults in the age group of 16-24 years.

Individualized training is emphasised as the understanding capacity of the students are very low. Care is taken to have student teacher ratio as 4:1 so that individualized attention is given to all the students. The syllabus for these candidates differ from each other. This is based on the capability of each individual. Care is taken to see that knowledge is imparted for the day to day living. Practical class in Socio drama enables the candidates to act how he or she should behave in a particular situation, like travelling in a bus, getting a ticket in a bus, etc.

In the vocational training activities for co-ordination of eye and hand, both hands, etc. are given, and also



assembly of Industrial items are taught.

After two years of training in the class 'AVAKASA' the candidates are given certificate and are enrolled in the sheltered workshop 'UPAYOGA' where light industrial assembly work is undertaken. M/s Hindustan Teleprinters Limited places orders with this workshop which enable the mentally retarded to earn a decent living.

Carpentry Section:

Carpentry section of this unit helps in getting the modification needed for the physically handicapped to undertake training in tailoring and printing subjects. Modification in the machinery, place etc. are done according to the nature of durability to suit the individual to have a comfort-

able posture and also to have the maximum production with least strain.

This section also helps in making fixtures which are fool proof for the mentally retarded boys to undertake assembly works.

Crutches for the orthopaedically handicapped children are also manufactured here.

The C. V. Shah sheltered cum training centre in the Adyar Andhra Mahila Sabha campus was inaugurated by Thiru. R.M. Veerappan, Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments in the presence of Thiru V.R. Nedinchezhiyan Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Dr. H. V. Hande, Health Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu. In this new building training is imparted in tailoring and printing

subjects for the Orthopaedically handicapped men & women.
HOSTEL:

A well equipped hostel is located in the same campus. Women candidates who are orthopaedically handicapped are the inmates of the hostel. In the evening the hostel inmates are given various duties pertaining to kitchen, prayer, cleanliness etc. which helps them when they leave the hostel and settle at home. This helps to do house hold chores.

For recreation facilities provision of a T.V. set and radio help them.

The Institute can be proud that one of the mentally retarded boy R. Elangovan won the Tamil Nadu State Government award for the best worker for the year 1981. The Institute also won the award for employing more number of handicapped persons for the year 1981.

The work is carried on smoothly with the aid rendered by the Government of Tamil Nadu and as well as the Central Government and Voluntary organisations and individuals who render financial help.

PUBLIC REALATIONS

A BRIDGE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE

Public Relations is the science of persuasive communication a promoter of healthy atmosphere and community relationship. The need for Public Relations is all the more in a democratic set up where Public Opinion is the ultimate power. The famous saying of Abraham Lincoln "Government of the people, by the people and for the people" clearly shows the importance of Public Relation in a democracy.

Public Opinion plays a dominant role in shaping the policies and programmes of the government. For creating proper public opinion towards government policies, it is necessary to inform the Public about the objectives of the policy. Public Relations creates a positive image between government and the people.

People must feel that all the services of the government is for the public good. Public Relations helps to create this kind of attitude among the people. People should know their responsibility for

By: S.BAKKIYARAJAN,
II M.A. (Communication)
Dept. of Journalism &
Communication
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

effective functioning of the government machinery.

The birthdays of great leaders (Gandhi, Periyar, Anna, Rajaji, Kamaraj) are being celebrated every year so as to provide a chance to know and appreciate their services. This will create a spirit of national service among the people.

Government activities are published through proper channels to keep the people informed. The channels are books, brochures, posters. This in turn would promote national integration and co-operation.

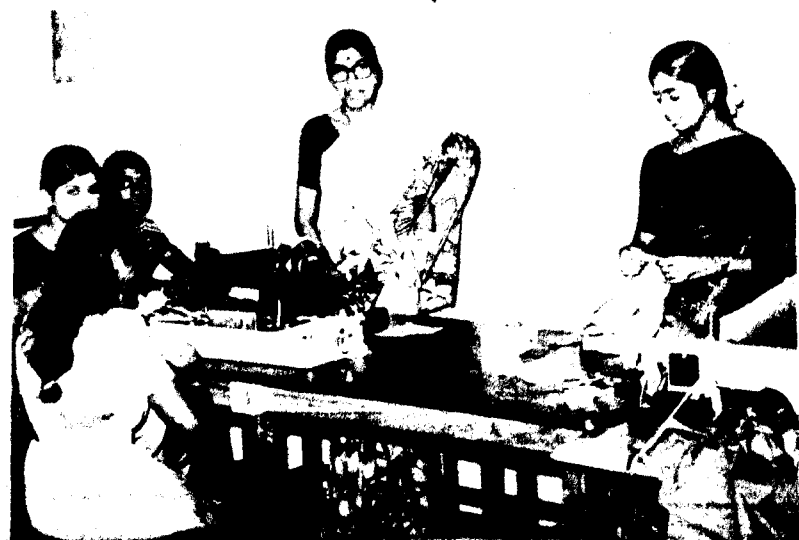
Public information is disseminated through various media of mass communication such as Newspapers, Radio, TV, Films. It informs of what the people think of the actions and policies and what they want to be

done. This task is undertaken by Public Relations.

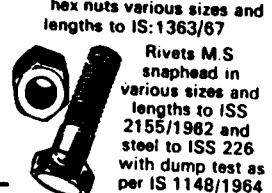
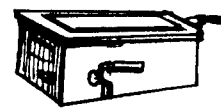
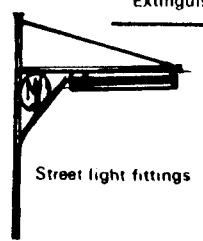
One of the major functions of Public Relations is to have close liaison with the press for the purpose of disseminating government information to the public through the media of newspapers. The press discharges a vital duty to the government in serving as the mirror of Public Opinion. Certain pre-cautions (during floods, cyclones) were disseminated through newspapers and through other media so as to avoid loss of life and property. Public Relation takes the responsibility of channelising all government advertisements.

Films are the powerful medium of communication. Films which deal with the importance of Agriculture, Village Industries, Family Welfare, Modern Irrigation Methods, Rural Employment Scheme, Self-sufficiency Scheme, Nutritious Meals Scheme etc. are screened all over the state. The activities of various departments is being displayed through exhibitions.

All Policies and decisions of the government are valid only if they are properly understood and accepted by the people. Public Relations does a lot towards this direction.



GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS/ORGANISATIONS SUPPORT TO SSI PRODUCTS

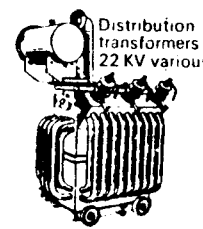
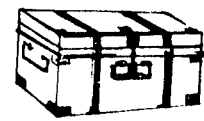
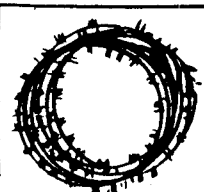
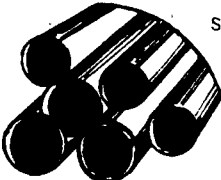
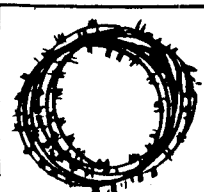
 Batteries - Lead Acid for trucks	 Bolts M.S. Black Hex head round body with hex nuts various sizes and lengths to IS: 1363/67 Rivets M.S. snaphead in various sizes and lengths to ISS 2155/1962 and steel to ISS 226 with dump test as per IS 1148/1964	 Transmission Towers-Design, manufacturing & Erection
Bandage Cloth 6cm, 10cm etc. x 4 metres to IS 863/1969-Wool cotton absorbent (DS Cat No. 6510) 000021, 22 as per specification No. IND/MED /IC/0176(J) in packets of 50 gm. 500 gms. - I.V. Fluids	 Condensers to IS: 1569 Chokes to IS: 1534 - Part I	 Fire Extinguishers
Paints-Red oxide, Aluminium, Enamel, Anti-corrosive black - Nylon knitted socks - Fuse units to IS: 2088/1963 L.T. insulators, L.T. shackle insulators - Starters for tube lights to IS: 2215	 Electric and Non Electric Sterilisers	 Street light fittings

**DEMAND
NOW ON HAND**

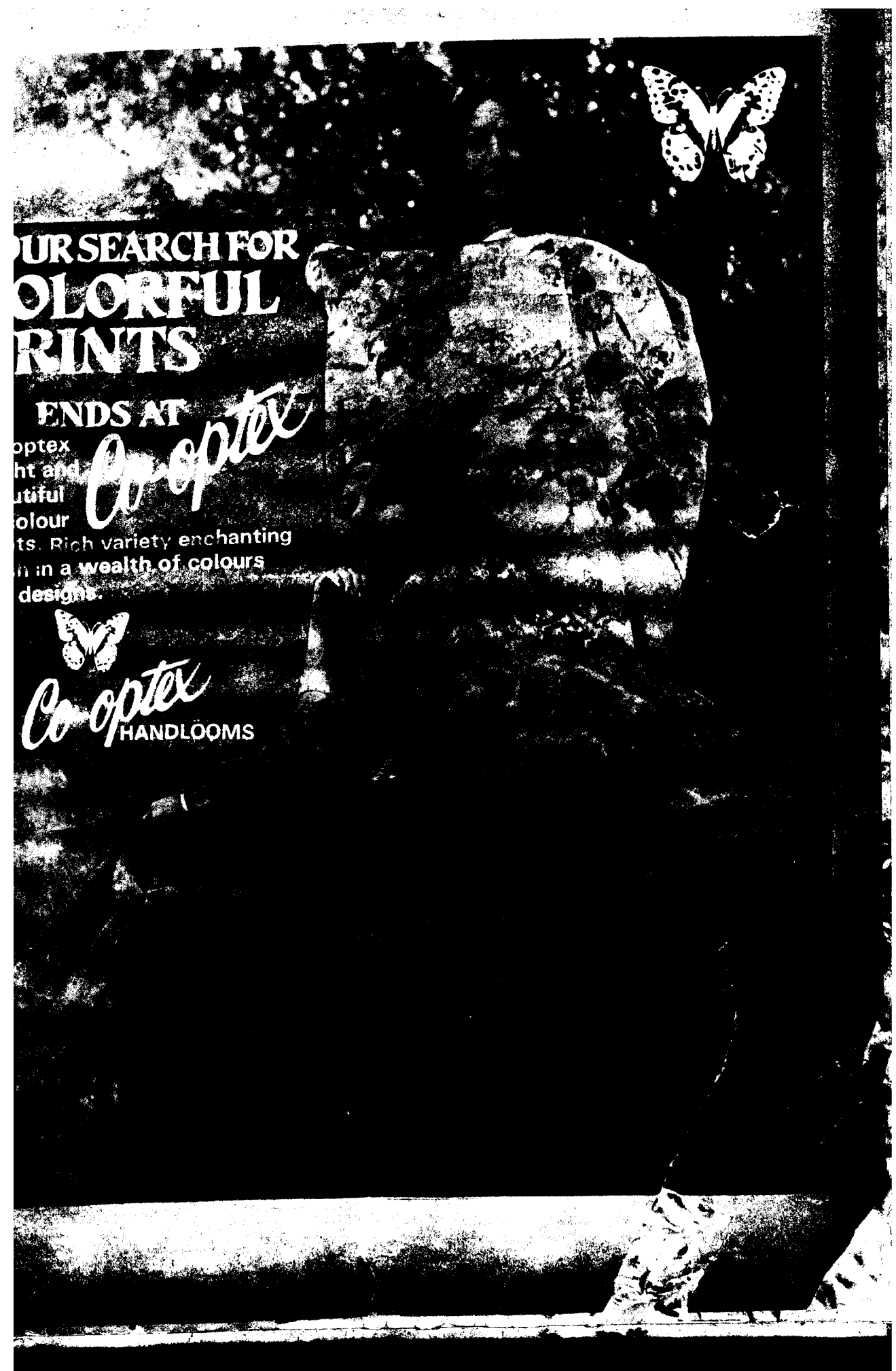
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 Automobile components Brake drums, Silencers, mufflers, coil springs, king pin kits etc.	 Distribution transformers 11KV, 22 KV various sizes	 Steel Furniture such as Almirahs, Lockers, Racks (to IS:3761/66 with amendment Nos. 1 & 2) Filing cabinets, chairs, (ISS: 3499 part I/74) tables (to IS 3498/75 with amendment No. 1)
Cair Fibre Grade II IS 898 - 1964 (G3) - Cotton tapes Newwar O.G. 25 mm - Laboratory & Industrial Chemicals/ Organic & Inorganic Salts and Solvents - M.S. Washers plain punched size M18, to IS 2016/1967 Table II - Tread Rubber	 Steel trunks (black plain sheet)	 Distribution cum Switch fuse unit "Normal Unit" as per IS 4064/67 - L.T. Power cables, control cables - Cable boxes C I
P.V.C. Insulation tape for use on low and medium voltage not exceeding 650V conforming to ISS 2448 part II/68 of sizes -15mm and 25mm width and 25 metres length rolls	 Grey Iron castings such as Manhole covers, pipes and specials - P.V.C. pipes and fittings	 Steel Barbed wire - Type A3

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31 DEC 1982
CHENNAI MADRAS

VOL. NO
XIII DECEMBER VI
1982

Sampath

In this issue



Flag Day Messages



Greatest show on Earth

Social Relevance in writing



Tooth powder for healthy teeth



Tribute to Vinoba



Mass immunisation Campaign

History of Mid-Day Meals



Co-operation-not a slogan



Tea and Rubber plantations



Anamalai Fauna for Scientific Study.



