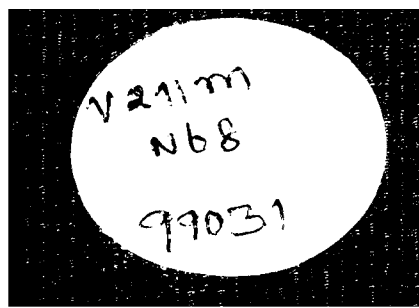




Madras Information



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Twenty-five members of National Union of Tamil School Teachers of Malaya met Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, at his Chamber on 4th December 1967



Mr. A. G. Samoy, Economic Editor of "De Nieuwe Gids" a leading Belgian daily, met Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, at his residence on 5th December 1967



Senator Allen Joseph Ellender of Louisiana, U.S.A., met Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, at his residence on 12th December 1967. Picture shows the Senator in conversation with the Chief Minister and Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture

MADRAS INFORMATION

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தமிழகக் கல்வி-தொழில் அமைச்சர் மாண்புமிகு இரா. நெடுஞ்செழியன் அவர்கள் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழக நிறுவனர் நான் விழாவில் ஆற்றிய சொற்பொழிவிலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது.

அன்பிற்குரிய இணைவேந்தர் அவர்களை ! அறிவு
சான்ற நுணைவேந்தர் அவர்களை ! பெருமதிப்பிற்குரிய
மேராளியப் பெருமக்களை ! அன்புகெழுமிய மாணவி—
போரவை நண்பர்களை !

அறிவையும், ஆற்றலையும் ஓரளவு எனக்கு அளித்து என்னை ஆளாக்கிவிட்ட அண்ணாமலைப் பக்கலைக் கழகத்தை நிறுவிய அண்ணல் அண்ணாமலை அரசரின் அருமை பெருமையை நினைவுப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளும் நிறுவனர் தான் விழாவில், கலந்துகொள்ளும் பேறு பெற்றமைக்குப் புரிப்படைகிறேன் ; பெருமைப்படுகிறேன். நான் பெற்றுள்ள அறிவும், ஆற்றலும் அளவிலே சிறியவை தாம் என்றாலும், அவற்றை எனக்கு அளித்த அண்ணாமலைப் பக்கலைக் கழகத்தின் பெருமையை எண்ணி எண்ணிப் பெருமிதமுண்டாய் கொள்கிறேன். இந்தப் பெருவிழாவில் கலந்துகொள்ளும் வாய்ப்பினையும், உங்களைக் கலந்து அளவளாவி மகிழும் வாய்ப்பினையும், அளித்த பக்கலைக் கழகத்தார்க்கு என் உளங் அளித்த நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

வதும் அறியாத எலிய மாணவனாக இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் நான் படிக்க நுழைந்தபோது, இப்படிப்பட்ட வாய்ப்பும், வாழ்தலும், பாராட்டலும், போற்றுதலும் எனக்குக் கிடைக்குமென்று நான் என்னளவும் எண்ணிய நிலில். இந்த அளவுக்கு என்னை ஆளாகி வளர்த்த பெருமைமிக் பெருங்குதி இந்தப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தையே சாகும். இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தின் சூழல்கள், எனக்குப் போதுமான அளவு அறிவையும், ஆற்றலையும், உணர்ச்சியையும், எழர்ச்சியையும், ஆக்கத்தையும், உலகத்தையும் ஊட்டியிருக்கின்றன, உங்களால் வரவேற்கப் பக்கபடிய ஒரு பெருமதி நிலையை நான் எய்தியிருக்க முடியாது. இந்த நிலைக்கு என்னை வளர்த்துவிட்ட இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்திற்குத் தலைவனாங்குகிறேன். எனக்குப் பாடப் பயிற்சியளித்து அறிவுகொடுத்திய பேராசிரியர்கள் சிலரையும் என்கணமுன்னே காண்கிறேன். அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றிக் கூடான்றும் அறிஞரியாக வணக்கம் செலுத்துகிறேன்.

வள்ளல் அண்ணாமலை அரசரின் வழித்தோன்ற
லாகவும், இப் பல்கலைக்கழக இணைவேந்தராகவும் திசுமும்
செட்டி நாட்டரசர் உயர்திரு முத்தையா செட்டியார்

அவர்களும், சூணைவேந்தராக விளங்கும் உயர்திரு சத்திரா ரெட்டியார் அவர்களும் இந்த விழாவில் கலந்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று அன்பழைப்பு விடுத்தனர். இச் செயல் அவர்கள் என்னிடத்தில் கொண்டிருக்கும் நல்லன்பிற்கும், நான் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிற பொறுப்புக்கவிடத்தில் அவர்கள் காட்டுகிற பேராதர விற்கும் எதித்துக்காட்டாக விளங்குவதாகும். அவர் களுக்கு என் நன்றி கலந்த வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

நினை வலைகள்

அண்ணாமலை நகரில் அடியெடுத்து வைத்தவுடன், என் தெந்நில் எவ்வளவோ எண்ண அலைகள் எழும்பி வீழ்வின்றன. சோலைகளடர்ந்த இயற்கை அழகும், மாட மாடிகைகள் நிறைந்த செயற்கை வளப்பும், மெல்லிய பூங்காற்றோடு மிதந்துவரும் தமிழிசையும், புலவர் பெருமக்கள் நிரம்பிய கலையியற்பகுதியும், அறியியலறிஞர்கள் நிறைந்த அறிவியற்பகுதியும், ஓடிவிளைபாடும் விளையாட்டாக் கும், ஓடப் போகும் ஓனையும், ஓட்டியும் ஓட்டியும் சொற்போர் நிகழ்த்தும் பட்டி மணப் பறும் கோகலே மண்பறும், சொல்வல்லன் சீனிவாச சாத்திரியார் சிந்தையிலாக்கச் செலியிலாக்க ஆற்றிய சொற்பொழிவும், சர். கே. வி. பொடியார் அறிவுத்திறனோடு புரிந்த ஆட்சியின் எண்ணமையும், பேராசிரியர் இரத்தினசாமி பெருந்தன்மை யோடு வழங்கிய கனிவுகளையும், பேராசிரியர் கா. எ. பிள்ளை வெளிப்படுத்திய புலமைமையும், பட்டாபாதுரணி சுதிசேசச் செடியார் உதிர்ந்த சொல்நாடும் மிக்க நலக்கலையையும் விடுத்துக் கொடுக்கப்பெற்ற விழுக்கொண்டு எழுந்த மாணவரு ள்கின் அழர்மொழி கோலமும், எதிர்ப்பாட்டை விடுத்தித் தமிழின் இயக்கத்தை இங்கு நிலைநாட்டிய நிகழ்ச்சியும், பேராசிரியர் மறைமலையடிகள், பெரியார் இராமசாமி, பேரறிஞர் அண்ணா ஆகியோரின் இதே மண்டபத்தில் நான் மாணவர் மன்றச் செயலாளனாக இருந்து வர வேற்க, அவர்கள் மெருகையாற்றி மகிழ்க்கத்தக்க காரியும், பட்டமளிப்பு விழாத்தொறும் அண்ணல் அண்ணாமலை அரசா இம்மண்டபத்தில் பெருமித நடைபோட்டுப் புகுந்த மாட்சியும் என நினைவிற்கு வந்து போகின்றன.

அப்படியே அப்பின் ஈத்துஷ்டமும் உள்ளத்திலிருந்து உருப் பெற்றதே முதல் இந்தப் பலகலைக் கழகம், பெயரோ
கும், புகழோடும், மொலிவோடும், வலிவோடும் உள்ளந்

தோர்நி வருவது எனக்கும், என்மொன்ற எண்ணம்
நேர்க்கும் மட்டற்ற மலிந்தியை அணிப்பதற்கும்.

சுதல் இணைப் பொழிதல், அதுவல்லது
ஊதியமில்லை உயிர்க்கு

என்றார் வள்ளுவர் பெருந்தகையார். வழியர்க்கு மதல்
வேண்டும்; அதனால் புதல் உண்டாக வாழவேண்டும்;
அப்படிப்பட்ட புதல் அல்லாமல் வேறெதுவும் உயிர்க்கு
ஊதியமாகாது என்பது வள்ளுவரின் வாய்மொழி.
அரசர் அண்ணாமலையார் தாம் ஈட்டிய பொருளின் ஒரு
பகுதியை இப் பல்கலைக் கருத்திற்கு ஈழ்தாம்; அதன்
மூலம் புதல் பெற்றார்; உயிர் வாழ்க்கையின் குறிச்
கோளை நிறைவேற்றினார். “அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலே
யின் வளர்ச்சியை ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் சித்திப்பென்.
தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கும் தமிழினர முடிவைக் கொண்டுமொன்று
எனது ஆவல். ஈட்டலும், காத்தலும், லெகுத்தலும்,
என் வாழ்க்கையின் குறிக்கோள்” என அவர் அழுத்தந்
திருத்தவராகக் கூறியிருப்பது விருந்த அன்பு உண்டாக
கிடக்கை எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்து விளங்கிற்று என்பதை
உணரலாம்.

கொடையிற் சிறந்தது

அறக்கொடைகள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் மிகச் சிறந்த
கொடையாக விளங்குவதும், வெடைப்படுவதும், கல்வித்
கொடையேயாகும். இதுபற்றித்தான் புதுமைக்கவி பாஸ்தி
யார் அவர்களும்

அன்ன சத்திரம் ஆயிரம் காலத்தல்
ஆலயம் பதினாயிரம் நாட்டல்
அன்னையவினும் புண்ணியங்கொடி.
ஆங்கொர் எழைக்கு எழுத்தறிவித்தல்

என்று கூறினார். அன்ன சத்திரங்கள் ஆயிரங் கட்டு
வதனால் ஏற்படும் பலனைவிட, ஆலயங்கள் பதினாயிரம்
எழுப்புவினில் ஏற்படும் பலனைவிட, ஒரு ஏழைக்கு
எழுத்தறிவித்தலினால் ஏற்படும் பலன் மிகவானது
என்றார். உற்ற காலத்தில் ஒருவன் செய்த உதவி
சிறிதளவாக இருந்தாலும், அதன் தன்மையை ஆராய்ந்
தால் உலகத்தைவிட மிகப் பெரிதாகும் என்றும்.
சுருத்துப்பட,

“காலத்தினால் செய்த நன்றி சிறிதெனினும்
ஞாலத்தின் மாணப் பெரிது”

என்று வள்ளுவர் பெருந்தகையார் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார்.
அது போல, ஒரு ஏழையின் கல்விக்கு ஒருவர் உதவும்
உதவி எவ்வளவு சிறிதளவுடையதாக இருந்தாலும்,
இந்தக் காலத்தின் அருவமைய ஆராயும்போது, அந்த
உதவியின் அளவு, ஆயிரம் சத்திரங்களையும், பதினாயிரம்
கோயில்களையும் எழுப்புதற்கு உதவும் உதவியின்
அளவைவிட மிகப் பெரியது என்றார் பாஸ்தியார்.