Flag Day Message

We celebrate the Armed Force Flag Day this year, as before, on the 7th December 1982.

The contributions we get from the Public on this day by sale of flags are utilised for the benefit of ex-servicemen. On this day, we remember with gratitude how well they have served the nation by guarding our freedom and territorial integrity. We have organisations to plan and implement various schemes for the welfare of ex-servicemen. These measures call for generous public support. May I appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu to contribute liberally on this day and thereby help a deserving cause.

—S. L. Khurana,
GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU.



President's Police Medals were presented by Thiru S. L. Khurana Governor of Tamil-Nadu at Madras Raja Rathinam Stadium on 6-12-'82

FLAG DAY MESSAGE

Every year, December 7th, is observed as FLAG DAY which is an occasion to recall with pride, the shining deeds of valour and supreme sacrifices of the three arms of the defence personnel which adorn the pages of history of our great country. It is also on occasion to recall the risk they undertake in the defence of the country.

A number of welfare schemes have been launched for rehabilitating the retired defence personnel and the dependants of the ex-servicemen through the funds collected on the FLAG DAY.

I appeal to the people to make liberal contributions to the 'FLAG DAY FUND' enthusiastically with a sense of duty and gratitude, while appreciating the selfless services rendered by our armed forces who are vigilant not only during wars but also in peace time in defending the country's borders.

—M. G. Ramachandran,
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU.



CHIEF MINISTER DONATES ONE MONTH'S SALARY TOWARDS FLAG DAY FUNDS

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, donated one month's salary towards Flag Day Funds when Thirumathi C. K. Gariyali, Collector of Madras and Thiru M. Madhavan Nambiar, Deputy Secretary to Government and Director of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare called on him on the of Flag Day. (7.12.82)

Social RELEVANCE IN writing

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

Mr. President,
Distinguished writers and Friends,

I am elated to a new plane of joy and happiness when I stand before this august Assembly of eminent writers from different parts of this great nation. I deem it a great privilege indeed for having been invited to inaugurate the "Ninth National Convention of Indian Authors".

Dr. Karan Singh, M.P., the Prince-Philosopher of our motherland, in whose writings the Indian philosophy gets a new magic touch of Shri Aurobindo is the ideal choice to preside over such a galaxy of writers.

Thiru Thagazhi Sivasankara Pillai, a legendary name in Malayalam language and literature whose seminal contribution to Indian literature is epoch-making has come to grace the occasion.

Authors from the various Indian languages who have come to participate in this Convention, I understand, are distinguished writers whose contribution towards the enrich-



ment of the Indian literature is laudable and praiseworthy.

The choice of place and time for the convention is apt and noteworthy and the organisers of the convention richly deserve our congratulations.

No part of the country is so well suited as Tamil Nadu since this is the homeland of Mahakavi Subramania Bharathi whose Birth Centenary is being celebrated throughout the world.

It was he who extricated Tamil language and literature from the clutches of pedantic court-jesters. But for his arrival, I am afraid, Tamil language would not have become so effective an instrument in the service of the people. He provided Tamil language and literature with a direction, a purpose, a gospel to preach and a plank to think aloud.

We, in this part of the country are the inheritors of an ancient literature with modern outlook. Thirukkural, the magnum opus of Thiruvalluvar is the universal gospel of mankind for all the times to come. Sangam literature is not only the richest heritage of Tamil life but also the classic example of the loftiest thoughts of a people towards world confederation and universal brotherhood. Kamban's rendering of Valmiki's Ramayana in Tamil was not a mere translation but a transcreation of matchless beauty and grandeur. Ilango Adigal's Chilappathigaram marked a great departure in that it depicted the rise of privileged class against a ruling clan in an eloquent fashion. Though there was a dark age when Tamil language and literature drifted, dissipated before the arrival of Bharathi, one could proudly proclaim that the line of didactic literature in the recorded Tamil history of the past 2,000 years was not even once lost.

Bharathi was the harbinger of a new era with a marked departure from the traditional Tamil literary field. He employed almost all forms of literature towards the creation of a new social order. I am so happy the writers of different Indian languages have assembled here at a time when the state is agog with festivity marking his Birth Centenary.

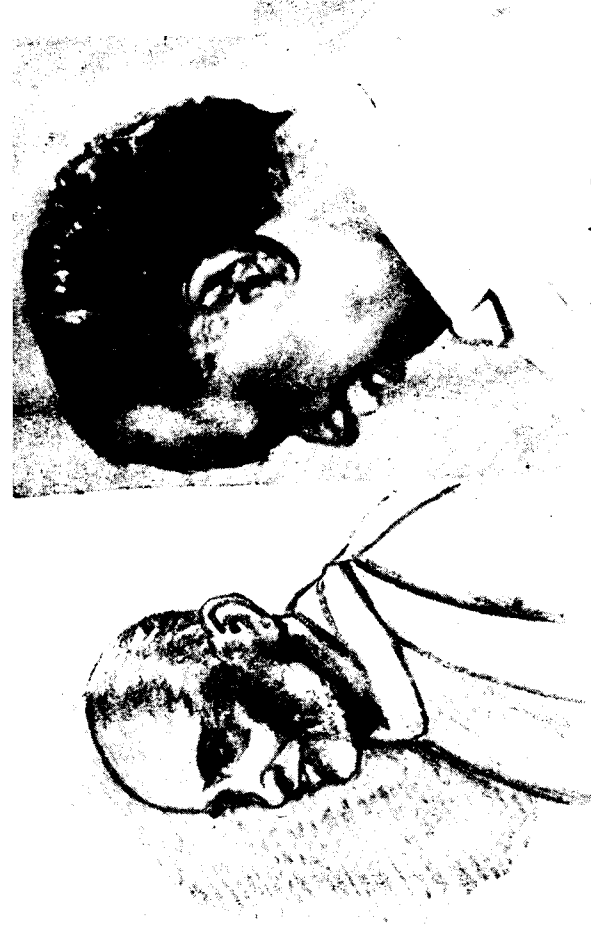
Tamil have been richly receptive to the new innovations in other Indian languages. I do not know how far Rabindranath Tagore is read still in West Bengal. But, I venture to say without any reservation that this state has been the second home of Tagorian literature. So equally it could be said of Sarat Chandra also. Tamil Nadu has pioneered in the renderings of Tagore's Gitanjali. So also I would like to point out H. V. Kandeekar has more readers here than anywhere else in India. But I am not equally sure whether our Mahakavi Subramania Bharathi has been perceived in the proper perspective in other parts of India. We do not know whether authors who have assembled here have taken any pains at all to understand Bharathi and his times.



Bharathi



Bharathi Dasan



Kavimani

Dr. Arignar Anna

Authors from this part of the country have never been sectarian in their outlook and narrow in their attitude. Poets like Bharathi, Bharathi Dasan, Kavimani and host of others have crossed the barriers of caste, community and creed.

In my opinion, Indian writing still lacks social purpose. I do not blame any quarter, any section for this sorry state of affairs. I only try to make a loud search. There are authors who are prominent, popular and whose books see even seven to eight editions in the very first year of their publication. But do they all have a message to deliver? What do they have for their posterity? If they have nothing to convey, nothing to communicate and nothing to convince, what for they write? One does not write for himself. If he writes for others, his fellowmen, unless there is a purposeful involvement in their struggle for survival, unless his pen portrayals depict the attitudes and aspirations of the people for whom he writes, writing is a criminal and colossal waste. If a short story has no message to deliver, its existence is momentary. Value

of a piece of writing is judged not from the sales it makes out but from the relevance of it for generation after generation.

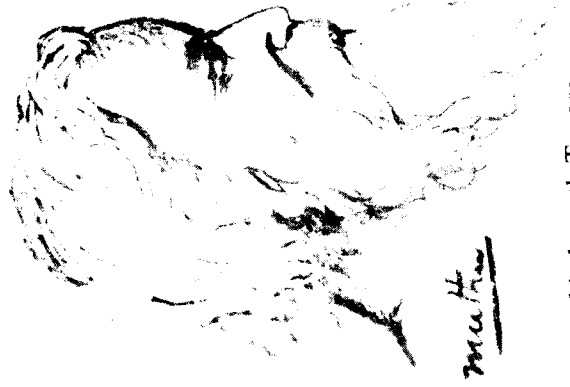
Though the rendering of literature from one Indian language to the other is carried on with missionary zeal, this convention should provide a new impetus for this kind of translations more and more.

Literary output from any Indian language should become the common heritage of all the people. If this convention could devise ways and means for making this dizzy dream into a purposeful reality we would have achieved a lot.

As we are all aware the purpose and aim of literature is not to keep people dazed into short-lived satisfaction-not to lull people into a false sense of security but to inculcate the spirit of enquiry and liberation.



K.M. Munshi



Rabindranath Tagore



Bakhim Chandra Chatterjee

Writers should realize that people ultimately reserve the right of judgement. Writers should not be under the false impression that they are the privileged few who could think for the masses. In a developing country like India, writers should realize more and more their purposeful role in the establishment of a new social order.

Except for a few dark spots in Indian literature, as a whole, writers have been positive and resourceful in their contribution.

Baswasewarar, Srikantaiya, Sivarama Kanth in Kannada, Guruswara, Pothana, Dr. C.R. Reddy and Vedha Venkataraya Shastri in Telugu, Vallathol, Ulloor, Kumaran Asan, Sandu Menon, Kesava Dev and Raja Raja Varma in Malayalam, Thathakavi, Thayaram, Gnanadeva, N.C. Kelkar and Kandekar in Marathi, Rabindranath Tagore, Bakhim Chandra Chatterjee, Buddha Deva Bose, Eshwara Chandra Vidyasagar, Jeevananda Dass and Michael Madhusudhana Dutt in Bengali, Govarthana Ram, Meehani, Nanalal and K.M. Munshi in Gujarathi, Bahir Singh and Amritha Preetham in Punjabi, Bara Dendu Harichandra, Santhaja, Jaisankar Prasad, Poet Dinker and Brindavan Lal Varma in Hindi, R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Rajeswar Rao and Kamala Dass are some of the names in different Indian languages with which this part of the country is familiar with. If I had missed any of the names, I do not mean any disrespect to them. I would modestly admit that this is my range of reach.

Dr. Arignar Anna who made it possible for a social reform movement to rule and govern was one of the greatest writers in Tamil. His diction is yet to be surpassed in its texture and elegance. But for his public life which sapped all his energy he would have been the greatest father figure of Tamil literature.

In the modern settings, one cannot but mention Rajaji,

Kalki, Pudumaipithan, Akilan, Tmt. Rajamkrishnan, Jayakanthan and host of other writers in Tamil.

I do not think it is out of place here if I make a mention on the Freedom of Expression. In my considered opinion, this is the right very often flouted and infringed by people who make tall claims for freedom and liberty. One must understand that only a privileged few in this country have certain rights which they assert from time to time. Millions of people-vast multitude lost in the villages have no rights worth the name and hence they do not resort to any sort of assertion.

Are we to defend the right of a few privileged who are more vocal and sensitive or are we to defend the majority of the people who have nothing to lose? In a country where even the right to live is at stake because of insecurity we face, it is nothing short of a mockery that a few journalists raise hue and cry that their rights are infringed.

Any journalist whose pen keeps people divided condemns people to abject poverty and abysmal ignorance because of his non-committal attitude and causes irreparable damage to the democratic institutions by equating the constitutionally established government to an alien government is anti-social and anti-national.

Such journalists should not shout at the pitch of their voice that their freedom is snatched away since they themselves have surrendered their freedom by their very negative attitudes. These journalists are employees and their employer decides what should appear in this paper. So, it is nothing short of a 'Thamasha' that some of the journalists equate themselves with writers and say that their freedom of expression is at stake. I hold some of the irresponsible journalists who take shelter under the provisions of the Constitution which are seriously meant for creative writers are defeating the very purpose of such provisions with impunity. This erratic trend must be stopped forthwith. If this convention could take up the role



Rajaji



Kalki



Akilan

of a conscience-keeper, for all the writers-authors including journalists then they could drive home the truth that some of the interested journalists are making a wilful alarm, so that they may take the country to lawless anarchy in the confusion confounded.

I know that this Guild has been the custodian of the rights of authors throughout India and its responsibility in saving the creative writers from the exploitation of the publishers is yet to be discharged effectively.

I do congratulate the organisers of this Convention for their earnestness and enthusiasm in bringing authors from different languages under one roof. I do congratulate you, the authors, the creative writers on behalf of my beloved leader the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru M.G. R and on behalf of the people of our State.

I thank you for having given me this opportunity for sharing some of my thoughts with you and I wish nice time for all of you.

With these words let me inaugurate this historic Convention.

Thanking you,

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

AT THE

OPENING SESSION OF THE

NINTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF

INDIAN AUTHORS

8th December, 1982

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Also many other places in Tamil Nadu



DIPR/ 2393 /82/29

ADWAVE/THDC/2211

The Tamil Nadu Pavilion at the India International Trade Fair was awarded 'Silver Medal' in the category of State Governments and Union Territories Pavilions.

The Trade Fair Authority of India organised IITF, 1982 and requested Foreign Countries, State Governments, Union Territories, Private and Public Sector Enterprises to take part in the Fair. Accordingly, Government of Tamil Nadu decided to participate in the Fair and designated 'State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu' (SIPCOT) as the Organiser.

With active guidance of the Government, SIPCOT took up the task and persuaded Private Companies, Public Sector Corporations, and Government Departments to put up their stalls in Tamil Nadu Pavilion by taking adequate space. 34 Private Companies, 10 Public Sector Corporations and Government Departments enthusiastically came forward and arranged their exhibits in a fitting manner at this Pavilion.

The Tamil Nadu Pavilion was constructed and completed within 40 days. The interior and exterior decorations and the Exhibits were displayed in an attractive manner. The shape of the pavilion is modelled on a trapezium and designed with modern architecture. An imposing statue of "Bharathiyar" has been installed in front of the Pavilion as a fitting memorial to him during the "Bharathi Centenary Year." The lay-out of the Pavilion is well designed by segregating the participants who intend to make sales within the



**TAMILNADU
PAVILION
WON
SILVER MEDAL
AT I.I.T. FAIR
1982**

Pavilion. The flow of public within the Stall is kept to one side, so that a visitor entering the Pavilion would not miss any stall. The participants have displayed their exhibits, charts, photographs in such a manner that even a common man can understand the achievements of Tamil Nadu in the Industrial field. The Directorate of Information and Public Relations has highlighted the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal scheme for children which drew many visitors to the pavilion and was highly appreciated by many dignitaries. Besides, other welfare schemes also have been highlighted. The Tamil Nadu Day was celebrated on 2-11-82, Thiru S. L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru N.D. Tiwari, Union Minister for Industry, Steel and Mines, Thiru K.A. Krishnaswamy, Tamil Nadu Minister for Rural Industries, Thiru S. Thirunavukarasu, Tamil Nadu Minister for Industries, and Thiru R. Mohanarangham, Special Representative of Government of Tamil Nadu participated.

25 State Governments and Union Territories had put up Pavilions. The Tamil Nadu Pavilion was awarded the "SILVER MEDAL" in this category as an appreciation of the design and lay-out of the Tamil Nadu Pavilion.

Thiru T. S. Sankaran, I. A. S., Special Commissioner to Government of Tamil Nadu at New Delhi received the award on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu from Thiru Mohammed Yunus, Chairman, Trade Fair Authority of India at a function held on 15-11-82 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.



TRIBUTES TO Vinoba Bhave

Acharya Vinoba Bhave was a great spiritual leader, who represented certain values, which the country held dear and stood for.

His life was a synonym for sacrifice. Architect of the Bhoodan movement, he was an apostle of peace and non-violence.

—S. L. KHURANA,
Governor of Tamilnadu.



ARCHITECT WITHOUT ANY PARALLEL

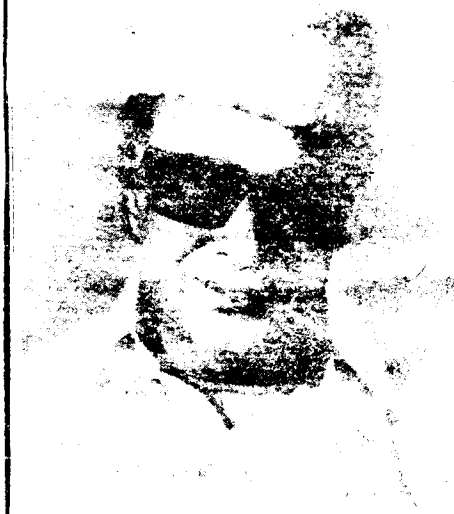
The passing away of Vinoba is a great loss to the nation which cannot be filled easily. Throughout his life, Vinoba had striven for a non-violent socialist society, based on love and truth. This great leader is one of the last stalwarts of the Gandhian era.

Vinoba was concerned about the violence prevailing in the nation. He believed that no one was essentially bad, and that people could be changed through love and truth.

He traversed all over the country on foot to get land for the benefit of the landless. There has been no parallel to this peaceful revolution in the annals of history.

Petrarigan Anna who had met Vinoba had said, "Without any support from the Government but only with love and truth he had received land for the landless, and he is an architect without any parallel of this century".

—M. G. Ramachandran,
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMILNADU.



FATHER OF BHOODAN MOVEMENT

The Bhoodan Yagna had its origins in a little-known Telengana village, Pochampalli, in April 1951. When some Harijans pleaded with him to get two acres of land for each of the 40 families living at Haripur, the Sarvodaya leader was seized with the idea of seeking a donation of one-sixth of the land-holding from every family and distributing it among the landless. He set a target of 50 million acres. More than the material transfer his ambition was to make the landowners' abandon attachment to land. Undaunted by the magnitude of the task, for 18 years he walked from village to village collecting land. His advice was sought by politicians of different hues, who could not help perceive the virtues in his approach to problems facing the nation.

It was on April, 7, 1951, that Acharya Bhave decided to tour without police or army protection, the Telengana area of the then Hyderabad State which was terrorised by communists at that time.

Thiru V. Ramachandra Reddi was the first to donate 100 acres of which Acharya Bhave distributed on the spot 80 acres to the landless Harijans.

The historic Telengana tour lasted 51 days during which he covered 200 villages and received 12,200 acres.

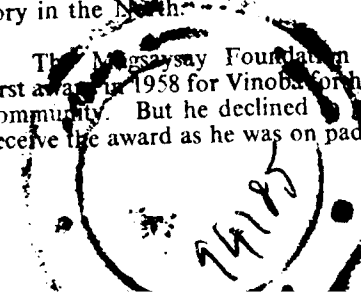
VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA : Acharya Bhave participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala under instructions from Gandhiji to campaign for the entry of Harijans into the Vaikom temple.

The language riots in South India in February 1965 pained him so much that he undertook an indefinite fast on February 12. He did not favour the imposition of Hindi on the South nor did he agree to making the study of English compulsory in the North.

The Magsaysay Foundation announced its first award in 1958 for Vinoba for his service to the community. But he declined to go to Manila to receive the award as he was on padayatra.

The Bhoodan movement may not have wrought the transformation of the heart nor resulted in a visible transfer of land to the landless but the revolutionary idea behind it will survive long. Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who conceived it, among many other movements like that for a ban on cow slaughter, and the change of heart of dacoits of the Chambal ravines, was not one to give up a cause because it was unpopular. Just as he trekked thousands of miles receiving gifts of land, he threatened to undertake a fast unto death for a total ban on cow slaughter. It was this spirit which moved the Mahatma to tell the Acharya, "I am not fit to measure your worth". A trusted and faithful disciple of Gandhiji, Vinoba was chosen as the first volunteer to offer individual satyagraha in 1940.

Frail, but borne along by an indomitable will, Vinoba was born on September 11, 1895. His mastery of several languages, including Sanskrit, Tamil and Persian, enabled him to study different religions and integrate their teachings in his life and outlook.



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HISTORY OF MIDDAY MEALS



THE HINDU of November 17, 1920, reporting the proceedings of the Madras Corporation Council, noted: "As an experimental measure for the rest of the official year, the council approved of the proposal for the provision of tiffin to the pupils of the Corporation School at Thousand Lights, at a cost not exceeding one anna per day per pupil". Sir Theagaraya Chetty, who was then President of the Corporation (the office now referred to as Mayor), stated that the reason for the exceptional treatment was that the boys in the school were poor and this affected the strength of the institution greatly - there were only about 165 pupils in that school.

Jump in enrolment: According to the annual administration reports of the Corporation, four more schools were brought within the fold the next year (1921-22). The enrolment in all the five schools showed dramatic improvement from a combined strength of 811 in 1922-23 to 1,671 in 1924-25. The Corporation's financial commitment to the scheme grew even more quickly from Rs. 4047 in 1922-23 to Rs. 11,000 in 1924-25.

This heady growth, however, was soon brought to the ground. The administration report for 1924-25 said: "During the close of the year, review orders were received from the Government disallowing the expenditure incurred on the supply of midday meals to pupils out of the Elementary Education Fund". The supply was discontinued from April 1, 1925, in accordance with G.O.No. 1890 Law (Education) dated December, 3, 1924 (vide administration report for 1925-26).

Swift reaction: The reaction to the suspension of the programme was swift and alarming: enrolment in these five schools slumped from 1,830 to 1,110 during the same year - a drop of almost 40 per cent. This was so even as the enrolment in other Corporation schools continued to rise.

THE HINDU in December 1925, reported the worried councillors pleading for immediate resumption of the programme. At the Council meeting, one member (Thiru Vyasa Rao) even moved an amendment that the benefit of this provision be given to all needy children in all schools. Though this suggestion was rejected on grounds of financial constraints (it might cost Rs. 50,000, he was told), the Council resolved to meet the cost of resuming the supply of tiffin at least in those five schools out of its General Funds. "The Govern-

ment was accordingly addressed for sanctioning the expenditure from the General Fund of the Corporation of Madras, and before the orders were received the Council sanctioned a provision of Rs. 20,000 in the budget for 1926-27" - administration report for 1925-26.

However, this anticipatory provision was not to be utilised. The administration report for 1926-27 noted, "on-receipt of Government orders, tenders were called for. But before the contracts could be settled, the Standing Committee (T.F.) deleted the provision in the revised budget. Therefore, effect could not be given to the decision (to supply midday meals)".

The revival of the programme did come in April 1927. About 1,000 poor pupils in 25 schools benefited and the enrolment in the five schools referred to earlier picked up once again. Justice Party leaders took credit for opening more schools in the City and providing free meals to a greater number subsequently.

Statewide scheme: The first governmental attempt to implement the scheme Statewide came only in 1956 when Kamaraj was the Chief Minister. At the instance of Kamaraj the State's Second Five-Year Plan had a substantial provision for supplying free meals to all poor children in all primary schools. "At that point of time" to quote Thiru N.D. Sundaravadevelu, the then Director of Public Instruction, "Madras was the one and only State to think of and provide for free meals throughout the State". The State budget for 1956-57 contained a provision for supplying midday meals to school children from poor families for 200 days in a year to cover 65,000 pupils in 1,300 feeding centres to start with. The Government's contribution amounted to one and a half annas per meal and the rest was borne by the local people. The programme was progressively extended to schools all over the State.

Courtesy: THE HINDU

TEA AND RUBBER PLANTATIONS

The Western Ghat Forests forming the western boundary of the State, the Nilgiris hills and in the southern extremity, the hills of the Kanyakumari District contain forests which vary greatly in composition and density and stand in marked contrast. The scenic effect of these forests changes with the season. The Nilgiris hills are flanked by forests under the control of the Karnataka and Kerala State Governments. Similarly the forest areas in Kanyakumari district are also flanked by the forests in Kerala State. In these two districts viz. Nilgiris and Kanyakumari the Tamil Nadu Forest Department have ventured upon two prestigious projects of raising Tea and Rubber plantations. The climate, rainfall, etc. in these two areas is well suited for raising Tea and Rubber. Raising of Rubber plantations was started early in 1960 in Kanyakumari District as a Plan Project while cultivation of Tea was started in 1969, in the Nilgiris District for rehabilitation of Sri Lanka repatriates.

Kanyakumari district is rich in its natural forest wealth. The soil is quite rich consisting of laterite and red-loam. They are generally quite deep with rich humus content. The district is blessed with rains from both the monsoons. The rainfall is distributed throughout the year. Taking advantage of this favourable rainfall and soil conditions, scheme of planting rubber was started in 1960 under the State Plan sector. Considering the early success, raising of rubber plantations were continued under two more schemes, viz., Western Ghat Development Programmes and also Rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Repatriates. The Tamil Nadu Forest department have planted Rubber in an area of about 4,800 ha. in Kanyakumari district. According to the statistics of the Rubber Board, in Tamil Nadu, Rubber plantations have been raised over an area of 11,700 Ha. of which the Tamil Nadu Government owns about 40%. About 2,300 ha. of Rubber plantations have started yielding latex.

Upto the year 1981-82, the total revenue by way of sale of rubber products is about Rs. 11.75 crores, while the expenditure incurred is about 15 crores, the reason for the shortfall being that some of the plantations have not yet come to maturity for tapping. There are two factories, one at Keeriparai and the other at Manalodai. In Keeriparai Rubber Factory, smoked sheets, crepe and concentrated latex are being produced, while in Manalodai Rubber Factory, smoked sheets alone are being produced. Rubber Products worth about Rs. 2½ to 3 crores are being sold annually in public auctions.