இன்றைய நிலையில் உலக நாடுகளை நாம் ஒப்பிட்டுப்
பார்க்கும்போது, ஒரு நாடு வாழ்வதும், வளருவதும்
அதன் தீனம், அகலம், கனத்தைப் பொறுத்து அமைய
வில்லை. ஒரு நாடு தீனம், அகலம் மக்கட் பெருக்கத்
தோடு பார்ப்பதற்குப் பருத்துக் காணப்படாமல், அந்த
நாடு வாழத்தக்கது என்றும், மற்றொரு நாடு இறுகச்

சுருக்கி, குறைந்த மக்கள் மண்டலமாகவோ அல்லது
இளைத்துக் காணப்படாமல், அந்த நாடு வாழமுடியாது
என்றும் வரும். அறமாய் மக்கள், அறம் அறுபுத்
தெற்றுக் கொடி மக்களைக் கொண்டு பற்றுக் காணப்படும்
சீலையும் இருக்கிறது. அறம் பற்றுக்கொடி மக்களைக்
கொண்டு சுருக்கிக் காணப்படும் பற்றுமாய் மக்கத்திலேயே
இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் வளமான வாழ்விலும், வளமில்லாமல்
சீலையை மிகுதிய நிலையிலேயே காணும் இருக்கிறது.
இதற்குக் காரணம் பார்ப்பது, மக்கள்தொகை ஆகிய
வற்றின் பொருளும் அகலம்; அறிவுத்திறன், ஆற்றல்
திறன் ஆகியவற்றின் பொருள்பெயராகும். ஒன்றாக எந்த
அளவுக்குத் தன்மையாய் அறிவுத் திறனையும், ஆற்றல்
திறனையும் பாண்படுத்தி வைக்கக்கூடியதும், அல்லா
வழியிலும் தன்னிறைவு பெற்று, இவ்வாறில் பிற நாடு
களுக்கும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்து, வருவாய் பெற்று வாழ்கி
றதோ, அந்த நாடும்கள் சிறப்பிற்குத் திகழக் காண்கி
றோம். இருப்பின்கூடக் கொடியொருதகும் இத்தியானை
விட, குண்டின் அளவுக்குடைய இருப்பினை மட்டி
எடுக்க முடியாத சம்பவம் தெய்வில் அளர்ச்சியிலும்
வாணிக வளர்ச்சியிலும் சிறப்பிற்கு விளங்குகிறது என்றும்
அதற்குக் காரணம் அறிவுத்திறன்தான். இதுவேதான்
வள்ளுவரும்

அறிவுமையார் எல்லாம் உணரார், அறிவோர்
என்னோம் ய ரெனும் இவர்

என்பது கூறினார்.

அப்படி வளம் பெற்றுத் தரும் அறிவுத் திறனையும்,
ஆற்றல் திறனையும் தேர்ந்த கல்விப் பயிற்சியின் மூலமாக
அல்லாது வேறு எந்த வகையிலும் பெற முடியாது.
இதனைத் தான்

“கல்வியுறு உக்கிலை சிறுமயிர்க் குற்றதுவே”

என்று நீதிநெறி விளக்கம் குறிப்பிடுகிறது.

இன்றைய நிலை

இன்றைய நிலையில், அதுவரை 1967-68-ம் ஆண்டில்
தமிழக அரசு, கல்வித் துறைக்கு மட்டும் ரூ. 54 கோடி
ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. ஸ்ரீமதி பன்னம், ஸ்ரீமதி ஒன்றி
யம், நகராட்சி மற்றும் போன்ற உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்கள்
ரூ. 4 கோடிக்கு மெல் செலவு செய்கின்றன. இது தவிர
அறங்காப்பு நிலையங்கள் மன்றம், அறம் புதியும் கல்வி
கள் பலரும் பல்கோடி ரூபாய்களை பயன்படுத்துகிறார்கள்.
இவ்வளவு அளவுத் திறமும், தமிழகம், கல்வியின் ருமும்
பயிலையும் பெற முடியவில்லை. கல்வியின் பயனைப் பெரு
தவர்கள் இன்றையம் பெருவாரியினராகவே இருந்து
வருகின்றனர். இன்னமும் தமிழகத்தில் குற்றுக்கு 62
பேர்களுக்கு எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரியாது. 38 பேர்கள்
தான் எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரியாது. 38 பேர்களிலும் 24
பேர்கள் ஒத்தாவது வரும் பள்ளிகளாகவே தங்கள் படிப்பை
முடித்துக் கொண்டார்கள் ஆவர்கள், 14 பேர்கள்
ஆறுவது வகுப்பிலே புகுந்து, பதினொன்றுவது வகுப்பை
தாண்டிக் கல்லூரியில் புகுப்போது அவர்கள் 6 பேர்களாக
குறைந்து விடுகிறார்கள். அந்த 6 பேர்களிலிருந்தும்
இறுதியில் 2 பேர்கள் தம் மட்டதரிகளாக வெளியேறி
கிறார்கள்.

1965-66-ம் ஆண்டில் 6-லிருந்து 11 வயதுக்குள்ளான
துவக்கப்பள்ளி நிறுவர்-குறியியில் 80:2 சதவிகிதத்
திறம்தாம் பள்ளிகளிலே நுழைந்துள்ளனர். 11-லிருந்து
14 வயது வரையிலும் உள்ள உயர் துவக்கப்பள்ளி
நிறுவர் நிறுமியில் 32 சத விகிதத்திலும், 14-லிருந்து
17 வயது வரையிலும் உள்ள உயர் நிலைப்பள்ளி மாணவர்
களில் 17:9 சதவிகிதத்திலும் 18-லிருந்து 23 வயது
களில் 17:9 சதவிகிதத்திலும் 2:3 சதவிகிதத்
தினாருமே கல்வி நிலையங்களில் நுழைந்து கல்வி கற்றனர்.

1961-ல் எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவர்களின் எண்
ணிக்கை அமெரிக்காவில் 97-85 சதவிகிதம், இராஷ்யா
வில் 98-55 சதவிகிதம், பிரான்சில் 96-48 சத
விகிதம், சப்பானில் 97-85 சதவிகிதம் என்று இருக்
கும்போது, இந்தியாவில் அத்தகையோரின் எண்
ணிக்கை 24 சதவிகிதத்தான் என்று அறியும்போது
தாம் கல்வித் துறையில் நமது நாட்டை எவ்வளவு
முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்ய வேண்டியவர்களாக
இருக்கிறோம் என்பது தெனியப்பெறும். 1961-ம்
ஆண்டு மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கைக் கணக்குப்படி இந்தியா
வில் எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவரின் சராசரி எண்
ணிக்கை 24 சதவிகிதம் என்றும் போது தமிழகத்தின்
எண்ணிக்கை 31 சதவிகிதம் ஆகும். கேரளத்தின்
எண்ணிக்கைதான் 46 சதவிகிதமாக அமைந்து
தமிழகத்தைவிட, சற்றுக் கூடுதலாகக் கூடுதலாகப் பெற்
எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவர்களைக் கூடுதலாகப் பெற்
றிருக்கிற வகையில், தமிழகம் மாநிலங்களில் இரண்
டாவது இடத்தைப் பெற்றிருக்கிறது என்றாலும்,
மேலும் விரைவில் வளர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்கான வாய்ப்
பிலையும், வுதியையும், வசதியையும் பெற்றுக்
கொண்டு வருகிறது என்பது நமக்கெல்லாம் மட்டற்ற
மகிழ்ச்சி அளிப்பதாகும்.

எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ள பணி

தேர்ந்த கல்வி எல்லா நிலையிலும் வளரவேண்டும்
என்ற ஆர்வம் தமிழகத்தில் எல்லோருக்கும் ஏற்பட்
இருப்பது பாராட்டி மகிழ்தற்குரியதாகும். ஆனால்
ஆர்வம் வளர்ந்திருக்கிற அளவுக்கு வசதிகள் வளர
வில்லை. இந்த ஆண்டில் கூட ஆறு வயதிற்கும்
பதினொரு வயதிற்கும் இடைப்பட்டுள்ள நிறுவர் சிறுமி
யர்களில் 94 சதவிகிதத்தைத்தான் நாம் பள்ளி
யில் கொண்டு வந்து சேர்க்க முடிந்திருக்கிறது.
இன்னமும் நம் கண்ணுக்கும் கைக்கும் அடப்படாமல்
100-க்கு ஆறு நிறுவர்-குறியியர்கள் எங்கேயோ
அலைந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னமும் துவக்கப்
பள்ளிகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டிய சிறுமர்களும்,
உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டிய
நகரங்களும், கல்லூரிகள் துவக்கப்பட வேண்டிய
மாவட்டங்களும் பலவாக இருக்கின்றன. சிறில
இடங்களில், ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளை ஆலமரத்திற்கடியி
லும் அரசமரத்திற்கடியிலும் நடத்திக்கொண்டு வரு
கிறோம். சில இடங்களில் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளை அரச
மரத்தடிக்கு அனுப்பிவிட்டு, அங்கே உயர்நிலைப்
பள்ளிகளை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். இன்னும் சில
இடங்களில் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளை வேறு இடங்களுக்கு
அனுப்பிவிட்டு அங்கே கல்லூரியைத் துவக்கியிருக்கிறோம்.
வேறு சில இடங்களில் சத்திரம், சாஷ்டிகளிலே
கல்லூரியை வைத்திருக்கிறோம். இவையனைத்திற்கும்,

வசதியான கட்டடங்கள், வாய்ப்பான மாணவ விடுதிகள்,
ஆய்வுக் கூடங்கள், விளையாட்டரங்கங்கள், கலை மண்டபங்கள்
தேவைப்படுகின்றன. இவற்றையெல்லாம் ஒழுங்குந்
நிறைவேற்றித்தர அரசு எடுத்துக் கொங்கிற முயற்சிகள்
மட்டும் போதாது. பல அண்ணாடலை அரசர்களும்
அழகப்பச் செட்டியார்களும், பச்சையப்ப முதுவையார்களும்
தேவைப்படுகிறார்கள்.

எதிர்காலத்தின் அறிகுறி

வசதிகள் நிரம்பப்பெற்ற நாடுகளில் எப்படிப்பட்ட
கலையியல் அறிஞர்களையும், அறிவியல் எல்லுநர்சனையும்,
ஆராய்ச்சிப் பெரியார்களையும், புதுப்பிக்க கண்டு
பிடிப்பாளர்களையும் உருவாக்க முயலுகிறார்களோ, அப்
படிப்பட்ட அறிஞர்களையும், எல்லுநர்சனையும், ஆராய்ச்சி
யாளர்களையும், கண்டுபிடிப்பாளர்களையும், உருவாக்க
எழ்மை நிரம்பிய நாட்டிலுள்ள நாடும் விரும்பு
கிறோம். அரசினர், பொது மக்கள் ஆகிய நாம் எல்லோ
ரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து இடுக்கண்களையும் இடையூறுகளையும்,
இன்னல்களையும், இடம்புகளையும், தொல்லைகளையும்,
துயரங்களையும் தாங்கிக்கொண்டு இயன்ற அளவு கல்வி
வசதியை ஏற்படுத்தித் தந்தால்தான் பெறுவேண்டிய
வல்லுனர்களையும், கற்றறிவாளர்களையும், ஆராய்ச்சி
அறிஞர்களையும் பெறமுடியும். பொது
வாக்க கல்வியால் பயன்பெற்று உயர்ந்தோர்களும்,
குறிப்பாக உதவிபெறும் கல்வியால் உயர்ந்தோர்களும்,
தாங்கள் ஈட்டும் பொருளில் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சதவிகி
தத்தைத் தாங்கள் படித்த கல்வி நிலையத்திற்கோ
அல்லது தாங்கள் பிறந்த ஊரிலுள்ள கல்வி நிலையத்
திற்கோ அல்லது தாங்கள் வாழும் ஊரிலுள்ள
கல்வி நிலையத்திற்கோ ஆண்டுதோறும் அறக்கொடை
யாக வழங்குவது என்ற பண்பாட்டை மேற்கொள்
யாமல் வளங்குவது என்ற பண்பாட்டை மேலும்
மேலும் பல வசதியைப் பெறும் என்பது உறுதி.
பெரும் சொத்துக்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எப்படிப்பட்ட
அறச்செயல் செய்யலாம் என்று எண்ணிக்கொண்டிருப்
போரும், பெரும் செல்வங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு
வாரிசு இல்லாமல் என்ன செய்யது என்று தனித்துக்
கொண்டிருப்போரும் கல்விச் சாலையையே தங்கள்
வளர்ப்புச் செல்வங்களாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்
என்ற வேண்டுகோளைத் தமிழகமெங்கும் நான்
கூறி வருகிறேன். கல்விச்சாலைகளுக்குக் கொடை வழங்க
வேண்டும் என்ற வேண்டுகோளைத் தமிழகமெங்கும் நான்
கூறி வருகிறேன். கல்விச்சாலைகளுக்குக் கொடை
வழங்கும் உணர்வோடு ஊருக்கு ஊர் பலர் இப்
போது முன்வரத் தொடங்கியிருப்பது நல்ல எதிர்
காலத்தின் அறிகுறியாகும்.

கல்வியின் நோக்கம்

உண்டாக் காலந்தொட்டு இறைநக் காலம்வரை
பலவேறு பேரறிஞர்கள் கல்வியின் நோக்கங்கள் பற்றிப்
பல வகையாக எடுத்துக் கூறிவந்துள்ளனர். ஒவ்
வொருவர் உள்ளத்திலும் இயற்கையாக உறைந்து
விக்கும் அறிவுத் திறனையும், ஆற்றல் திறனையும்,
வெளிப்படுத்தி, அவற்றைப் புறத்திலே காண்பட்டும்
அறிவுத் திறன், ஆற்றல் திறன் ஆகியவற்றைக்கொண்டு
வளர்த்து, அவற்றால் அவருக்கும் அவரைச் சேர்ந்த
வர்களுக்கும், உலகத்திற்கும் பலன் ஏற்படுகிற

அளவுக்கு அவற்றை நிலைநிறுத்திக் கொள்வதே கல்வியின் பொதுவான நோக்கமாக இருக்கக் காண்கிறோம். அவற்றை எந்தெந்த நிலையில், எந்தெந்த வகையில் எந்தெந்த வழியில் எப்படியெப்படிப் பெறுவது என்பதிலே நாட்டுக்கு நாடு, இடத்துக்கு இடம், பல்கலைக் கழகத்துக்குப் பல்கலைக்கழகம் சிறிது வேறுபாடு இருக்கிறது. முறை எப்படியாக இருந்தாலும், இறுதியில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் கல்வி கற்றதனால் பெற்ற அறிவுத் திறன் என்ன? ஆற்றல் திறன் என்ன? புண்பாடு என்ன? என்பதைத்தான் உலகம் எதிர் பார்த்துள்ளது. அந்த வகையில், தமிழகத்திலுள்ள பல்கலைக் கழகங்கள், குறிப்பாக, உண்ணாலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகம், நல்ல தரமும், திறமையும் மிக்க மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களை உருவாக்கி வருவது மகிழ்ச்சிக்கூறியதொன்றாகும்.

பொதுவாக இந்திய நாட்டின் எதிர்காலம், குறிப்பாகத் தமிழகத்தின் எதிர்காலம் மிகச் சிறந்து விளங்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அது இந்தத் தலைமுறையைச் சார்ந்த மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களை கையில்தான் இருக்கிறது. இன்றைய மாணவிய மாணவர்கள் பொறுப்புணர்ச்சியோடும், கடமையுணர்ச்சியோடும், கட்டுப்பாட்டுணர்ச்சியோடும் நிலைநாட்டும் அறிவுத் திறமும் ஆற்றல்திறனும் தான் புதிய தமிழகத்தை உருவாக்கித் தரவேண்டும்.

திருப்பு முனை

தமிழகத்தின் நில வளமும், நீர் வளமும், மலை வளமும், சோலை வளமும், மக்களுக்குக் குறைவற்ற பயன்பட வேண்டும்; இயற்கை வளங்களைப் பயன்படுத்திச் செயற்கை வளங்களாக மாற்றும் வகை காணவேண்டும்; புதைந்து கிடக்கின்ற கனிச் செல்வங்கள் வெளிவர வேண்டும்; அவற்றைக் கொண்டு ஆக்கம் தரும் உற்பத்தி மிகவேண்டும்; அவற்றின் மூலம் தமிழகம் தன்னிறைவு பெறவேண்டும்; தன்னிறைவுக்கு மேல் எஞ்சிய பொருள்கள் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படவேண்டும்; இறக்குமதியின் அளவு குறைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்; நாட்டின் பொது வருமானம் மிகவேண்டும். மிகுந்த தன் மூலம் மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர வேண்டும்; வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர்வதன் மூலம் வயிற்றா உண்ண உணவும், மனமார உடுக்க உடையும், தேவையான இருக்க இடமும் கிடைக்க வேண்டும்; அறிவாரக் கல்வி வேண்டும்; வேலை வாய்ப்பு வேண்டும்; ஓய்வு நேரம் வேண்டும்; ஓய்வு நேரத்தில் நுகர்வதற்கான இன்பப் பற்றுக்கோடுகள் வேண்டும்; இவற்றையெல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றித் தரக்கூடிய புதிய தமிழகத்தை உருவாக்கித் தரவேண்டும் என்று பொறுப்புணர்ச்சியும், கடமையுணர்ச்சியும் மிக்க மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களிடத்தில் வேண்டுகோள் விடுக்கவே இந்த விழாவிற்கு நான் வருகை தந்துள்ளேன். அறிவுரை கூறும் அளவுக்கு ஆற்றல் உடையே எல்லோன் எனாலும், வேண்டுகோள் விடுக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளேன். அந்தக் கடமையை ஆற்ற இந்த விழா பயன்படுவது எனக்குப் பெரும் மகிழ்ச்சியை அளிக்கிறது.

முப்பது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் இருந்த மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களுக்கு இருந்த கடமைகள், பொறுப்புக்களைவிட, முப்பது ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பின்னால் வரவிருக்கிற

மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களுக்கு இருக்கப் போகிற கடமைகள், பொறுப்புக்களை இந்தத் தலைமுறை யைச் சார்ந்த மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களுக்கு இருக்கிற கடமைகளும் பொறுப்புக்களும் மிகையானவையுமாயினும் இதைத் தலைமுறையை முக்கியமாகக் கவனப்படுத்தும். இந்தத் தலைமுறையைச் சார்ந்தவர்கள் ஒரு நிரூப முனையில் நிற்கின்றார்கள். இந்தத் தலைமுறையைச் சார்ந்தவர்கள் நிரூபிப்பதோடு இன்ற வறுமையிலேதான், தமிழகம் இன்னும் பல நூற்றாண்டுகள் காத்திருக்கிறது என்பதை வேண்டும்.

தமிழக மக்கள் தாம் அறிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியவைகள், புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியவைகள் அனைத்தையும் தங்கள் தாம்பொருளியான தமிழிலேயே இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். அப்படி எதிர்பார்ப்பது தவறு என்று எவரும் கருமாட்டார்கள். அப்படித்தான் அறிவியல் நாட்டிலுள்ள சபாநியர்களும்கூடும், சாமான் நாட்டிலுள்ள சபாநியர்களும்கூடும் இவ்வாறு நாட்டிலுள்ள இவ்வாறாகவும், இத்தாலிய நாட்டிலுள்ள இத்தாலியர்களும்கூடும் தத்தம் மொழியிலேயே இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். தமிழகத்துத் தமிழ்ப் பெருங்குடி மக்கள் தங்களும், தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளும் பெறும் கல்வி அறிவு தமிழின் மூலமே கிடைக்கப் பெறுவேண்டும் என்றும், தங்களின் பண்டமாற்று, நீதிமன்றம், சட்டமன்றம், ஆட்சித்துறை, அலுவலகம் ஆகிய அனைத்தும் தமிழிலேயே நடைபெற வேண்டும் என்றும் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஆவலை நிறைவேற்றுவது, இன்றைய வருங்காலக் கல்வியாளர்களின் நங்காத கடமையாகும்.

நமது குறிக்கோள்

இந்த ஆவலை நிறைவேற்றித் தரும் அளவுக்கு அறிவும், ஆற்றலும் நாம் பெற்றிருக்கிறோமா? தமிழ் மொழி பெற்றிருக்கிறதா? என்ற கேள்வி எழுகிறது போதுமான அளவுக்குப் பெறவில்லை என்பதுதான் இப்பொது விடையாக இருக்கிறது. அதை, உடனடியாகப் பெற்றுவிட முடியுமா? என்ற கேள்வி எழுகிறது. உடனடியாகப் பெற்றுவிட முடியாது, மெல்ல மெல்ல, படிப்படியாகத்தான் பெற முடியும்; பெற வேண்டும் என்பது விடையாக அமைகிறது. இன்றைய வாழ்க்கைக்கு இன்றியமையாத தேவைப்படுகின்ற அறிவாற்றல் அத்தனையையும் தமிழால் பெற முடியுமா? என்றால், முழுவதும் முடியாது என்பதுதான் விடையாக இருக்கிறது. இன்றைய நிலையில், தமிழால் பெறக்கூடிய எல்லாவற்றையும் பெற்று, தமிழால் பெற முடியாததை வேறு எந்த மொழி மூலம் பெறுவது என்ற கேள்வி எழுகிறது. இதற்கான விடை அளிக்கும்போதுதான், அதற்கான தகுதி, திறமை அத்தனையும் ஆங்கில மொழி ஒன்றுக்கே அமைந்திருக்கின்றன என்ற முடிவுக்கு இன்றைய தமிழக அரசும், தமிழக அறிஞர்கள் பலரும் வந்திருக்கின்றனர்.