Rubber cultivations has been taken up under the scheme of rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Repatriates, a scheme which is subsidised by the Government of India and about 250 families are settled in Government Rubber Plantations. Considering the unsuitability of further areas for raising rubber and that the natural forest should not be destroyed for raising man-made forests, the Tamil Nadu Forest Department stopped planting after 1979-80.

There are about 4500 labourers working in the Government Rubber Plantation and Government Rubber Factory. We are proud to say that the management has provided basic amenities to the labourers by way of providing housing, electricity, protected water supply, creche, school, medical facilities, etc. There are two Garden hospitals in Keeriparai and Chithar Divisions and dispensaries with pharmacists in other divisions. To provide education to the children, schools are also being run in the Government Rubber Plantation. Creches for the workers' children have been set up. Thus the management is endeavouring to provide amenities to the labourers in the Government Rubber Plantation.

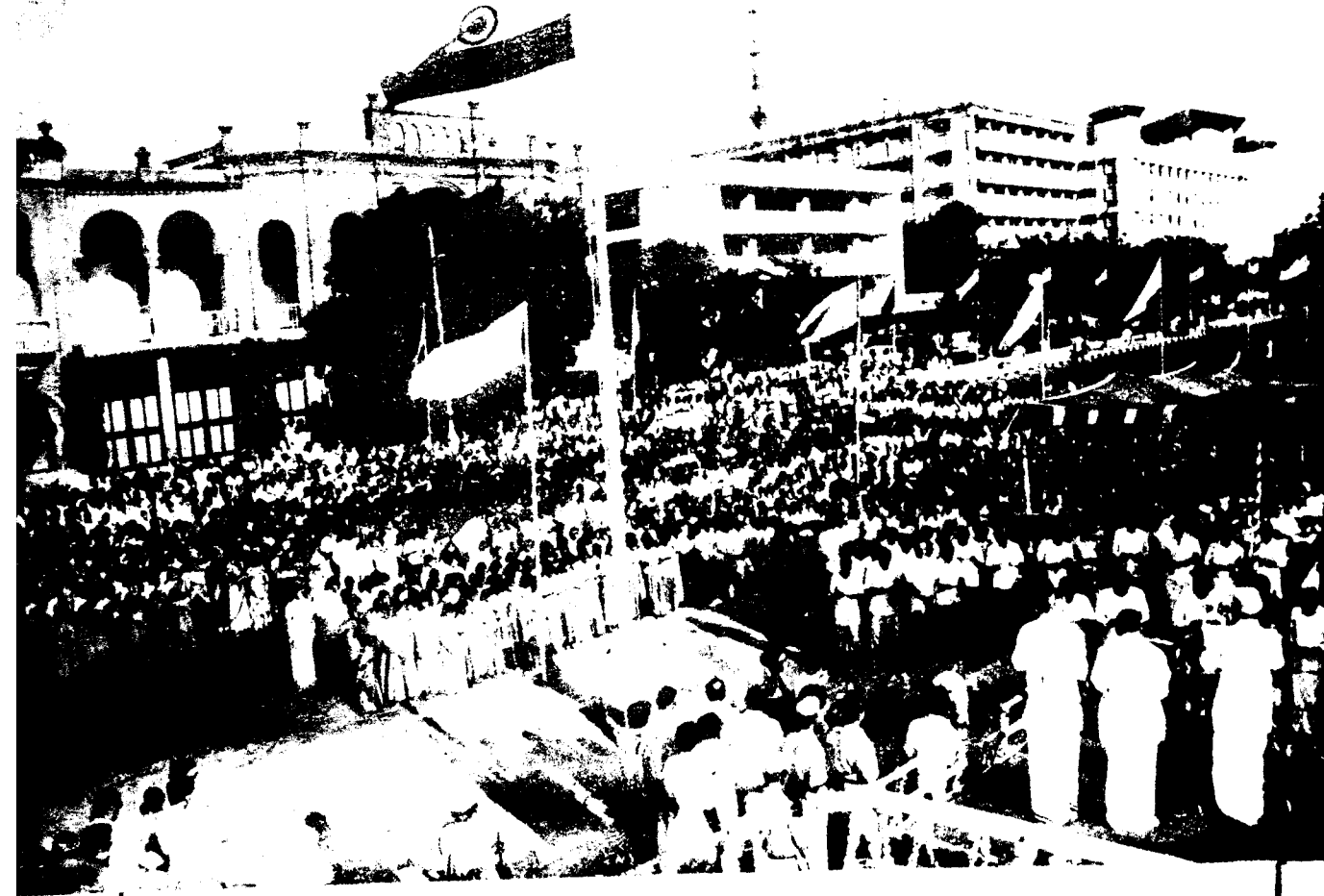
Although the All India average is about 770 Kg. per ha., the productivity in the Government Rubber Plantation is about 1000 Kg. per ha. We have been taking necessary steps

to step up the tempo of production by way of undertaking in filling, replanting in the patches and also other intensive cultural operations. The daily capacity of the two factories in Keeriparai and Perunchani is about 13.5 tonnes of final output. In order to increase the capacity of production, one more set of crepeing battery and two more concentrators are proposed to be installed, in the Keeriparai Factory and in West Rubber Circle in Mylar Division. The Rubber products manufactured in our factories have got a good market potential. The quality is being appreciated and we are endeavouring to keep up the quality of the products. The concentrated latex manufactured in Government Rubber Plantation is Agmark certified product. Thus the prestigious project started as a pioneering effort in 1960 has grown into a large estate with bright prospects, with maximum outturn. The Department is proud to say that we have provided amenities to the labour and continue to provide more by way of undertaking construction of labour lines, creches, etc., etc. The Rubber is providing consultancy service to the Government Rubber Plantation.

In the Nilgiris District, in 1968 the Government of Tamil Nadu took up the Project "cultivation of Tea for rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Repatriates". Necessary Master Plan was drafted early in 1969 where it was proposed to raise Tea over an area of 1500 ha. in a period of 7 years. Accordingly, regular planting was commenced in 1969 and the Phase I of the project was completed in 1976. This project was started with the



COVER STORY

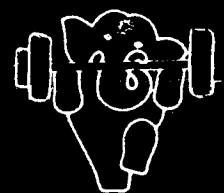


The Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, administered the national integration pledge in front of the statue of Poet Bharati on the Marina on 11.12.82. The state government observed the national integration day on 11.12.82 synchronising with the birth anniversary of Mahakavi Subramania Bharati.

object of rehabilitating the Sri Lanka Repatriates in the State. In April 1976, the Tea Project was converted into a State owned Corporation and so far an area of 2100 ha. has been covered under Tea. There are two Tea manufacturing factories - at Cherangode and Coonoor. While the former at Cherangode is processing the tea leaves from the adjacent Cherangode, Nelliyalam and Cherambady Tea Divisions by the C.T.C. technique the later factory at Coonoor is processing the leaves of Coonoor and Kothagiri Tea Divisions by the orthodox technique. Under the phase II and III, the Corporation has undertaken planting of tea in some more areas. The need for another factory was keenly felt and so the Corporation is constructing a factory at Cherambady at a cost of Rs. 140 lakhs. This factory will come into production in 1983. About 2000 tonnes of Tea valued at about Rs. 3 Crores are being produced annually. Further in this about 2500 labourers who are Sri Lanka Repatriates have been settled so far. At the rate of 2 member per family, employment is given with basic amenities like free housing, water supply, education and medical facilities. Further, for education outside the project area, the children of the labourers are getting transport charges and also monetary help for the purchase of books etc.

These two prestigious projects have started yielding good returns. In the years to come, it is hoped that the production would increase further and we will be generating more employment by increasing the output of these products and anticipate in appreciable industrial growth in our state.

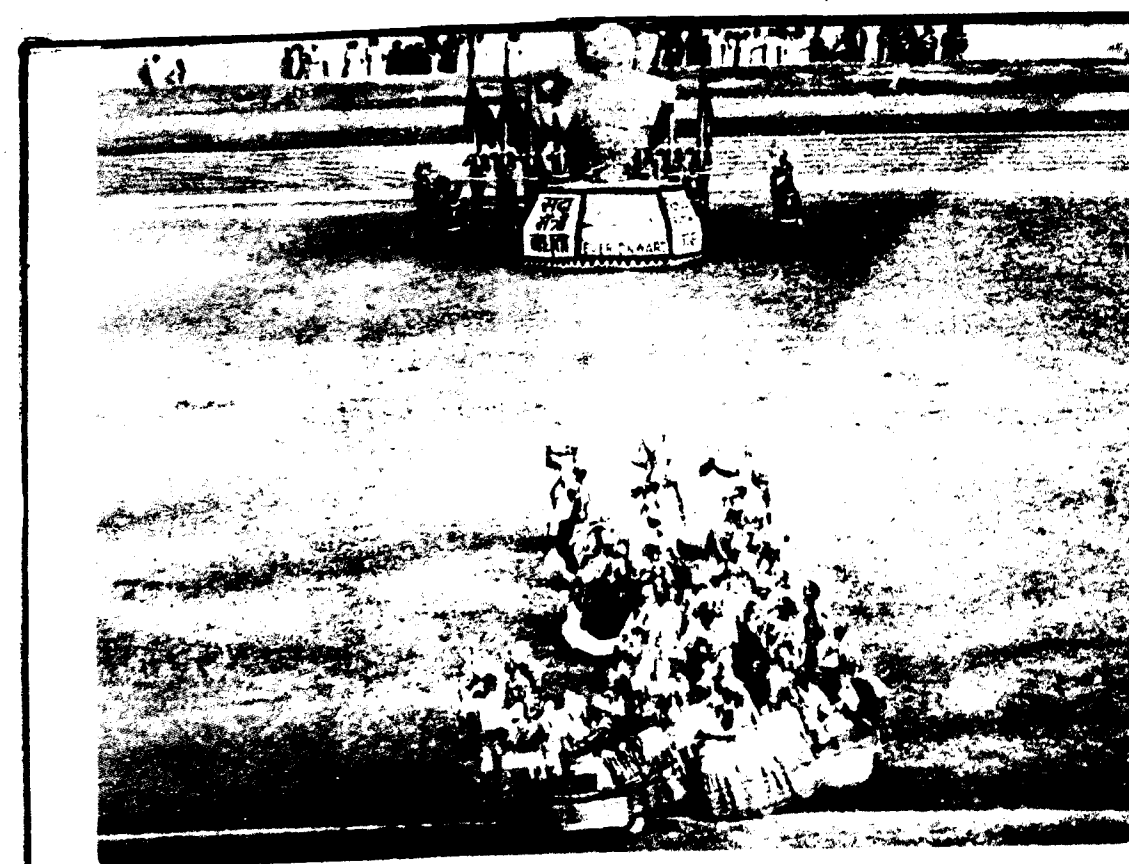
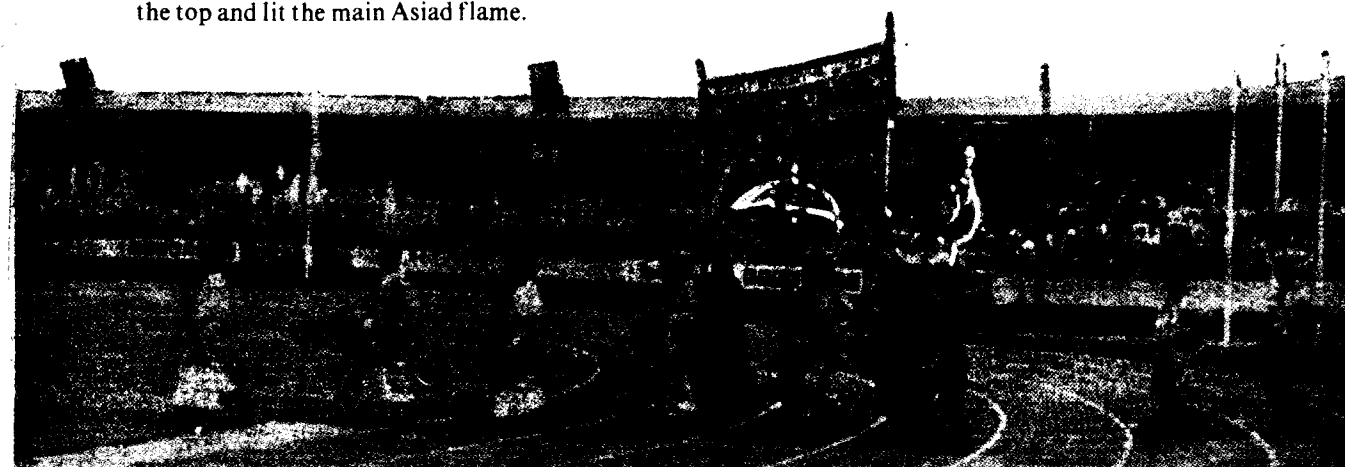
Manufacture of "Caffeine" from Tea Waste and "Camel-back" for retreading of tyres from our rubber products is under the consideration of the Government...