தமிழன் தமிழனோடு பழக, உரையாட, தொடர்பு கொள்ள, வாணிபம் செய்ய, ஆட்சி நடத்த, கலை பயில், பாடம் அறிய, தமிழன் தமிழனுக்கு உணர்ச்சிகளை அறிவிக்க, தெரிவிக்க, வாழ்க்கையை வளப்படுத்த, வகைப்படுத்த, தமிழைக்கொண்டு வாழ முடியும்

என்பதும், எந்த இடத்தில், எந்தக் கட்டத்தில் எந்த நிலையில் தமிழைக்கொண்டு பணியாற்ற முடியவில்லையோ அந்த இடத்தில், கட்டத்தில், நிலையில் ஆங்கிலத்தின் முழு உதவியையும், ஒத்துழைப்பையும் பெற வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் நமது குறிக்கோள். தமிழ் அல்லாத பிறமொழி பேசும் மக்களிடமும், தமிழ் நாட்டிடமும் தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும், உலக மொழித் தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும், உலக அறிவியல் அறியவும், உலகத்திலுள்ள பல்வேறு நாடுகளின் மொழி, கலை, நாகரீகம், பண்பு, பழக்க வழக்கம் ஆகிய வற்றைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளவும் ஆங்கில மொழிதான் பயன்படும் கருவியாக இருந்து வருகிறது; இருந்து வர முடிகிறது. அது ஒன்றுதான் உலகப் பொது மொழியாகவும் இலங்குகிறது. உலகில் எந்த மூலையில் எந்த முடுக்கில் என்ன நிகழ்ச்சி நடைபெற்றாலும், உடனே உலகுக்கு அறிவிக்கும் மொழி ஆங்கிலமே யாகும்; உலகில் எந்த நாட்டில், எந்த அறிவியல் அறிஞர், எந்தக் கண்டுபிடிப்பைக் கண்டுபிடித்தாலும், அடுத்த தொடியிலே உலகிற்கு அறிவிக்கும் மொழி ஆங்கிலமேயாகும்; உலகில் எந்த நாட்டில், எந்த மொழியில் சிறந்த இலக்கியங்கள், அறிவியல் நூல்கள், கலையியல் நூல்கள் இருந்தாலும், தோன்றினாலும் அவற்றையெல்லாம் உடனுக்குடன் தோன்றினாலும் அவற்றையெல்லாம் அறிவிக்கும் மொழி மொழிபெயர்த்து உலக முழுமைக்கும் அறிவிக்கும் மொழி ஆங்கிலமேயாகும். நம் தாய் மொழியான தமிழ், எல்லாத் துறை பற்றிய அறிவையும் பெற்று, அவற்றையெல்லாம் விளக்கிக் காட்டும் ஆற்றலோடு விளங்கவேண்டுமாயின், அதற்கு ஆங்கிலம்தான் உறுதுணை புரியக்கூடிய மொழியாகும்.

ஆங்கிலத்தின் பயன்

சுருங்கச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமானால், தமிழன் பெற வேண்டிய அறிவுத்திறனும், ஆற்றல் திறனும், உலகிலுள்ள எந்த நாட்டின் அறிவுத் திறனுக்கும் ஆற்றல் திறனுக்கும் எந்த வகையிலும் குறைந்திருக்கக்கூடாது. அத்தகைய அறிவுத்திறன், ஆற்றல்திறன் முழுமையும் பெற்றுத்தர இன்றைய நிலையில் தமிழ்மொழி ஆற்றல் பெற்றதாக இல்லை. அந்த ஆற்றலைப் பெறக்கூடிய மொழிதான் என்றாலும், இன்றைய நிலையில் பெற்றிருக்கவில்லை. தமிழின் இன்றைய நிலையில் பெற்றிருக்கவில்லை. தமிழின் மூலம் பெறக்கூடிய அறிவு ஆற்றல் எல்லாம் பெற்று, மேற்கொண்டு பெற வேண்டியவை முழுவதையும் ஆங்கில மொழியின் துணையுடன் பெற முயல்வதுதான் நம்முடைய நோக்கத்தை ஈட்டுறும் செயலாக இருக்க முடியும். தமிழும் ஆங்கிலமும் கூட்டாகச் சேர்ந்து, பயன்படும் நிலை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டால், பிறகு எந்த ஒரு அறிவுக்கும், எந்த ஒரு மொழி யிடத்திலும் எங்கி நிற்க வேண்டிய நிலை தமிழகத்தில் தமிழர்களுக்கு ஏற்படாது. தமிழும், தமிழகமும் தமிழக மக்களும் ஆங்கிலத்தின் தொடர்பையும் தமிழக மக்களும் சில நூற்றாண்டுகளாகவே பெற்று வருவது நமது நோக்கத்தை எளிதில் நிறைவேற்றக் காரணமாக அமைகிறது.

தமிழகத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரை, தமிழக மக்களுக்கு அகத் தொடர்புக்குத் தமிழும், புறத் தொடர்புக்கு ஆங்கிலமும், இயன்ற வகைக்கெல்லாம் தமிழும்,

இயலாத வகைக்கெல்லாம் ஆங்கிலமும் என்ற முறையில் தமிழ், ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய இரு மொழி அறிவு என்றென்றும் அமைவது வேண்டற்பாலதாகும்.

மற்றொரு கடமை

பள்ளி இறுதி வகுப்பில் படித்து முடித்துவிட்டுக் கல்லூரி புருகின்ற ஒவ்வொரு மாணவிய—மாணவரும் தமிழ் ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய இரண்டு மொழிகளிலும் பேசவும், எழுதவும் விளங்கிக்கொள்ளவும், புரிய வைக்கவுமான ஆற்றலைப், பெற வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் நம்முடைய முக்கிய நோக்கமாகும்.

தமிழகக் கல்வி நிலையங்களுக்கெல்லாம் இரண்டுதேக் கட்டுப்பாடுகள், மொழி வளர்ச்சியைப் பற்றி ஏற்படுகின்றன. தேவைப்படும் பர்ட் நூல்களையும், பொது நூல்களையும் ஆங்கிலத்திலிருந்து தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்த்துத் தமிழ் மக்களுக்குப் பயில்வதற்குப் பயன்படும்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டியது ஒரு கடமையாகும். தமிழகத்திலுள்ள ஒவ்வொருவரையும், ஆங்கில மொழி படித்தவர்களாக ஆக்கி, உலகத்திலுள்ள ஆங்கில நூல்கள், ஏடுகள், இதழ்கள், ஆகிய அத்தனையையும் படித்தறிந்து, தேவையானவற்றைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் திறம்படைத்தவர்களாக ஆக்குவது மற்றொரு கடமையாகும். அதாவது ஆங்கில நூல்களை ஒரு பக்கம் தமிழ் மயமாக ஆக்குவதும்; மற்றொரு பக்கம் தமிழக மாணவிய—மாணவர்களை ஆங்கில அறிவு படைத்தவர்களாக ஆக்குவதும் ஆகும். தமிழில் புதிய புதிய, கண்டுபிடிப்புக்களும் ஆராய்ச்சிக் கருத்துக்களும், தொழில் நுட்பக் கருத்துக்களும், அறிவியல் கருத்துக்களும் தோன்ற வேண்டுமென்றால், ஆங்கில மொழி களும் தோன்ற வேண்டுமென்றால், ஆங்கில மொழி அறிவு பெரிதும் துணை நிற்க வேண்டும். தமிழில் சிறந்த ஆராய்ச்சி நூல்களைத் தந்திருக்கின்ற போரசிரியர் சந்திரம் பிள்ளை, பேராசிரியர் மறைபுலையடிகள், போரசிரியர் கா. சு. பிள்ளை, பேராசிரியர் சோமசுந்தர பாரசிரியர், போரசிரியர் ரா. பி. சேதுப் பிள்ளை, போரசிரியர் வீரதாசனார், போரசிரியர் இராசமாணிக்கனார், போரசிரியர் தேவநெயப்பயாணம் போன்றோர்கள் எல்லாம் சிறந்த ஆங்கில அறிவுப் படைத்தவர்கள் என்பதை ஈண்டு நினைவுபடுத்திக் கொள்வது பொருத்தமுடையதாகும்.

புதுமைக் கவி பாரசிரியர் அவர்களும், பிற நாட்டு நல்லறிஞர் சாத்தியங்கள் தமிழ்மொழியில் பெயர்த்துக் கொண்டும் இவ்வாத புதுமுடைய புது நூல்கள் தமிழ்மொழியில் இயற்றல் வேண்டும்.

என்று அழுத்தத் திருத்தமாக வலியுறுத்திக் கூறி மிருப்பது இங்குக் கூர்ந்து கவனிக்கத் தக்கதாகும்.

நம்முன் உள்ள பிரச்சினை

இப்பொழுது மொழித் துறையில் ஒரு சிக்கல் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதற்கு காரணம், இந்தியா முழுவதிலும் ஆங்கிலத்தின் இடத்தை, எல்லா வகையிலும் இந்தி மொழிக்கு ஏற்படுத்தித் தர ஒரு சிலர் முயன்று வருவதெயர்கும். அவர்கள் கட்டி ஆதிக்கத்தின் துணைகொண்டும், இந்தியப் போரசின் அதிகாரத்தின் துணைகொண்டும் அந்த

நோக்கத்தை நிலை நாட்ட முயலுகிறார்கள். இப் பொழுது ஆங்கிலம் உலகத் தொடர்பு மொழியாகவும் இந்தியப் பேரரசின் ஆட்சி மொழியாகவும் இந்தியாவின் பெரும் மொழியாகவும் மாநிலங்களின் பெரும் மொழியாகவும், மத்திய அரசுக்கும் மாநில அரசுக்கும் மிடையே இணைப்பு மொழியாகவும், மாநில அரசின் ஆட்சி மொழியாகவும் பங்கேடக் கூடுதல் உயர்ப்பாட்டப் பா. மொழியாகவும் இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆங்கிலம் பயன் படுத்தப்படுவதும் இந்தப் பொறுப்பிற்கு இங்கு களைக்கப்பற்றும் தகுதி, இந்த மொழிக்கு அறிவே இல்லை என்பதுதான் போற்றிப் பலரின் ஆணித்த முடிவாகும். உலகப் பொதுமொழியாக விளங்கும் ஆங்கிலத்தின் "த்தை" இந்த ஒருநாளும் பெற முடியாது என்பது எளிதாக உணரக் கூடிய தென்றாகும். அகில இந்திய ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருக்கும் ஆங்கிலத்தை அகற்றிவிட்டு, இந்த அந்த இடத்தைக் கைப்பற்ற வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதற்கு இரண்டு காரணங்கள் கூறப்படுகின்றன. ஒன்று, ஆங்கிலம் அந்நிய மொழி என்பது; இரண்டாவது, இந்த இந்தியாவில் பெரும்பான்மையினரால் பேசப்படும் மொழி என்பதாகும். இந்தி என்ற சொல் தோன்றிய இடம் அரபு நாடாக இருந்தாலும் அது எப்படி இந்தியாவின் மொழியாக ஆகி விட்டதோ, அதுபோலவே ஆங்கிலம் தோன்றிய இடம் இங்கிலாந்தாக இருந்தாலும், அது இந்திய மொழிகளில் ஒன்றாக ஆகிவிட்டது. இந்தியாவைத் தாயகமாகக் கொண்டு இந்தியாவின் முழுக் குடி உரிமை கொண்ட மக்களாக வாழும் ஆங்கிலோ-இந்தியரின் தாய்மொழி இன்று ஆங்கிலமாகவே இருந்து வருகிறது. அந்த வகையில் இந்தியாவில் குடியேறி, இந்தியாவை வாழும் இடமாகக் கொண்டுவிட்ட மொழிகளில் ஆங்கில மொழியும் ஒன்றுகிவிட்டது. இந்திய அரசியல் அமைப்புச் சட்டத்தில் முன்பே இடம் பெற்று விட்ட 15 முக்கிய மொழிகளோடு, பதினாறுவது முக்கிய மொழியாகச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டதற்கு எல்லாத் தகுதியும் ஆங்கிலத்திற்கு இருக்கிறது. எனவே, அது அந்நிய நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்த மொழி என்ற முறையில் அதைத் தள்ளிவிட ஒரு காரணமும் இல்லை. ஆங்கிலம், இந்த ஆகிய இரண்டு மொழிகளில், இந்தியா முழுவதும் காண்பிரத்திலிருந்து கண்ணியாகுமரி வரையில் பரவலாகப் பலர்க்கும் அறிந்து, தெரிந்து, பழகி இருக்கும் மொழி ஆங்கிலமேயாகும். இந்தி, இந்தியாவின் மத்தியப் பகுதியில் உள்ள நான்கு மாநிலங்களில் மட்டுமே, அதுவும் 80-க்கும் மேற்பட்ட வகையாகப் பிரிந்து, பயன்பட்டு வரும் மொழியாகும். இந்தி போத மாநிலங்களில் ஆங்கிலத்தை அறிந்திருப்பவர்கள் அளவுக்கு இந்தியை அறிவார் இவர். 1965-ஆம் ஆண்டு சனாக்கப்படி இந்தியா முழுவதும் 16.58 இலட்சம் ஆங்கில நாவல்துறைப் படிக்கப்படுவதும், இந்தி நாவல்துறை 8.57 இலட்சமே படிக்கப்படுவதும் ஆன நிலைமை, அறிவாற்றல் கொண்டுள்ளவர்களிடத்திலே ஆங்கில மொழிதான் மிகவாக ஆட்சி செலுத்தி வருகிறது என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது. மேலும், இந்தியாவிலுள்ள பல்வேறு மொழி பேசும் பல்வேறு மாநிலத்தாரையும் சமமாக நடத்தி, அவர்களுக்கு பேரறிவும், பேராற்றலும் தந்து அவர்களிடையே ஒற்றுமையையும், உறவையும்