The IX Asian Games opened at New Delhi on 19th November '82. It was one of the greatest of spectacles. The opening day ceremonial at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium was full of splendour and pageantry and was one of the greatest shows on earth. There was a colourful marchpast by 33 participating nations comprising of 5,500 competitors. Thirty one brightly caprisoned elephants brought from Keala lined up and formed a colourful backdrop to the athletes assembled. The Presdident of India declared open the games. The Asian Games flag was hoisted, three guns boomed a salute. 2,000 white pigeons and 5,000 orange, white and green balloons were released. The Asian Games Mascot, Appu, rose into the air. Celebrated Indian runners Milkha Singh and Kanwaljeet Sandhu entered the stadium with a flaming torch which was lit earlier by the Prime Minister at the National Stadium, venue of the first Asiad in 1951. The torch was later carried by Hockey Olympian Balbir Singh and athlete Deana Symes. They ran up the long stairway to the top and lit the main Asiad flame.

Greatest Show On Earth

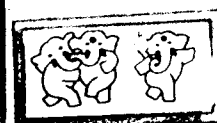
Samy



A 200 member choir flanking the torch sang the Asiad hymn set to music by famed maestro Ravi Shankar and the Asian Games oath was taken by Geetazutshi, the Indian ace, on belief of the participants.



Next, the greatest part of the spectacle - the cultural pageant of folk dances was performed. It started with an exchange of coloured umbrellas on top of the elephants to the accompaniment of Panchavadyam. Folk dance troupes from 16 states participated. The troupe from Tamilnadu entered the arena. Men blowing ekkalam (long-horns) came marching in. Flag bearers bearing colourful festive thoranams and Pathagais--flags followed. The Karagam dancers balancing brass pots on their heads and the Kavadi dancers followed them. They executed their skill by forming various formations to the beat of the drum.





Masked dancers from Kerala and Karnataka and Kathakali dancers followed. There was a vigorous Dandia Ras group from Gujarat; from Rajasthan the grandiose Ghoomar with its long skirted men flashing sabres in the air; Lezium dancers from Maharashtra; Poong cholum and Raas from Manipur, Wagla dancers from Meghalaya followed by the grand carnival of Goa, and umbrella dance by Delhi school children weaving coloured umbrellas came next followed by the colourful holi dance from U. P., Tribal dancers from Mizoram; delicate women dancers of Haryana and energetic Bhangra of Punjab. Without a pause, the rhythm changed constantly as each new set of dancers spread out in a dazzling display of colour and callisthenic style. For the grand finale Appu in floral replica decorated on a podium was ushered into the arena to the scintillating music set to tune by Pandit Ravi Shankar.

From November 20th to December 3rd., for one fortnight the games were played, the participants competing in 21 disciplines.

The closing of the games was equally spectacular. The various contingents marched into the stadium. The President of the Asian Games Federation, Raja Bhalendra Singh declared the meet closed. The President's body-guard of 62 horses rode to music and demonstrated various equestrian skills with the background of music scored for the occasion. Guns boomed. The Asian Flag was lowered and given to the care of the Mayor of Delhi till the next meet. Folk dance troupes from various states participated. The dummy horse dance troupe dressed in colourful costumes and artistes disguised as peacocks and bulls began to sway and dance; dancers from Andhra Pradesh, lions from Arunachal Pradesh also participated; they danced and formed various patterns, colourful and pleasing. Then the mascot Appu in

floral replica, orange and chubby mounted on a wheeled podium was slowly brought in and pushed along to the exit gate, surrounded by 9 flag and 21 torch bearers. And the games torch was extinguished. There was the beating of the retreat. Massed bands played music and 112 bugles signalled the formal end of the multi disciplined games.

The Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, witnessed a few disciplines and gave away medals to the winners in gymnastics.

A contingent of 186 artistes from Tamil Nadu participated in the cultural show both during the inaugural and closing down ceremonies of the 9th Asian Games. 20 persons carried colourful festive thoranams and Pathagais-flags. 20 Karagam and 20 Kavadi dancers danced to the beat of 31 musicians on the opening day. On the closing day 15 dummy horse dancers, 40 artistes disguised as peacocks and 40 as bulls participated.

The folk artistes were felicitated at the camp auditorium, New Delhi on 5.12.82. The Minister for Education, Thiru C. Aranganayagam presided. The Finance Minister Thiru V. R. Neudunchezian presented the artistes with costumes, jewellery, certificates and equipments. The Deputy Director General of N.C.C., Brigadier Bisht, Thiru Sankaran, I.A.S. Special Officer, Tamil Nadu House, Delhi, Thiru P.B. Krishnaswamy, I.A.S., Information, Tourism and (Tamil) Culture Department, Thiru D. V. Narayanaswamy, Secretary, Iyal, Isai, Nataka Mandram participated in the function.



NEWS IN PICTURES

AUTHORS GUILD OF INDIA
9th NATIONAL CONVENTION OF INDIAN AUTHORS
8-9 DECEMBER 1982
MADRAS



Thiru S. L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu participated in the 9th National Convention of Indian Authors held at Madras on 9.12.'82.

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran is seen garlanding the statue of the Elder Statesman Rajaji on his 105th birth Anniversary on 10.12.'82.



The scheme for free distribution of tooth powder to rural children in Tamil Nadu was inaugurated on 14-11-1982.

Over 62 lakh children covered by the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme in villages will get a 30 gram tooth powder packet, the quantity enough for a month. The tooth powder is manufactured through SIDCO according to formulations evolved by dental experts.

The scheme was formally inaugurated by Dr. H. V. Hande, Minister for Health at Ponneri in Chengalpattu District. Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy, Minister for Rural Industries participated in the function. The scheme will be implemented in the 55982 midday meal centres for children all over the State. The expenditure is expected

The Health Minister said that the dentists in each district must keep a watch on the scheme and co-operate in its successful implementation. The Deans of Medical Colleges would be asked to supervise the scheme in the districts, each of them concentrating on a few districts.

Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy, Minister for Rural Industries said that it was a novel scheme as no other state had initiated it. Thiru R. Chakrapani, M.L.A. presided over the function.

Dr. B. P. Rajan, Principal, Dental College said that dental hygiene was hardly known in villages. Use of brick-powder and ashes as tooth powder led to diseases, while chewing of pan sometimes led to cancer.

TOOTH POWDER



Healthy Teeth

to go up to Rs. 1.20 crores in the current year and about Rs. 2.42 crores in a full year.

The Health Minister said that the tooth powder packets will be stocked in Civil Supplies godowns. Accounts would be maintained to prevent malpractices, and checks made to ensure that only quality powder was distributed, with the responsibility for such checks being entrusted to Dental College Principal.

Dr. Rajan said that about 185 tonnes of tooth powder was distributed throughout the state. The scheme was praised by other states and even by international health conferences.

A cheque for Rs. 24,000 to SIDCO towards cost of production of tooth powder was handed over to Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy, Minister for Rural Industries by Dr. H. V. Hande, Minister for Health.

Thiru H. J. Ramachandran, District Collector, welcomed the gathering. Thiru K. Lakshmi-kandhan Bharati, Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Health Department proposed a vote of thanks.

G. BHASKARAN.

Welfare of Ex-Service men and their dependents

India has been observing 7th December of every year as the FLAG DAY to honour the valiant dead, to salute the veterans brave and renew the pledge with the active service personnel.

To assist in Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Ex-servicemen and the welfare of their families the Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare in Tamil Nadu is responsible. The various schemes, measures undertaken by the Directorate are financed out of the Flag Day collections.

Tailoring Units : In Tailoring Units the women dependents of ex-servicemen are given free training and paid stipend towards the purchase of raw materials and conveyance. So far 3085 women dependents were trained and 365 are under training.

Typewriting and Short Hand : The ex-servicemen their dependents are given free coaching in the institutes. They are paid stipend towards their conveyance and purchase of stationery. So far 470 candidates were trained and 120 are under training.

Jawan Stalls : 200 Jai jawans stalls worth of Rs. 3,000 each have been established all over the State and

allotted to ex-servicemen and their dependants to earn their livelihood.

Jawans Bhavan : 4 Jawans Bhavans have been constructed at Tiruchy, Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore and the rental income from these Bhavans are utilised for rendering financial assistance to the Ex-services' population.

Separate Wards to Ex-servicemen in Hospitals : 12 Bedded wards exclusively for ex-servicemen and their dependants have been constructed in 17 taluk headquarters Hospitals all over the State.

Pensioner's Home : An old age Home for destitute Military pensioners has been constructed at Vellore at cost of Rs. 6.30 lakhs. 58 pensioners could be accommodated in this Home.

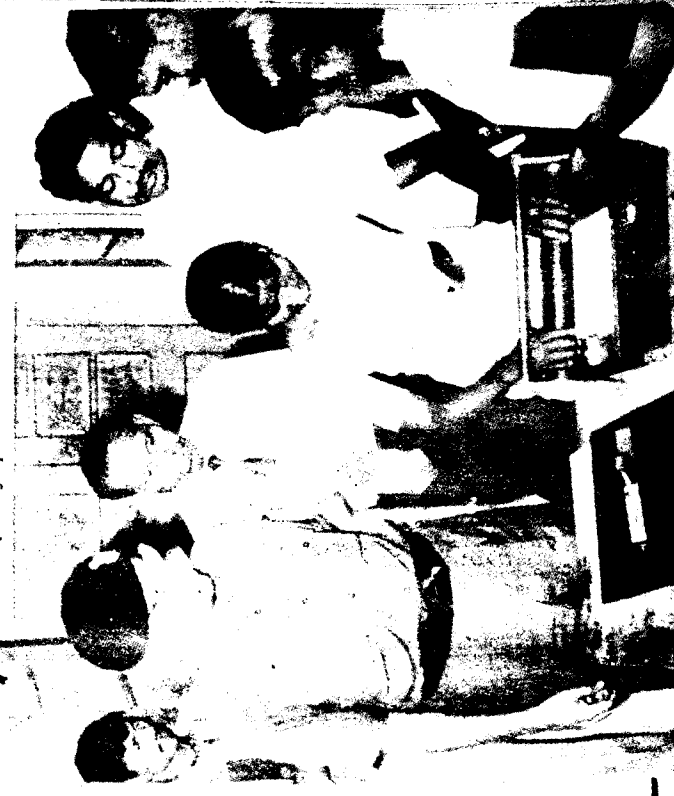
Recruitment into Armed Forces : During 1981-82 the Department conducted 6 Training Camps with 100 boys each and given them specialised training for recruitment to the Armed Forces. Out of 600 boys trained 246 boys were absorbed into Armed Forces. In addition to this two training camps exclusively for Adi-Dravidar boys have been conducted and out of 171 boys

trained 68 boys were absorbed in the Army.

Special Employment Cell : Through the Employment Cell functioning in the Directorate 337 ex-servicemen were placed in suitable jobs in technical and non-technical posts.

During this year, 607 Ex-servicemen Widows have been sanctioned Monthly Grant to the tune of Rs. 2,81,170-55.

During this year, 30 Ex-servicemen widows of Ex-servicemen have been sanctioned Lump Sum Grant to the tune of Rs. 21,637.52 for starting petty shops or for other business trades etc. A sum of Rs. 13,937.45 has been sanctioned as Pocket Money to 265 TB-Leprosy patients.



A sum of Rs. 79,962 has been sanctioned as Immediate Relief Grant to 1813 Ex-servicemen and their dependents.

A sum of Rs. 1,54,300 has been sanctioned as Marriage Grant to 311 Ex-servicemen.

A sum of Rs. 53,550 has been sanctioned as Funeral Grant to 335 widows

A sum of Rs. 1,64,124 has been sanctioned as Scholarship to 1868 Ex-servicemen/their dependents.

A sum of Rs. 1,67,950.60 has been incurred in this year to impart training to the widows and women dependents of Ex-servicemen in Tailoring Trade in the Tailoring Units.

A sum of Rs. 22,314 has been incurred during this year for giving training to the Ex-servicemen/their dependents in Typewriting and Shorthand.

56 destitute old aged Ex-servicemen and widows of Ex-servicemen have been sanctioned Old Age Pension to the tune of Rs. 20,708-20.

A sum of Rs. 1,350 has been granted as Stipend to 2 Disabled Ex-servicemen

A sum of Rs. 64,591.50 has been spent for the Printing-cumBook Binding Unit.

A sum of Rs. 2,242 has been spent during this year towards purchase of warm clothing presented to 19 Ex-servicemen TB Leprosy patients.

All widows of this category of exservice-men are being paid financial assistance of Rs. 50 each and Rs. 10 to each child subject to a maximum number of children.

Scholarships / Stipends : Scholarships/Stipends amounting to Rs. 1,56,450 has been sanctioned to 1141 exservice-men dependants.

Housing Grant : During the year 1982 outright grant to the tune of Rs. 2,500 has been released, to one war widow, towards construction of house. So far a sum of Rs. 4,75,000 has been sanctioned to 101 war widows of exservice-men to enable them to construct dwelling houses.

School Uniform Book Allowance : School Uniform and book allowance amounting to Rs. 10,770 has been sanctioned to children of 50 defence personnel killed/disabled in action during the INDOPAK Conflict of 1971.

Marriage Grant to War Widows/Disabled Ex-servicemen : Under the scheme of granting Marriage Grant to war widows disabled personnel grant of to the tune of Rs. 1,500 has been given during the year 1982.

Marriage Grant : An amount of Rs. 1,01,500 being the marriage grant to 203 widows at the rate of Rs. 500 each has been paid towards the marriages of their daughters.

Pre-cum-post Release Training Scheme : This scheme is meant for training in Industrial Training Institutes Defence personnel before release and continuing their training after release with a view to improve their changes of productive absorption in civil life. 5 exservice-men were paid Rs. 200 per month for their post release training period and Rs. 5,800 was disbursed under this scheme.

Miscellaneous Grant : A sum of Rs. 813.22 was paid to Major E. J. Schwartz (Retd.) as a special grant from Amalgamated Funds to meet the medical expenditure in connection with his treatment in Military Hospital.

Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme : Under this scheme 75 exservice-men have availed Rs. 5,59,530.00 for starting small business.

Construction of a multi-storied building to house the "Ex Services Centre" at Madras at a cost of Rs. 39.50 lakhs has been approved and the construction work has commenced.

A Jawans Bhavan at Thanjavur at a cost of Rs. 8.13 lakhs has been constructed.

A book-binding cum Printing Unit has been established at the office of the ADEW, Chengelpet at a cost of Rs. 63,675. This unit trains 15 women dependents of ex-servicemen. They are given stipend during the training period.

Pre-Examination Training for recruitment into Banking Services has been conducted with 67 ex-servicemen serving personnel who are at verge of retirement for a period of one week from 21-6-82 to 26-6-82.

Inexpensive but not 'cheap'! CHAIN OF TTDC'S YOUTH HOSTELS FOR BUDGET TOURISTS

TTDC appreciates that all tourists are not affluent. That's why, TTDC has set up a chain of Youth Hostels for middle and low-income tourists.

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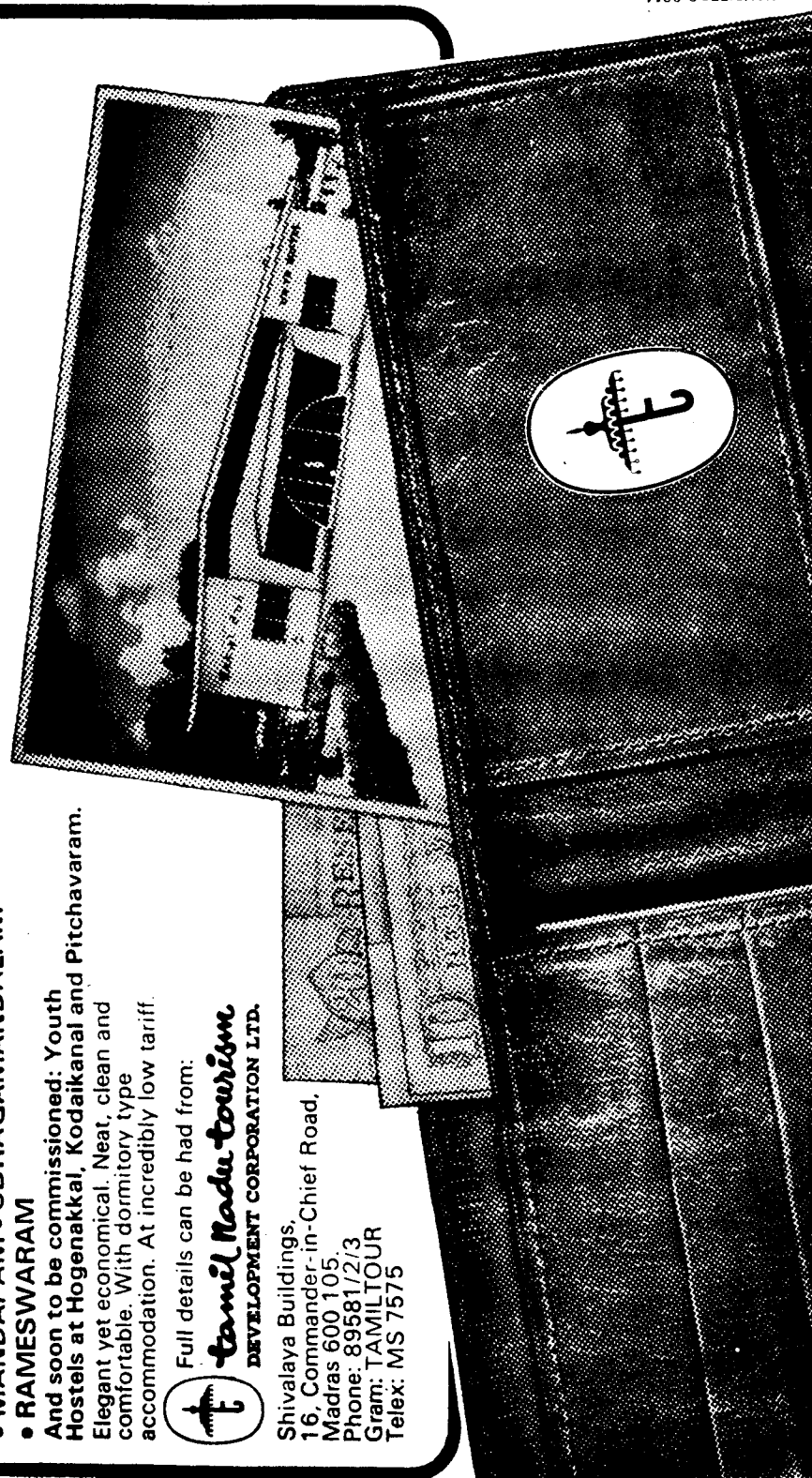
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- MANDAPAM • UDHAGAMANDALAM
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Telex: MS 7575



ADWAVE TTDC 2214

DIPRI/4545/82



A mass immunisation campaign to protect three lakh children against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was launched in Tamil Nadu on 20-11-82.

Dr. H. V. Hande, Minister for Health inaugurated the programme by administering injections and polio drops to a few infants. He said children in the age group of three months to six years would be covered in the next three months.

The special campaign is jointly organised by the departments of Health, Social Welfare and Rural Development and Local Administration. It will be implemented in 27 select areas. It will be served by the Integrated child Development Services Scheme.

The Minister said one immunisation clinic had been located for 10 feeding centres. There would be about 10 immunisation clinics for each of the project areas.

The clinics would be headed by medical officers supported by para-medical staff and NSS volunteers.

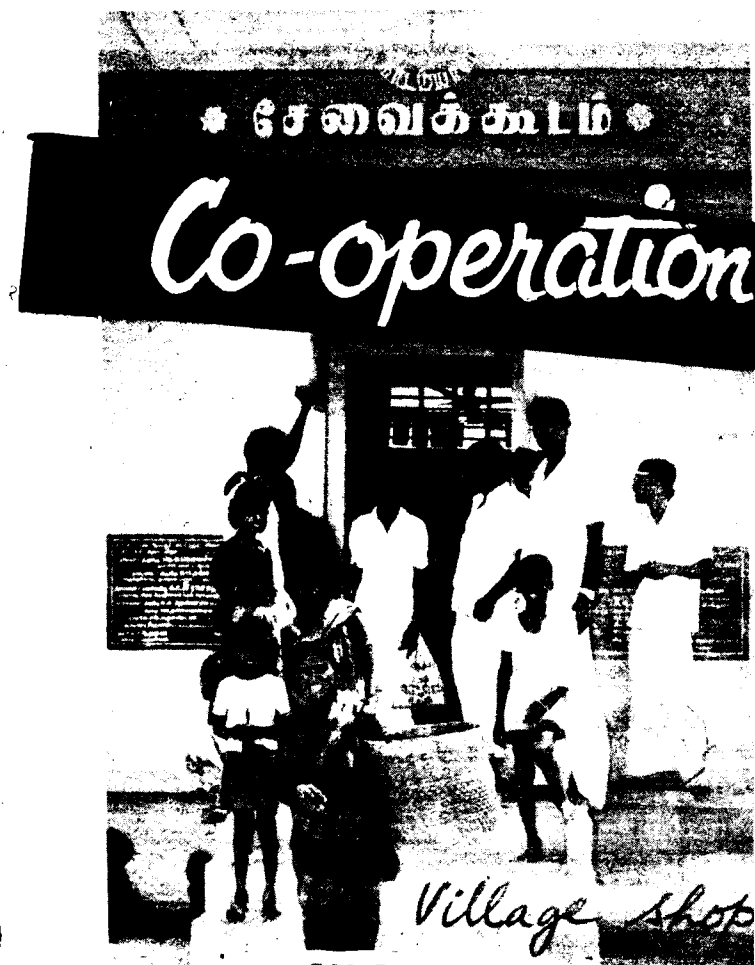
Anti-polio and DPT vaccines would be administered to the children in the project areas for four days every month till January.

Tmt. Gomati Srinivasan, Minister for Social Welfare presided over the function. Thiru K.A. Krishnaswami, Minister for Rural Industries said the noon meal scheme and the immunisation campaign would make the children of the weaker sections quite healthy. An appeal was made to parents to bring their children for immunisation and make the campaign a success.

Dr. C. Thirugnanasambandam, Director, Institute of Child Health, said about 1.95 lakh children in the city would be immunised.

Besides Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore, the programme would cover municipal areas of Thiruchi, Vellore, Kancheepuram, Tiruvottiyur, Alandur, Erode, Tirupur, Dindigul and the Panchayat Union areas of Nilakottai and Thally. Dr. V. Kapali, Director of Public Health said the immunisation campaign would hereafter be held as a regular programme every year.

The campaign would be popularised through display of posters, door-to-door canvassing and screening of cinema slides.



C.M. RAJAN,
Director, Programmes, Tamil Nadu Coop.
Union.

The co-operative movement in Tamilnadu had a humble origin. It has was born, like a farmer's baby, in a tent. The first credit co-operative society in India was registered in a tent pitched on the banks of the tank in Tirur village, in Chengalput district. The birth was not without pain either. Many thought Nicholson's proposals were thoroughly impracticable and indebtedness would only increase to make the position worse. However, leaders were there, who came forward to organise co-operative.

Tamil Nadu has many firsts. The first consumer stores in India the TUCS was started in Madras in 1904. The first apex cooperative bank of India came into existence in 1905 in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu has come a long way. The movement which was born in a tent wriggled out of it and has now grown and spread to cover almost all villages in the state. There is not a single economic activity to which co-operative concept has not been applied. Financing farmers for agricultural operations, helping them market their produce, spinning and weaving, housing, fishing, production and distribution of milk, helping weaker sections to run their own business, are some of the many activities working successfully through cooperative concept. There are outstanding achievements too, particularly in farm finance, consumer protection etc. In the co-operative horizon of the country Tamilnadu shares the honour of being the front line states along-with Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The basic structure of the agricultural co-operative movement in our state consists of 4700

The origin of Co-operation is perhaps as old as civilisation itself. As a movement however it is about two centuries old. It was the chaotic situation in the political and economic spheres of the European life which gave Co-operation the status of an economic proposition. The credit for starting the first set of co-operative institutions goes to England under Own's initiative. The first workable model society was founded by the Rochdale Pioneers, a group of weavers. The policies and organisation they evolved have survived to this date and have become the principles of theoretical Co-operation. When the movement spread to Europe, particularly Germany it received full sanction of its Government and other public minded individuals.

Raiffisen societies started in Germany were of special significance, for Indian co-operative movement is largely modelled on it. In India it was the seriousness of indebtedness of the Indian farmers and their exploitation by money lenders that urged the Indian Government to introduce the movement formally. As early as 1892 the then Madras Government deputed a senior civil officer, Sir Frederic Nicholson to Germany to study the working of the village banks and to submit his views on the advisability of adopting the method in India as well. His famous reports in two volumes were submitted in 1895 and 1897. It is the beginning.

not a
Slogan



Milk being tested



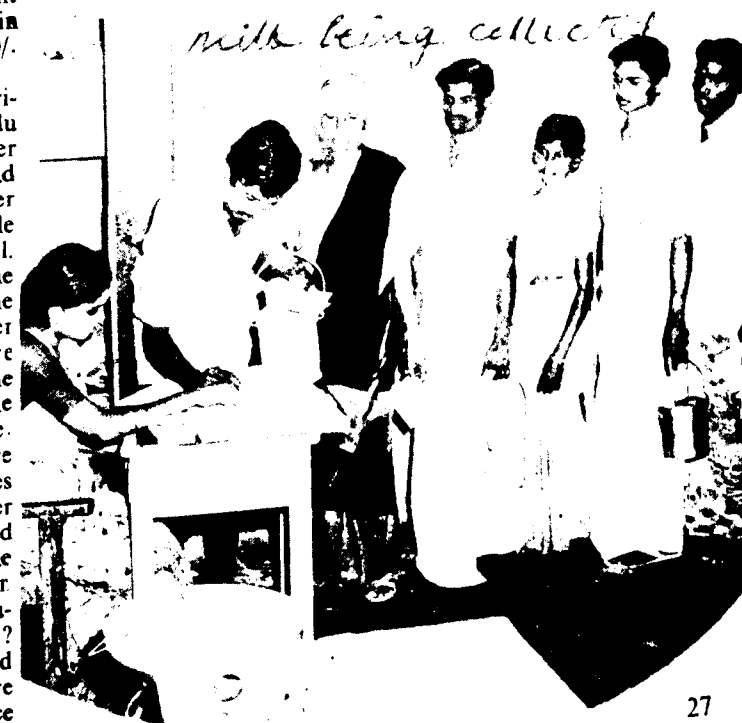
village service co-operatives which dispense loans to its farmer members directly for cultivation and subsidiary occupations. The movement is so wide spread that nearly 75 percent of agricultural families are members of cooperatives in villages.