வளர்த்து வைக்காது தகுதி ஆங்கிலத்திலே திறந்தான் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தகுதியை இந்தியிடத்தில் ஒரு நாளை எதிர்பார்ப்பதற்கில்லை. பாலாக வழங்கும் ஆங்கிலம் இந்தியாவின் ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருக்கும் தகுதி பெற்றிருக்கிற காரணத்தாலேயே, அதுவே மாநிலத்திற்கும் மத்திய அரசுக்கும் இடையே இணைப்பு மொழியாகவும், மாநிலத்திற்கும் மாநிலத்திற்கும் இடையே இருக்கக்கூடிய தொடர்பு மொழியாகவும் இதுக்குத் தகுதி படைத்ததாகும். இத்தே பேசுகிற மாநிலத்தின்கா, ஆங்கிலத்தை அறவே அகற்றிவிட்டு, பெரும்புறம் இந்தியை மட்டுமே வைத்துக்கொண்டு வாழ்ந்தால் முடியாது; வாழ்ந்து விடப்போவதில்லை. எப்படியும், உலகத் தொடர்புக்கு அறிவியல் அறிவிற்கு, தொழில் நுட்ப அறிவிற்கு, அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தைப் படித்தே தீரப் போகிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலம் இந்தியாவின் ஆட்சி மொழியாகவே தொடர்பு மொழியாகவே என்றென்றும் இருப்பது அவர்களுக்கும் எளிதாகப் பயன்படக் கூடிய ஒரு வாய்ப்பாகும். மாநில வாழ்வை நடத்திக் கொள்ள தமிழ் ஸாடி தமிழர்களுக்குப் பயன்படவேண்டும் என்று நாம் கருதுகிறோமோ, அப்படியே இந்தியை அவர்களுடைய மாநில வாழ்க்கைக்குப் பயன்படுத்துக்கொள்ள அவர்களுக்கு வாய்ப்பும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த அடிப்படையில் பார்க்கும்போது, இந்தியைப் பிற மாநிலங்களில் இல்லை. வேண்டிய இன்றியமையாதமை அவர்களுக்கும் இல்லை. அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய இன்றியமையாதமை நமக்கும் இல்லை. மாநில அளவிலும், மத்திய அளவிலும் இந்தியாவின் முக்கிய மொழிகள் அனைத்துக்கும் ஒரேபடியான மதிப்பும், ஆதரவும், வசதியும், வாய்ப்பும் அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமே யல்லாது, அவற்றையெல்லாம் இந்திக்கு மாட்டும் அளிக்கும் முயற்சி முறையாகாது, நீதியாகாது, நேர்மையாகாது.

மொழிக் கோள்கை

தமிழ் மாநிலத்தில் ஆங்கிலத்தின் இடத்தை எல்லா வகையிலும் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் முழு உரிமை தமிழ் மொழிக்குத்தான் உண்டாய்விட்டால் இந்தி மொழிக்கு உள்ளாவும் இல்லை. சுருங்கச் சொன்னால், தமிழகத்தில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு மண்ணிலிருந்தும், மண்ணிலும் தமிழ் ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய இரண்டு மொழிப் பயிற்சியிலும் எல்லவர் களாகவே இருக்க வேண்டும்; தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் தத்தம் விருப்பத்திற் கிணங்க வேறு எத்தனை மொழிகளை வேண்டுமானாலும் படித்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்பதுதான் மொழியைப் பொறுத்துக் காப்பாடிக்கக் கூடிய கொள்கையாகும்.

மொழித்துறையில் நாம் தெரிவிக்கக் கொள்ளையை மேற்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்த மொழியின் மூலம் பெரும் அறிவுத் திறமையும், ஆற்றல் திறமையும், தொழில் வளங்களையும், உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கத்திற்கும், நாடு தன்னிறைவு பெறுவதற்கும் பயன்படுத்தவேண்டியது இந்தத் தலைமுறையைச் சார்ந்த மாணவிய மாணவர்களின் கடமை ஆகிறது.

நமது நாட்டில் வேளாண்மைத் துறையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிற மக்கள்தாம் எம்மாம். நமது நாட்டு எழுப்பாக்கு மேல் வேளாண்மைத் துறையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத்

தொழிலுக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக, பெரும்பான்மையினர் கைத்தறித் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த இரண்டு தொழில்களும் நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரத்தை விரைவாகவும் பன்மடங்காகவும் பெருக்க. இந்தத் தொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்போரை, மெல்லமெல்லப் தொழிலியல், தொழில் நுறைகளுக்கு சர்த்துப் பல்வேறு வகைப் பொருள் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கும் வழி கண்டபல்தான், நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரம் பன்மடங்கு உயர்வழி ஏற்படும். வேளாண்மைத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையை ஒருபுறம், நமது நாடு குறைத்து, மற்றொருபுறம் அதன் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க நாம் முயல்வேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். அதற்கான அறிவையும், ஆற்றலையும் நாட்டிற்குத் தர எல்லவர்கள் நீங்கள் தான்.

“நாடுடைப் நாடா வளத்தன; நாடல்ல நாட வளந்தரும் நாடு.”

என்று வள்ளுவர் கூறிய இலக்கணத்திற்கேற்ற இலக்கியமாகத் தமிழகத்தை ஆக்க வேண்டிய பெரும் பொருட்பும், கடமையும் உங்கள் கையிலேதான் உள்ளன. அவற்றைத்தான் உங்களிடத்திலே தமிழக அரசும், தமிழ் நாடும் பெரிதும் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றன. நீங்கள் பேரறிவும்,

பேராற்றலும் பெற்று, உங்கள் குடிப்பெயரை உயர்த்தி, நீங்கள் பயிலும் பல்லைக்கழகத்திற்குப் பெயரையும், புகழையும் ஏற்படுத்தித் தந்து, நீங்கள் பிறந்த நாட்டிற்கு பெருமையையும் மொலியையும் உருவாக்கிக் கொடுத்து, சிறப்புற்று வாழ்வீர்களாக என்று நான் மனதார, வாயார வாழ்த்துகிறேன். உங்களுக்கும் எனக்கும் கல்வித் தயக்கப்பாக விளங்கும் இந்தப் பல்லைக் கழகம் என்றென்றும் சிறப்புற்று, ஒங்கு புகழ் வாய்வி வாழ்வதாக. அண்ணாமலை அரசரின் பெயரும் புகழும் என் றென்றும் உலகில் நின்று திகழவானவாகு. இந்தப் பல்லைக் கழகத்தை மேலும் மேலும் பல்வேறு வகைகளில் வளக்க ஆர்வம் கொண்டுள்ள செட்டிநாட்டரசர், உயர்திரு முத்தையா செட்டிநாட்டரசர் அவர்களைய முயற்சி மேலும் மேலும் வளக்க. இந்தப் பல்லைக் கழகத்தினித்தில் அக்கறை கொண்டு அறிவித்தேயர் உழைக்கும் அலைவரின் தொண்டு, செலவு, பரிசிக் கலிசூர் பாரதி தாசன் அவர்கள் கூறியதற்கிணங்க.

“எங்கள் வாழ்வும் எங்கள் வளமும் மங்காத தமிழென்று வங்கே முழங்கு”

என்று முழங்கி விடை பெறுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

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BRIGADE'S



March towards Prosperity

The aim of the Prosperity Brigade is to provide an opportunity for all those who are eager to work for the common good of the society in their spare time. With this intention it is being inaugurated in every district. The work done by the members of the Prosperity Brigade in Madras, and other districts where it has already started functioning is encouraging. The Prosperity Brigade takes up all kinds of work such as the construction of school buildings, laying of roads, digging of canals, reclamation of waste lands for cultivation and so on. By undertaking such constructive programmes with enthusiasm the members of the Brigade are helping for the progress and welfare of the society. So far, in Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Chingleput districts they have completed various schemes of public utility. The value of the work done by them comes to about Rs. 94,000. People of the respective regions where the works have been done are enjoying the benefits that accrue from it. The nature of work done in the above three districts are given below in detail :—

MADRAS CITY.—Works completed by the Prosperity Brigade in Madras are as follows: A street cleaning campaign was inaugurated and street cleaning was done in 12 Divisions. In Mylapore the members of the Prosperity Brigade laid two furlongs of the Bazaar Road. The value of the work is Rs. 500. They have constructed a school building valued at Rs. 32,000 at Shastri Nagar. The Government has spent only Rs. 4,000 for this purpose. A drainage estimated to cost Rs. 14,000 was completed at Kalyanapuram in Vyasarpadi. At West Mambalam about two furlongs of road worth Rs. 500 was completed. Altogether the value of the works done in Madras work out to Rs. 47,000.