Special emphasis has been laid in issue of loans to the weaker sections of the agricultural community. More than half of the total loan issued has gone to the weaker sections.

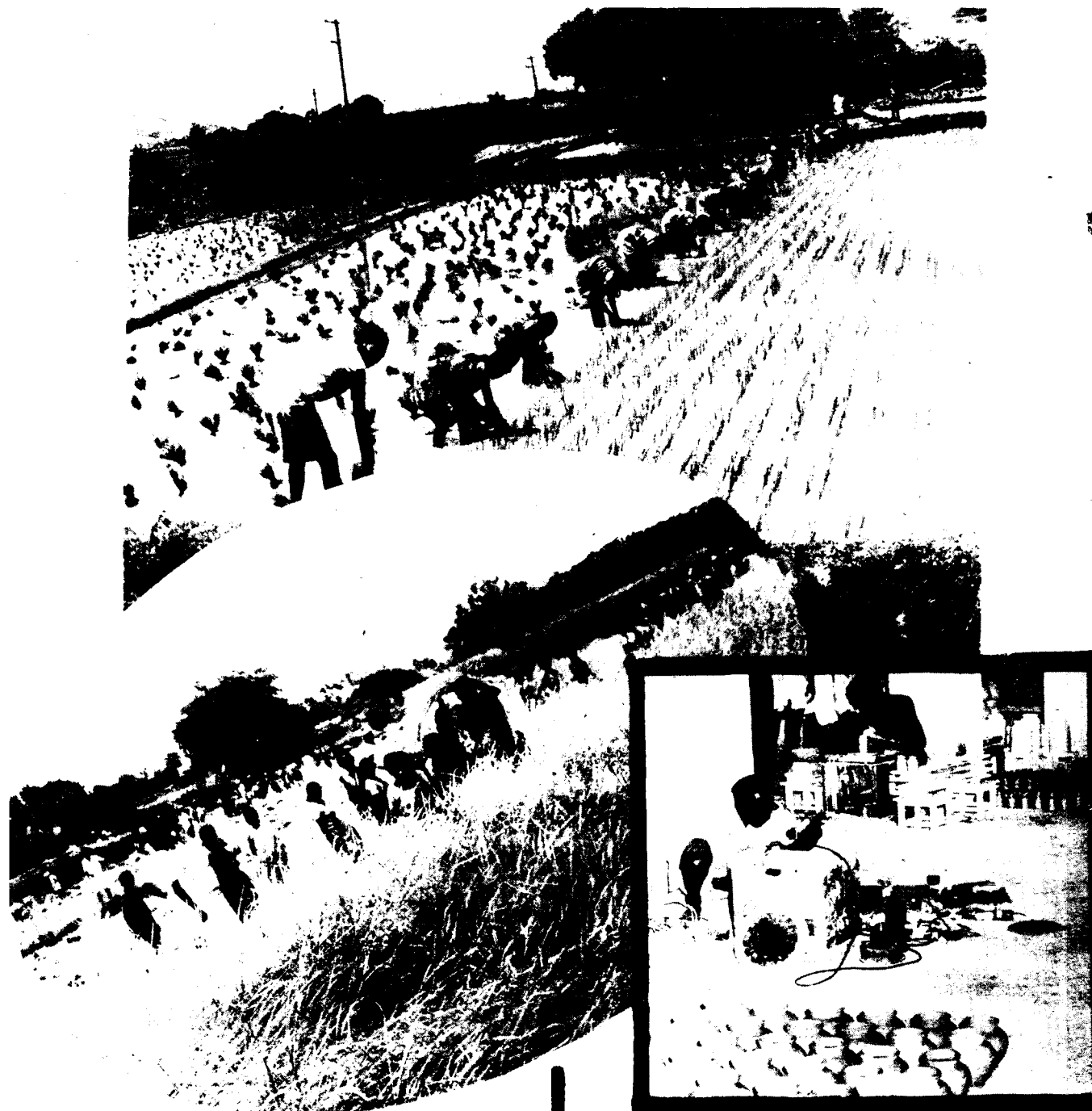
Another important scheme that has been launched to protect the farmers from loss on account of crop failure caused by flood, drought etc. is the crop Insurance scheme introduced in 17 select taluks. A farmer can insure upto Rs. 2000/-

The one crore rupee project, Regional Distribution Centre, materialised in the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Consumer Federation is another first in India. The project aims at mobilising and consolidating purchasing power of all consumer cooperatives in the state, 29 cooperative wholesale stores with their 944 branches in the middle level, and 3662 primaries with their 384 branches at the village level, at a single point. It is not all. The Project will enhance purchasing power of consumer cooperatives to the position of strength, ensure smooth and uninterrupted flow in the pipe line to the retail outlet at lowest cost and beat the private sector both in competitiveness and service. It will also enable the village retailers to pay intensive attention in sales promotion and consumer services while Regional Distribution Centre will enter procurement arena aggressively due to increased resource power and single bargaining basis. The success achieved by other countries such as Sweeder and Finland in regional purchasing and distribution prompted cooperators ask, why not in India? Attractively printed sarees in various hues and colours made of many varieties of materials are already available for lesser prices, the difference

ranging from 10 to 30 rupees. This event is a significant mile stone in the history of consumer cooperatives in Tamil Nadu. Modern concepts of scientific storage and distribution pivotal for the consumer movement are the essence of the Project. The impact in the wholesale and the new found impetus to the Tamilnadu consumers movement will go a long way in establishing a permanent protective umbrella to consumers of Tamilnadu. To protect consumer from the clutches of unscrupulous traders is the avowed objectives of consumer cooperatives. Providing consumer goods of quality in correct weight at fair price is the means.



milk being collected



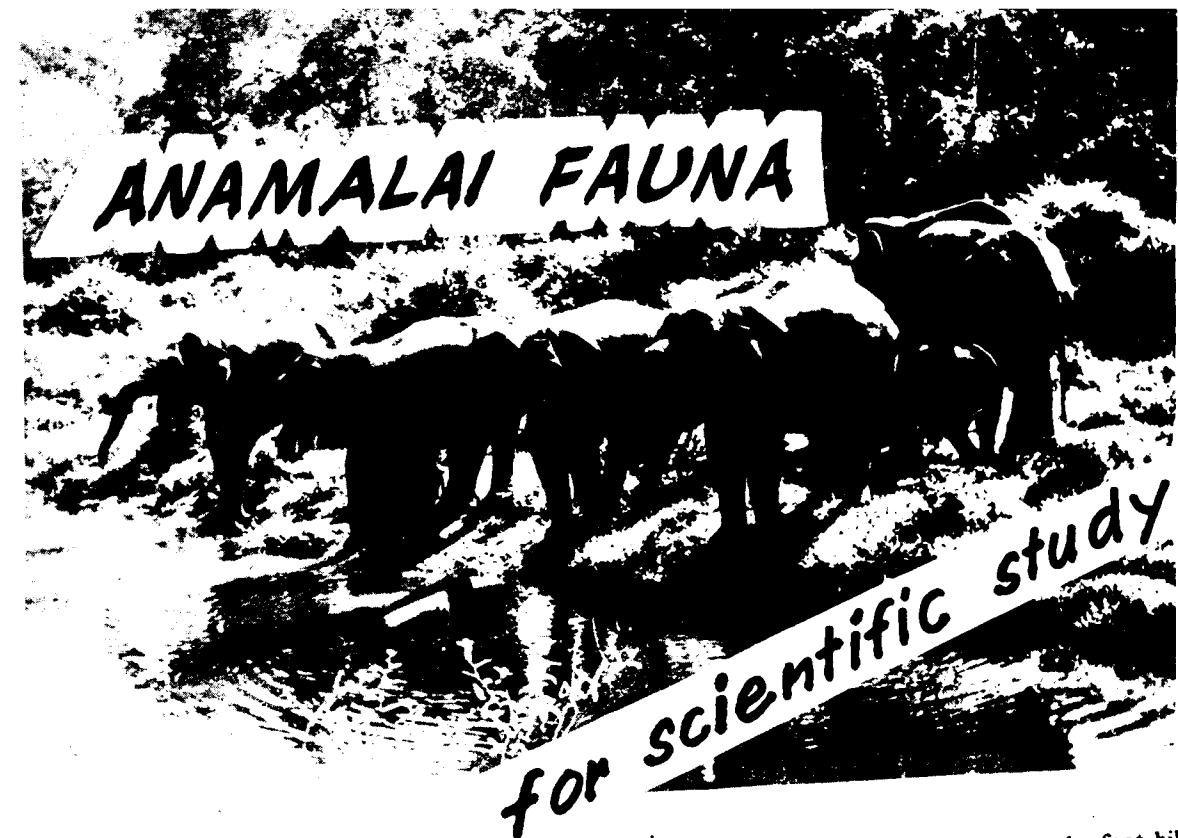
a large net work of consumer stores are engaged in this task. These consumer cooperatives sold goods to the value of Rs. 211.30 crores last year. The target was Rs. 192 crores; it is about one tenth of total trade of consumer cooperatives in the country. Under the accelerated programme for development of consumer schemes 21 department stores popularly known as Cooperative supermarkets are functioning in the states. To expand the business of consumer cooperatives 106 modern retail units, mini super markets, have been opened to serve the needs of weaker sections of the community in backward and industrial areas. There are 52 small branches and 82 smaller branches functioning.

One village one shop is not a slogan in Tamil Nadu. To help people in remote areas get essential commodities at reasonable prices at their very door a large net work of rural outlets have been establi-

lished. There are 11,110 village shops in Tamil Nadu run exclusively by cooperatives.

Having established a lead in the consumer sector Tamil Nadu has started strengthening producers cooperatives. The intention is to make the producer and the consumer meet directly to do business without the intermediary in the middle. Many producer cooperatives have been established which supply goods directly to the consumer stores.

The success of the cooperative movement depends essentially on membership and management. Towards this end the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Union organises various training programmes through the Cooperative Training College and the seven cooperative training institutes. The Cooperative Societies Act is being revamped so as to protect the movement from vested interests and restore it back to whom it belongs-the common man.



The Anamalai Wild Life Sanctuary, situated in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu, sprawls over an extent of about 960 Sq. K. Ms; and occupies the Southern half of the District. This is one of the largest Indian Sanctuaries and the largest in Tamil Nadu; spreading over the famous 'Anamalais' range of hills in the Western Ghat of the Peninsular India.

Till 1977, these forests of Anamalai were managed as a forest division, called 'The Coimbatore South Division' and subjected to the scheduled operations and exploitation under forest management, as per the prescriptions of the Forest Working Plan, then in force. As a result, the inroads into forests were too many which resulted in the large scale decimation of both the flora and the fauna of the locality. In order to pass on atleast or part of the rich natural heritage to posterity the entire Anamalai forests tract was, in the year 1977, constituted into a Wild Life Sanctuary, with the avowed view of protecting and preserving the rich and varied fauna and flora of the locality, and thus was born, this biggest Sanctuary of the State.

THE TRACT IN GENERAL

The territory of this Sanctuary is situated between 10°12' and 11° 7' North latitude and 76° 39' and 77° 56' East longitude. More than 90% of the tract are of mountainous comprising part of the Western Ghat, south of Palghat gap. Plateaus, on the hill tops are of course not uncommon and they are generally found at about 1,000 m. in elevation. The Sanctuary is bounded by the forests of Madurai North (Forest) division on the East and the Kerala forests on the South. The Northern parts are descending precipitously to the cultivated plain of Coimbatore District in Udumalpet and Pollachi Taluks. The altitudinal

variation is ranging from 350 m. at the foot hills to over 2,400 m. at the mountain tops and as a result, the climate and rainfall too correspondingly vary in general.

With the varied geographical, climatic and vegetative characteristics that are available in the Sanctuary, it is no wonder that majority of the Indian species of flora and the fauna are found available in this Sanctuary.

FLORESTICS :

The Forest Vegetation of this Sanctuary exhibits considerable diversities in its types, species admixture and their abundance. Its terrain also exhibits a picturesque landscape with diversified vegetation. The area consists of low type knee deep 'Thorn Forests' to highly rich lofty 'Wet Evergreen Forests' valuable 'Moist Deciduous forests' of this terrain consists in it the valuable Rosewood, Teak, Marudu, Thadasu, Ventark and many timber yielding trees. The Moist forests also consists very luxuriant growth of Bamboos, Reeds, and Canes. Cardamom, Tambrind, Soapnut, Galnut and other Minor Forest Produce are also abundant in these rich forests.