Construction of a public platform—Prosperity Brigade auditorium and laying of six roads in West Mambalam are some of the works to be undertaken in the City in the future.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.—Work done by the Prosperity Brigade in Tiruchirappalli district—

Name of the village.	Nature of work done.	Number of persons engaged.	Value of the work
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
Ambukoil, Karambakudi Panchayat Union.	Breaches in the banks of the irrigation canal of the river Agniyam rectified.	25	500
River Nariyaru of Karambakudi Panchayat Union.	Construction of a canal to divert the waters of Nariyaru to a Government tank.	25	750
Kilarasur, Pullambadi Panchayat Union..	Flood control through the construction of a canal of 350' and 600' bank.	20	1,500
Do.	Flood control work	25	250
Cendurai, Cendurai Panchayat Union ..	Construction of 60' breach in the lake ..	20	200
Edamalaipudur, Manikandam Panchayat Union.	Construction of breach in Kollankulam lake.	10	150
Kaduvetan Kurichi, T. Pazhur Panchayat Union.	Desilting of the village tank	20	400
Manakudi, Ariyalur Panchayat Union ..	Construction of the breaches in the big lake and flood control work which brought under cultivation 60 acres.	30	1,000

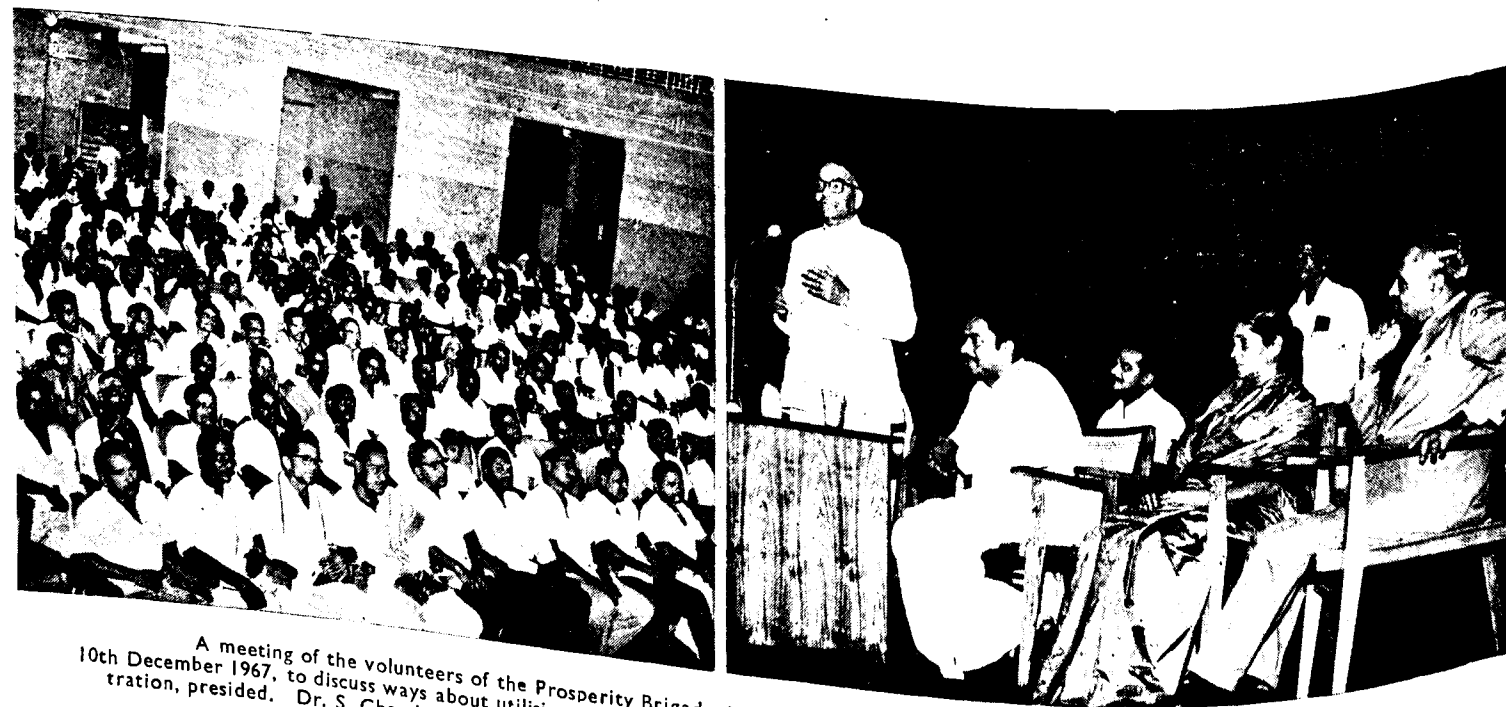
Name of the village.	Nature of work done.	Number of persons engaged.	Value of the work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
Thevayar village, Veppanthattai Panchayat Union.	Repair work on the 7 furlong supply canal of Ranjankudi lake.	30	1,500
Annankaran Pettai, Udanganni Panchayat, T. Pazhur Panchayat Union.	Construction of a school with donated materials.	20	500
Vellalapathi, Thathiyangar Panchayat Union.	Construction of a school	20	1,500
Chinna Koundanur, Aravakurichi Panchayat Union.	Construction of a shed for midday meals scheme at Elementary School.	15	300
Thiruthiamalai, Musiri Panchayat Union.	Construction of a shed with mud walls and grass roof.	20	500
Mayanur, Krishnarayapuram Panchayat Union.	Repairing of one furlong road from Mayanur to Renganathapuram and cleaning of cremation ground.	16	200
Thanjavur, Samuthiram Panchayat, Arimalam Panchayat Union.	Repairing of one mile road from Pudukkottai Embal High Road.	30	125
Pudalur, Aluthur Panchayat Union ..	Laying of two furlong new road	25	700
Lappaikudikadu, Veppur Panchayat Union.	Repairing of road leading to Public Health Centre newly opened in the village.	20	170
Marungapuri Panchayat Union	Laying of a mile new road from Thuvanakurichi to Ponnampatti.	25	1,000
Uppidiamangalam, Thanthoni Panchayat Union.	Laying of a three furlong road from Lakshmanapatti to Karuppur.	30	1,500
Illupur Ennai Panchayats, Annavasal Panchayat Union.	Laying of a two furlong road at Illupur Ennai Panchayats.	30	500
Krishnarayapuram Panchayat Union ..	Laying 1½ mile road from Kovalam to Koilpatti.	21	300
Manaparai Panchayat Union	Cleaning of five streets in Manaparai drainage and Harijan Colony.	25	200
Perambalur Panchayat Union Farm ..	Levelling, bund irrigation canal, etc., formation and transplantation of chillies in 25 cents.	30	200
Haiyampatti Panchayat Union	Green manure seed planting in the Office compound.	20	160
Do.	Digging of pits for planting coconut seedlings and preparation of 10 cents of land for vegetable cultivation.	20	100
Kudumiamalai, Annavasal Panchayat Union.	Construction of banks for the irrigation tank of the Government Seed Farm at Kudumiamalai.	100	2,500
K. Paramathi Panchayat Union	Preparation of land for garden in the premises of the Panchayat Union Office.	30	6,000

Estimated value of the work done in Tiruchirappalli district is Rs. 22,705.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.—Work done by the Prosperity Brigade in Chingleput district—

Name of Panchayat Union.	Nature of work undertaken.	Number of persons engaged.	Value of the work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Achirupakkam	Kizhanur sub-canal	25	Rs. 750
Villivakkam	Avathur school building	60	950
Sozhavaram	Alamathi school building	..	500
Kadambathur	Repairing of Kadambathur Vidayar road	..	1,500
Kummidipoondi	Laying of two miles road from Chunnan-bukulam to Ubasamuthiram.	50	3,000
Tiruvallur	Laying of four furlongs road for Raethur housing colony.	50	3,000
Maduranthagam	Repairing of road at Madhuranthagam	200	3,000
Thirukazhikundram	Laying of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile Kalpathi Vembakkam village.	50	3,000
Lathur	Anaikattu Village Road	..	400
Kunrathur	(1) Preparation Adancheri school garden	..	2,000
Pallipattu	(2) Ezuchur sub-canal	..	..
Wallajabad	Repairing of Sorakapet Road	..	..
	School building	..	6,000

Estimated value of the work done in Chingleput district is Rs. 24,100.



A meeting of the volunteers of the Prosperity Brigade, Madras City, was held at the Children's Theatre on 10th December 1967, to discuss ways about utilising them for Family Planning work, Thiru M. Muthusamy, Minister for Local Administration, presided. Dr. S. Chandrashekar, Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning, is addressing the gathering.

MUNICIPAL

ADMINISTRATION

AT THE CROSS ROADS

THIRU M. MUTHUSWAMY,
Minister for Local Administration

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome all the distinguished delegates from the Union Government and the various State Governments for this Seminar. It was a happy and wise thought to have arranged for a Seminar on Municipal administration. I am certain that Jefferson must have had in mind local self-Government when he said—

“We must dream of an aristocracy of achievements arising out of a democracy of opportunities.”

We, in this State, have been running Municipal administration for over a 100 years. Other States would have had similar experiences. We would, therefore, be in a position to compare notes. Municipal administration began with certain objectives, a hundred years ago. Broadly speaking, they were expected to look after education, communication, public health amenities. In the early days, the Police functions were also vested in them. Over a period of years they have shed the Police functions. This was perhaps wise. In certain other areas, they were not able to fulfil the needs of the community in regard to some of the functions. We have, therefore, an opportunity, now, to assess how far Municipalities have been able to fulfil the objectives for which they were first constituted.

Stalwarts

Municipalities have been serving under several disabilities. We can take stock of these disabilities and see if we can do anything to remedy them.

Municipal administration has produced a number of stalwarts. Some of us remember the significant contribution made and the distinguished services rendered by such great Chairmen as Thiru Rathinasabapathi Mudaliar of Coimbatore, Thiru Vedachala Mudaliar of Chingleput, Thiru Daniel Thomas of Palayamkottai, Thiru P. R. Thevar of Tiruchirappalli and others,

equally illustrious. I should also particularly mention that our beloved Rajaji started his political career as the Chairman of the Salem Municipality. Nearer home, we have Sir P. Thiagaraja Chetty who was the President of the Madras Corporation. In this connection, I would like to draw pointed attention to the fact that Thiru Sarathi of Vellore, Thiru Narasimhan of Arani, Thiru Subbaraja of Rajapalayam, Thiru Kasiraman of Kumbakonam, Thiru Chinna Raju Gounder of Tirupathur, Thiru Soundara Barathi of Aruppukkottai and Thiru Habibulla Baig, who is the Mayor of Madras, are also Members of the Legislative Assembly. Thiru Sadiq Pasha, the present Minister for Health to the Government of Madras was Chairman of the Udampet Municipality. Finally, I would like to make specific mention of Thiru Sivagaminatha Pillai of Srivilliputhur who has been associated with Srivilliputhur Municipality for a continuous period of 40 years and who is a member of our delegation to the Seminar. We have been specially lucky in having such men amongst us. The keen interest that they took has resulted in the development of sound Municipal administration over the length and breadth of this State. Work in Municipal Councils, has given a large number of men, some of whom are mentioned above, a chance to serve the public in other exalted positions in the State Government at a later stage in their career. The ideals sustaining these brilliant Municipal administrators is brought out clearly in the ancient Tamil Classical anthology of “Pura Nanuru”—

“உண்டால் அம்ம இவ்வுலகம்.....

தமக்கென முயலா நோன்றான்

பிறர்க்கென முயலுநர் உண்மையானே.”

(“புறநானூறு”)

[The world continues to exist, because there are people who toil, not for their own good, but toil tirelessly for the welfare of others.]