FAUNA :

The Sanctuary can rightfully boast of its varied fauna-mammalian, avian and reptilian.

Elephant, The Indian Gaur, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Nilgiri Tahr, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear and Jackal are abundant. Panthers and Tigers are the large carnivores inhabiting this Sanctuary. Primates of all classes are seen and the Lion tailed macaque is also seen in the 'Evergreen Forests'. In the cliffs and grasslands, The Nilgiri Tahr are common. One of the rarest

sight in the Sanctuary is a herd of these animals residing, just on the side of Aliyar—Attakatti road.

Among the poisonous reptiles Coora, the Hamadryad, the Keeler viper, the russels viper are common. Pythons are also seen in the 'Evergreens'. The avifauna consists of almost all the birds found in down south.

The population status of the certain selected animals of this Sanctuary, as derived from the recent 'Census' are furnished below towards ready reference in the interest of the readers.

Tigers	..	22
Panthers	..	60
Elephants	..	600
Indian Gaur	..	1500
Spotted Deer	..	650
Bears	..	50
Monkeys	..	6500

TOURISM :

The 'Sanctuary' has got a vast potential for Tourism development. At present, the following facilities for tourists are made available towards accommodation.

Forest Rest House	..	2 Suits—4 Beds Cook attached.
Wood House	..	-do-
Cheetal Lodge	..	-do-
Bison Lodge	..	4 apartments with 12 Beds. Cook attached
Ambuli Illam	..	3 Suits—6 beds. Cook attached.
Forest Rest House at Sethumadai	..	2 Suits.



..	at Amaravathy	..	3 Suits.
..	at Varagaliar	..	2 Suits.
..	Manamboli	..	2 Suits.

The reservations are made by the 'Wild Life Warden, Anamalais Wildlife Sanctuary, Pollach.

A 'Mini Van' 10 seaters is available to go round the Sanctuary on advance booking. Elephant joy rides into Forests are arranged. Important places of animal sight are connected by a network of motorable roads.

'Habitat' improvement works and other Tourism development programmes with a financial outlay of Rs584 Lakhs has been proposed to be carried out in the next 10 years with a view to build up Wild Life population.

Some of the broad heads under which it is proposed to spend the amount are :

	LAKHS
Habitat Improvement by improving Pasture availability	.. 29
Improvement to Water sources by construction of Check dams, Ponds etc.	17
Fire protection works and veterinary care etc.	.. 25
Development of Roads & Bridges	.. 88
Tourism Development	.. 32
Captive Breeding programme	.. 65

The Elephant camp with 31 Departmental elephants and the biggest Crocodile Breeding Centre are situated in the Sanctuarv.

RESEARCH :

Practically very little work has been done for Scientific study of Wildlife. Ecological behavioural studies on Wild Life are essential for the

Scientific management of a Sanctuary. Hence, research studies should be taken up immediately and organised in such a manner as to facilitate the drawing up of schemes for the future management of the Sanctuary.

Research by Scholars founded by the Universities, E. S. I. F. R. I. and the State Forest Department

In recent years, some of our Universities have taken up research on Wildlife. The Tamil Nadu Forest Department is also offering following for pursuing research on Wildlife. Hence, institution life Zoological Survey of India, Forest Research Institute, Bombay Natural History Society' and various universities should be encouraged to take up research and given all facilities.

Scientific studies must be undertaken on Carrying Capacity", "Ecology", "Natality and Breeding potential", "Interspersice", "Predation", "Diseases and Parasitism", "Population Dynamics", "Behaviour", "Food Habits", "Food Chain" and "Food Web". "Habitat Management" etc.

To carry out many such researches, employment of Biologists and Research Scholars is essential. It is proposed to employ Biologists besides sponsoring fellowships under this Management Plan. In the first year of the plan itself one Biologist is to be employed and after assessing his work, the number of Biologists can be increased one to pursue 'Biomass' and 'Ecological Studies' another for 'Physiology and Nutrition' and the third for 'Reproductive behaviour'

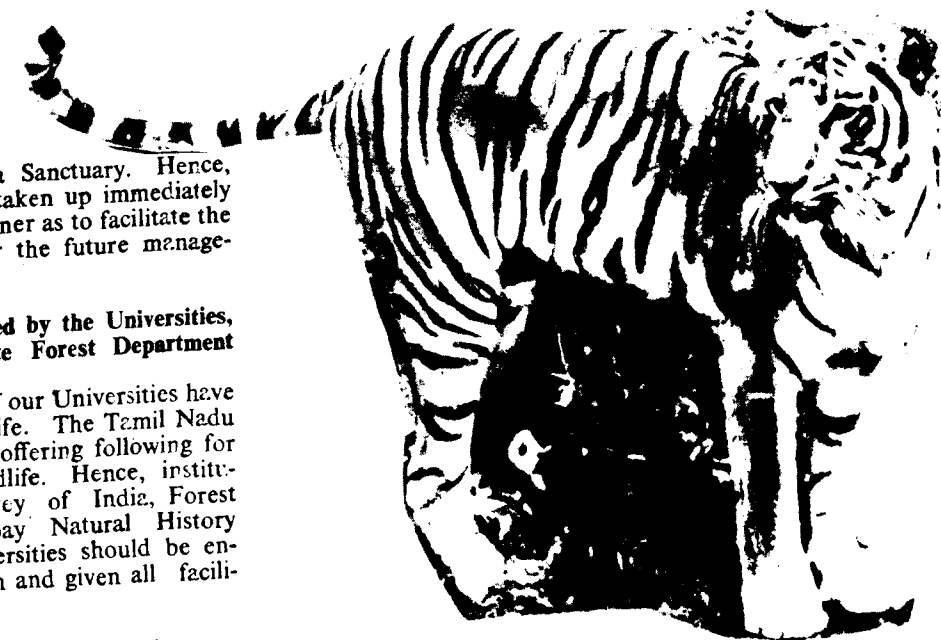
Two to three research scholars may also be sponsored for carrying out research.

COMMUNICATIONS :

Pollachi is the Headquarters of the Sanctuary which is about 40 K.Ms. from Coimbatore connected by train as well as motor roads. The nearest airport is Coimbatore, which is also a railway junction. The Sanctuary, from Pollachi is connected with a good number of roads, all motorable. Udumalpet, Palani and Pollachi are the important towns situated on the foot hills. The other places of tourism importance are: Topslip, Attakatti, Valparai, Amaravathi, Thirumoorthy Hills and all are connected with a good system of roads and transport facilities.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST :

1. Wood House lawn at Topslip—a grazing ground and natural pen for spotted deers.
2. Pandaravarai, Kolambumalai, Umayamalai, Perunkunru, Ibex hill and Grass Hills are the ideal abode for Nilgiri Tahr.
3. Anaigundhi Shola, Varagaliar Shola, Panathiar Shola, Manambolli shola are some of the spots which are harbouring the groups of Lion Tailed Macaques.



4. Seechali, Chinnar, Manjampatti and the Grass Hills carry large herds of Indian Gaurs and Elephants.

5. Tigers and Leopards are frequently sighted in many of the road sides inside the Sanctuary.

6. This Sanctuary is noted for Sloth Bears, which are encountered frequently at Mount Stuart Block, Seechali Valley, Chinnar Valley and in Palakadavu Block.

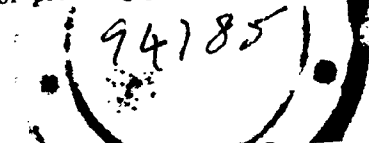
7. The Crocodile Farm brought and maintained by this Management at Amaravathi is worth seeing by every tourist visiting the Sanctuary and this can be said as the biggest of the nation. There are at present, 631 Crocodiles in stock of 1 to 7 years old. The process of egg collection, hatching, feeding etc., are interesting to watch. February and March are the egg laying season for the Crocodiles and this year, more than 400 Eggs have been collected and kept under hatching. In another one month or so, we are expecting an addition of not less than 200 heads to our livestock of Crocodiles.

8. Amaravathi Reservoir, is a home for sighting Wild Crocodiles of varying sizes.

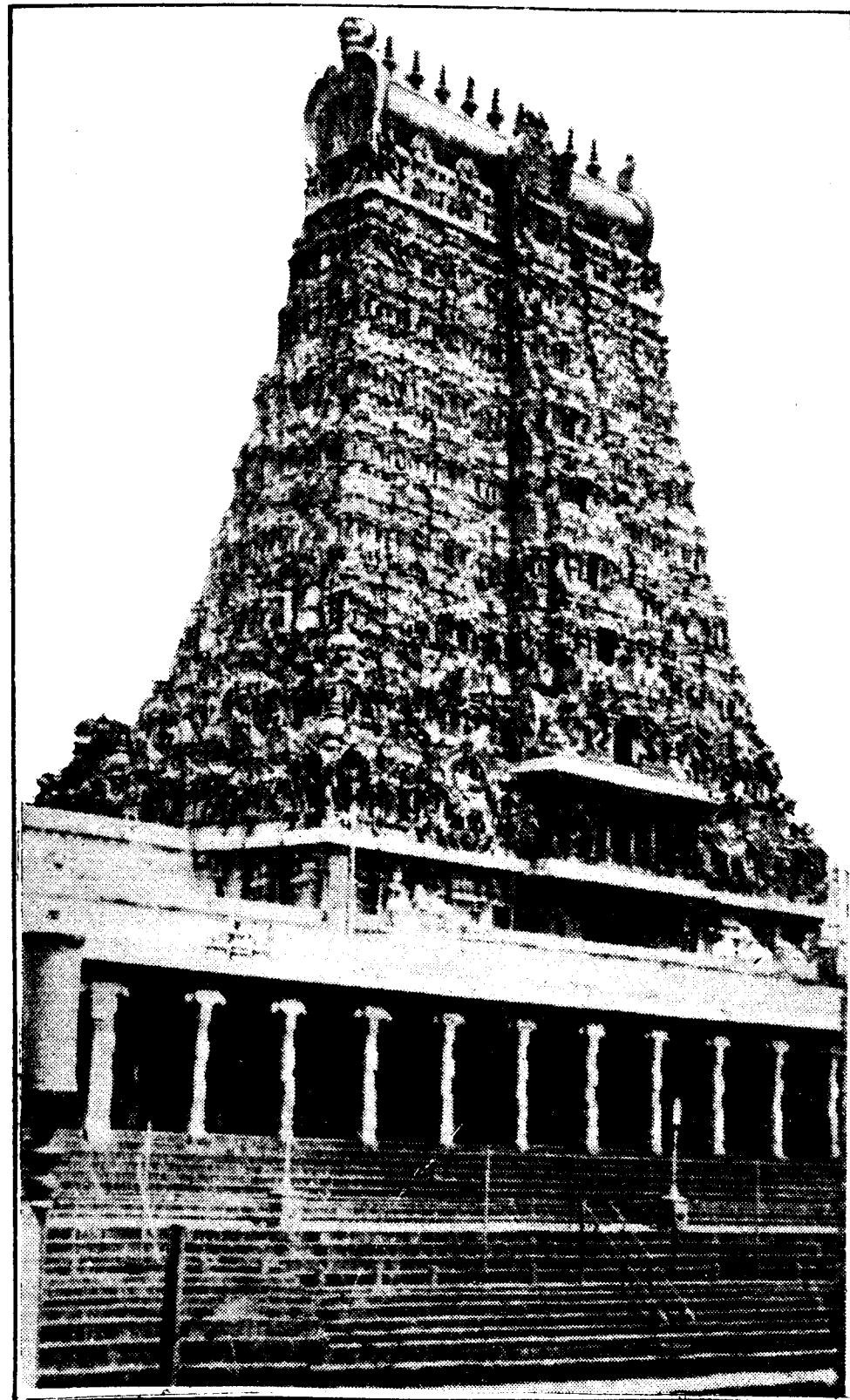
9. The 'Elephant camp' at Varagaliar and Kolikamuthi is much interesting to visit and is the biggest in the State.

10. Many of the Jungle streams have cascading waterfalls, some of them are ideal picnic spots.

A visit to the elephant camp at Topslip is always a source of enjoyment. The department maintains 31 elephants logging operations as well as for providing joy rides and for viewing Wildlife.



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A rewarding experience.

The fairs & festivals of Tamilnadu are a great attraction to Tourists. Chithirai festival at Madurai, Garudotsavam at Kancheepuram, Pathinettam Perukku along Cauvery, Karthigai Deepam at Tiruvannamalai, Thai Poosam at Palani, Car festival at Madras... these festivals are a colourful pageantry.

In Tamilnadu, TTDC has a chain of well appointed Hotels — "Hotel Tamilnadu" — in all important tourist centres.

TTDC also operates exclusive 7 day Coach tours of Tamilnadu and South India, arranged just for your convenience.

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