Municipal administration has developed a new dimension in current times. The growth of urban population in the last 5 or 6 decades has been slow. The recent advances in industrial activity in the country has resulted in a very rapid growth of population in urban centres increasing the complexities of the problems facing Municipal Councils. In all such cases of development, it has been our sad experience that our resources lag far behind our needs and still farther behind our demands. There has been no doubt an increase in the income of Municipalities. The traditional House tax, the Profession tax, and the tax on animals and vehicles have been increased many-fold in the last 15 years. In this State, the Entertainment tax and a surcharge on it leviable at the discretion of the Municipality has been a new source of substantial income. But apart from this, the taxation income has really not kept pace with the needs of the community. One major problem facing Municipal administration is to raise more funds. It has been suggested that Municipalities could go into the market and invite subscription to bonds or debentures. In the present situation faced by the capital market this will at best be a risky source. In regard to taxation, several people hold the view that we have reached the ceiling. Additional taxation would be difficult to levy, impossible to collect and make the people who levy these taxes unpopular. We are, thus, faced with this situation where we see no possibilities of any immediate increase in income. If this seminar can produce any new bright ideas for increasing the income, I would be extremely thankful.

Municipal Finance

In these circumstances, we can hardly blame the Municipalities if they come to the State Government asking for funds and grants for putting through their various schemes. We are, no doubt, convinced of the immense usefulness of these schemes to the community. However, the State Government's finances do not permit us to be very liberal in the matter of these grants and loans. In this State, the Government restricts its grants and loans mostly to water-supply and drainage and a few minor items. Grants are rarely given. They are given only to those Municipalities which are chronically deficit over long periods of time. The loans are payable in 25-40 years with interest at the rate of about 6 per cent and the repayment is in equated annual instalments. For the last 13 years, we have sanctioned more than Rs. 9,10,85,100 as loans, for water-supply.* At the moment, 61 Municipalities are having protected water-supply, though I am quite sure, the water-supply is not adequate for most Municipalities. The cost of water-supply has become enormous in recent years. Water is an item for which the highest priority has to be given. The Union Ministry of Health has been making

its contribution, by gradually reducing the sum set apart for water-supply year after year, in the last 4 or 5 years. If as a result of this Seminar, the Union Ministry of Health could increase its allocations not only to my State but to all States, all the municipalities in the country would be most grateful. I may mention here that in all the 84 Municipalities and 4 Townships in one year, the total amount placed at the disposal for capital works in regard to water-supply and drainage is about Rs. 90 lakhs, which is a mere pittance.

In this State we have had a policy that when dearness allowance is enhanced to one class of employees, it should not be denied to other classes of employees also. Municipal employees have also got the benefit of these recent increases in dearness allowance, in the last 3 or 4 years. Nevertheless, since their basic salary was lower, the benefits accruing to them was correspondingly less. I hesitate to offer any remedies or suggestions in this matter. Our sympathies are with the Municipal employees for their demands for better wages. It is only financial difficulties that stand in our way in implementing this.

Cuddalore sets example

In the last one year in which I was associated with Municipal administration I have had occasion to see quite a number of Municipalities. Several of these municipalities have taken an interest in the setting up of remunerative enterprises such as markets, bus stands, lorry stands and shops. I was particularly struck with the development in Cuddalore. The Chairman of the Cuddalore Municipality has set up over 500 shops in the last 2 years which he is renting at the low rate of Rs. 30 a month. This provides an assured income to the municipality and I find there is a considerable benefit to the consumer as well. When a large number of shops are available there is keen competition among the shop-keepers, with the result the consumer gets a better deal. Left to the commercial communities, they would not like so many new shops to be opened. Rather than build a few small shops and auction them at high rates, the policy adopted by this Chairman has been one that has been mutually beneficial to the Municipality, as well as the public. I would commend the suggestion to other Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

Some municipalities are asking for permission to run bus services and cinemas. I am advised that the Municipalities Act has to be amended, if they are to undertake these functions. Before undertaking any such amendments, we will have to consider the pros and cons

of the proposals. We should bestow more thought on the subject of entrusting commercial enterprises to Municipalities. There is, in my view, some scope here for undertaking a programme, that would be beneficial to Municipalities in the long run.

In regard to education, which is one of the functions entrusted to Municipal administration, we have not made much progress in this State. All the three or four Municipalities and four Townships together, are running only 800 elementary schools and 75 high schools. The average cost of maintenance of elementary school is Rs. 15,000 a year and the average cost of maintenance for a high school is Rupees one lakh a year. The Government and private agencies have a large number of schools in municipal areas. Maintaining high schools is proving very expensive and there is a demand from most Municipal Councils that Government should take over these high schools. This is under the careful consideration of the Government.

In the matter of communications, all the municipalities in this State are maintaining 4,200 kilometres of roads; and the average cost of maintenance is about Rs. 2,000 per kilometre. This also includes the cost of new roads, that we may put up here and there. Here again the cost of maintenance is gradually growing up.

I would, therefore, like to submit to this Seminar, that Municipal administration has now come to the cross roads. Their resources are slender. Situated as they are, there is no possibility of their fulfilling their functions satisfactorily. The public are more aware of their rights and are daily getting more vocal, in regard to their

demands. A time has come when all serious Municipal administrators should get together and see how we can improve this position. Unless we find more resources and provide a better quality of amenities to the public, our very existence is threatened. It is in this context that we are looking forward to discussions in the Seminar and hope to get solutions to these massive problems facing us. At the end of the Seminar, I am quite sure, we will be able to work out some kind of guidelines, for drawing up a blue print, for better municipal administration in this country.

* ANNEXURE.

Loans sanctioned to Municipalities for Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes.

Year.	Amount. RS.
1954-55	5,68,500
1955-56	33,90,000
1956-57	69,17,000
1957-58	55,89,300
1958-59	73,58,000
1959-60	92,52,000
1960-61	51,50,100
1961-62	65,95,600
1962-63	74,70,700
1963-64	62,18,300
1964-65	92,40,700
1965-66	93,58,200
1966-67	1,39,76,700
Total	9,10,85,100

I.U.C.D. SCHEME—APPOINTMENT OF PROMOTERS.

The Government of Madras have decided to permit District Medical Officers to employ women promoters under I.U.C.D. Scheme in the hospitals under their control. The Director of Public Health will be the authority to employ women promoters under the scheme in Madras City.

The promoters should be among literate married ladies who had undergone sterilisation operation or had I.U.C.D. insertion. The intending candidates are requested to contact the concerned authorities in the matter.

* Please see the annexure.

Save this Way and Reduce Your Income Tax

Income Tax Payers! Here is something interesting to You!

National Defence Certificates

Q.—What are the Income-tax provisions applicable to National Defence Certificates?

A.—National Defence Certificates like National Savings Certificates, National Plan Certificates and National Plan Savings Certificates, do not fetch a regular income from year to year. Income on these Certificates arises only in the year when the Certificates are encashed. Under section 10 (15) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 such income from Certificates held up to the maximum limit prescribed is not to be included in the total income of the person receiving them. Hence, they do not even affect the slab of income of the assessee. In other words, interest on National Defence Certificates is not subject to income-tax and is not to be reckoned as income for the purpose of determining the rate of income-tax applicable to the income of the assessee.

Defence Deposit Certificates

Q.—What about Defence Deposit Certificates?

A.—These Certificates, like the earlier Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, provide an annual income which is not to be included in the total income of the holder up to the maximum holding prescribed.

National Savings Certificates

Q.—Please explain the income-tax provisions applicable to National Savings Certificates (First Issue) and National Savings Certificates (First Issue) Bank Series?

A.—Let us take A and B two cases of Investors in National Savings Certificates (First Issue). A married individual with more than one child, has an earned annual income of Rs. 10,000. Let us assume he avails himself of the maximum reduction of tax and has saved Rs. 3,000; 60 per cent of this savings or Rs. 1,800 forms a straight reduction from his income and his taxable income will be Rs. 8,200. The tax on Rs. 8,200 according to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, is Rs. 363. This tax is thus 4.43 per cent of his taxable income.

Let us assume that he holds National Savings Certificates (F.I) to the total value of Rs. 5,000 and his income and tax rates remain unchanged when these Certificates mature for payment. He will get Rs. 9,000 on maturity of these Certificates, representing Rs. 5,000 principal and Rs. 4,000 interest. This sum of Rs. 4,000 will be taxed at 4.43 per cent only or he will have to pay a total tax of Rs. 177.20. The yield to him on this investment is 7.65 per cent simple interest or 5.84 per cent compound interest.

B, also a married individual with more than one child, has an earned annual income of Rs. 50,000. Let us assume he has also saved the maximum of

Rs. 15,000 through Provident Fund, Life Insurance and Cumulative Time Deposits. He would pay Annuity Deposits of Rs. 4,000. These savings and payments would bring his taxable income down to Rs. 38,000. His tax liability on this income will be Rs. 10,736 or 28.25 per cent of his taxable income. Assuming that his income and tax rates remain unchanged when his Certificates mature, he will be taxed on whatever interest he received on these Certificates at 28.25 per cent. His yield on the investment will be 5.74 per cent simple interest or 4.63 per cent compound interest.

Post Office Savings Bank and Cumulative Deposit Accounts

Q.—And Post Office Savings Bank and Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts?

A.—In a Post Office Savings Bank, the interest is regularly credited once a year to the Account and on Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts interest and bonus is paid when the Account is closed. In either case the interest and bonus are not to be included in the total income of the Account-holder under section 10 (15) (ii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Q.—What is the Income-tax rebate on Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts?

A.—A specified percentage of the deposits made into 10-year and 15-year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts, subject to the maximum of 30 per cent of the total income or Rs. 15,000 whichever is less, is allowed as a deduction in computing total income. This deduction will be calculated at 60 per cent of the first Rs. 5,000 of the qualifying amount of the deposits and 50 per cent of the balance. The deposits have to be counted for this purpose together with Life Insurance premia and contribution to recognised Provident Fund.

Q.—Do I get the deduction if I make payments in advance for a future period?

A.—Yes, you do.

Q.—And, for payments made in a lump-sum for past defaults?

A.—These also. Reduction is allowed in the year in which the deposit is made.

Q.—Can Cumulative Time Deposit paid out of the income of a Hindu undivided family in respect of an account opened or kept in force by any member of the family or his wife or her husband qualify for deduction from income for the purpose of Income-tax?

A.—No; the deduction is admissible to an assessee who is an individual and in respect of the deposits made out of his income, chargeable to income-tax.

Q.—What is the procedure for allowing deduction?

A.—The deduction will be made from the taxable income for the year in which the monthly deposits were actually paid into the Account. It can be claimed through the income-tax return.

Q.—Do I get the deduction for making payments into my wife's or son's Account or a joint Account?

A.—You get the deduction in respect of deposits made into Accounts standing in the name of a minor son or daughter or dependent. The deposits should have been made out of your individual income chargeable to tax. This condition also applies to joint Accounts.

Q.—Do I get the benefit of tax-free income even after I get the benefit of deduction from income?

A.—You certainly do. Let us look into typical cases. If your total income from profession or business is Rs. 10,000 per annum and you are a married individual with more than one child, you will pay an income-tax of Rs. 561. By opening a Cumulative Time Deposit Account with say, Rs. 200 per month, your income will be reduced to Rs. 8,560 and your liability reduced to Rs. 403. In other words, Rs. 158 out of Rs. 2,400 which you pay into your Cumulative Time Deposit Account, come back to you as a reduction in the income-tax, you have to pay. Yet, on maturity of the Account, you get Rs. 30,000 in the case of a 10-Year Account. This works out to a tax-free interest of about 5.77 per cent per annum compound in a 10-Year Account.

If your income is Rs. 50,000 per annum, your income-tax would amount to Rs. 14,586 and the same Rs. 200 per month paid into a Cumulative Time Deposit Account is in reality a payment of only Rs. 148.66 per month; the balance of Rs. 51.34 per month comes back to you through reduction in income-tax. Nevertheless, the maturity amount you will get against payment of this Rs. 148.66 per month is Rs. 30,000 in the case of a 10-Year Account. This works out to a tax-free interest of over 10.19 per cent per annum compound in a 10-Year Account which yield itself is tax-free. (Please see the illustration published in Madras Information—December 1967.)

Q.—So, I get a tax-free interest in addition to savings income-tax on more than half of the deposit?

A.—You have caught the point.

Annuity Certificates

Q.—And Annuity Certificates?

A.—They provide an income for a period of 15 Years against a lump-sum payment. Part of this income is naturally return of the capital and the other part interest. The interest part, which would normally be liable to income-tax, is specially exempted from tax by Section 10 (15) (i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Q.—Are Small Savings Certificates and Accounts exempt from Wealth Tax?

A.—They are except where they had been held by the assessee for a period of less than six months ending with the relevant valuation date and to the extent to which the amount of such certificates or Deposits do not exceed in each case the maximum amount permitted to be invested or deposited therein vide section 5 (i) (XVI) of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. The condition of being held for a period of six months will not apply to investments in 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates and 12-Year National Defence Certificates. Not only that, the assets in the form of Savings Certificates and Savings Accounts and balance in the Accounts are not included in the net wealth of the assessee for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of tax payable on his assets.

Estate Duty

Q.—Is Estate Duty payable?

A.—It is payable in respect of all securities and balances in the account.

Gift Tax

Q.—Do these securities and accounts attract Gift Tax?

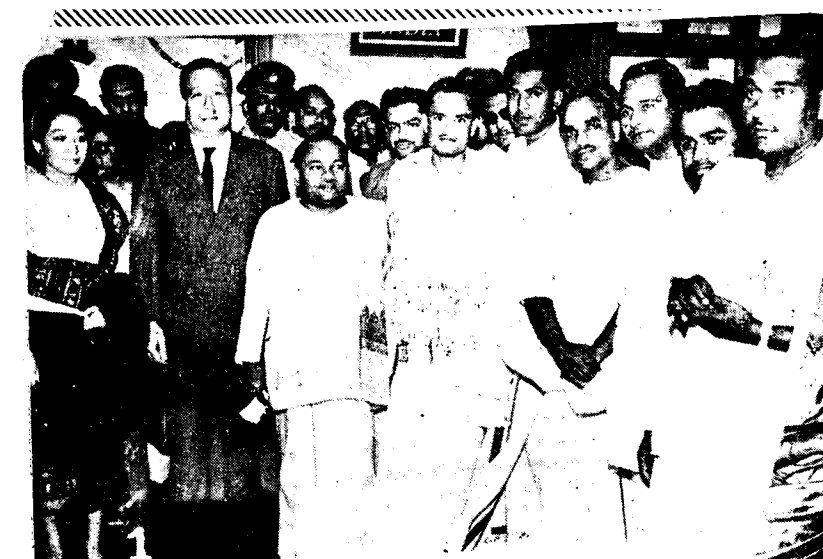
A.—They do not, subject to the provisions of the Gift Tax Act. For example, if you purchase a National Defence Certificate in the name of your child, the purchase price paid during the year is a gift made to the child. But if you nominate the child, with or without a guardian, to receive the money under a Certificate, it would amount to a gift in the year in which the nominee gets or becomes entitled to get the cash value under the Certificate. This is because the intended gift may not materialise if you yourself get the proceeds of the Certificate. However, Gift Tax is not chargeable in respect of gift made by you during any year up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in value.

Q.—Do I get exemption from income-tax on investments held in the name of my wife, children or other members of my family?

A.—Yes; in the case of investments held in the name of wife and minor children, exemption would be available to the person making investments, subject to the limit prescribed. In the case of investments held in the name of other members of the family, the exemption would be available to the person in whose name the investment is held.

Q.—In that event, would it be correct to say that the transfer of the capital for making investments in the name of wife, children or any other member of the family would mean gifts to them?

A.—Yes, and it would attract Gift Tax also.



1. A meeting of the District Family Planning and Malaria Officers was addressed by Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health at the Committee room of the Secretariat on November 1967.

2. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health gave away the prizes for best outgoing students of the integrated and senior regular batches at the Government Training School for Health Visitors at the Valedictory Function held on 7th December 1967.

3. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras inaugurated the Fifth National meet of the winners of Awards of Seminar Readings 1966-67 on 18th December 1967 at District Central Library Buildings, Madras.

Picture shows one of the winners receiving the award and cash award of Rs. 500.

4. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras administered Oath of Office to Thiru S. Narayanaswamy, as Sheriff of Madras at Raj Bhavan on 20th December 1967.

Picture shows Thiru S. Narayanaswamy, taking the oath of office.

5. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, distributed food packets and gifts to poor children during the Christmas Celebrations of Social Service Centre at St. Louis Church, Adyar, Madras on 22nd December 1967.



1. His Majesty the King of Laos and Princess of Laos on their arrival at Coimbatore with Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and M.L.As.

2. His Majesty the King of Laos and Princess of Laos paid a visit to Sri Meenakshi Temple, Madurai, on 13th December 1967.

3. Visit to the Victoria Technical Institute at Madras.

4. At the dinner given by the Governor of Madras in honour of the distinguished visitors.

5. The distinguished visitors with the Governor and Chief Minister of Madras before their departure.

Tamil literature



Tamil ranks among the oldest languages of the world. While most of the languages which flourished in the centuries before Christ are dead and gone Tamil has lived on retaining all its youth and vitality and has continued to be the vibrant vehicles of the thoughts and feelings of over three crores of Tamils. Tamil has enriched itself without borrowing. It has grown without suffering any great change. Its vitality and resilience are remarkable.

Great epochs

There are four great epochs in the history of Tamil literature. The first is the Sangham epoch. Not all the works of this period and the period preceding it are available. From Tolkappiam, an ancient treatise on grammar, one gathers that there must have existed a glorious body of literature which perhaps perished with the passage of time. But the works which have been saved for us throw a flood of light on the culture, civilisation and outlook of the Tamils of the Sangham epoch. The poets have sung on a variety of subjects. Their outlook and approach are characterised by a warrior sympathy, a deep humanity and a refreshing candour. The ecstasies of love and pangs of separation, valour in war and generosity in forgiving—these and allied themes have appealed to the poets of the Sangham age. Quite a large number of these poems can find a place in an anthology of best poems of the world.

The emphasis which the Sangham poets laid on the merely material and sensuous aspects of life and living obviously brought about decadence. That set the stage for the appearance of Thiruvalluvar, whose Thirukkural, containing verses of chiselled brevity and luminous wisdom laid down for the generations unborn the ethics that should govern the conduct of

man in all his activities. Silappadikaram, the great epic which unfolds in majestic metres the story of a devoted wife and Manimekkalai, a Jain classic which narrates the inspiring story of a great lady ascetic are the other two literary treasures of the epoch of Thiruvalluvar. Poet Bharati has hailed these three classics as three bright gems in the diadem of Tamil.

The ethical and spiritual ideas propagated by Kural found strident echoes in the works of Alvars and Nayanmars who roved about the country winning people's minds for the path of devotion. Their songs, high in poetic merit, are saturated with devotion to God. This grand epoch lasted for nearly four centuries from the 3rd and it cannot be denied that these troubadours of God were in a large measure responsible for enlarging and carrying forward the movement that started with Thiruvalluvar.

Morning birds

The work of the Nayanmars and Alvars found fulfilment in Kamban whose Tamil version of Ramayana has been acclaimed as a classic of peerless poetic merit. Kamban's epic satisfies the aesthete as well as the devotee.

There was a little set back after Kamban. There were a number of philosophers and poets too. Villiputhur Alwar wrote his Mahabharata. Thayumana Swamikal, Kumaraguruparar and others came later. But Tamil was not marching with the same great strides as during the epoch which produced the saivaites and vaishnavite saints, Seikilar, the author of Periapuranam and Kamban. At the turn of the 20th century came Sri Ramalingaswami followed by Subramanya Bharati. They were the morning birds of a new epoch. Once again Tamil is in the throes of a mighty renaissance.

NATIONAL PROSTHETIST AND ORTHOTIST TRAINING CENTRE

The programme of Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped persons in India is a stupendous task. A special census of the Physically Handicapped persons in the Madras State was taken in the year 1961. This census has revealed that there are about one lakh and nine thousand Orthopaedically Handicapped persons, in Madras State. The number is increasing year by year due to accidents caused, in factories, on the roads or in the homes. Then there are the Physically Handicapped children stricken by Polio, Cerebral Palsy, etc., or with congenital deformities.

The Government of Madras is much ahead of all other State Governments in India in the field of Rehabilitation of the Orthopaedically Handicapped. The Government of Madras is the first State Government in India, to start an Artificial Limb Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. In 1963 the Centre was started as part of the Orthopaedic Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras. The Professor of the Orthopaedic Surgery, and Orthopaedic Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras, is the Director of the Artificial Limb Centre. The patients attending this centre are fitted up with the artificial limbs and other orthopaedic appliances fabricated in the workshop attached to this centre. Then they are given training in the Rehabilitation Section of the centre in walking and other Rehabilitation necessities before discharge.

There is at present a serious shortage of trained Prosthetic and Orthotic Technicians in India. A large number of Technicians are required, for the Rehabilitation of the amputees and other Orthopaedically Handicapped persons. Prosthetic Technician is an essential member of the Rehabilitation team helping in the Scientific fabrication and fitting of artificial limb and

orthopaedic appliances. The problem of technical personnel for the workshop attached to the Artificial Limb Centre, Madras was solved by collaboration between Medical Department and the Industries Department of the Government of Madras. Here again Madras State is the first State in India to have such collaboration between Medical and Engineering Department for the treatment of patients. But a large number of artificial limb and orthopaedic splint making centres are planned in the country. Subcentres are proposed to be opened at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tanjore, in the Madras State. The problem of Prosthetic technicians can be solved only by opening training centres for such para Medical personnel.

Hence it is proposed to have a two year Diploma course in Prosthetics and Orthotics attached to the Orthopaedic Department of the Government General Hospital, to train Prosthetists and Orthotists. This is pending sanction of the Government of India.

As a Pilot Project, an intensive training course for a period of four months has been taken up by the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Government General Hospital, Madras, with aid from U.S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and the World Rehabilitation Fund, U.S.A. This is a part of Research and Demonstration Project started in March 1966 with a grant of Rs. 5.5 lakhs from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the U.S. Health Department. The Project Director operating the grant is Dr. M. Natarajan, the Director of the Artificial Limb Centre.

The training course commenced on first August 1967 and was inaugurated by Dr. T. Janardhanan, M.Sc. Director of Medical Education. The training programme was rightly called as the "National Prosthetic



1. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, and Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, during their visit to the General Hospital in September 1967 are watching a boy fitted with artificial limb at Artificial Limb Centre.
2. A Young boy is being fitted with artificial limb.
3. At the "National Prosthetist and Orthotist Training Course" conducted by the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at the Artificial Limb Centre the trainees are watching a demonstration.
4. A handicapped person fitted with artificial limbs is being assisted to walk.
5. Artificial limbs are being made at the workshop attached to the Artificial Limb Centre.

and Orthotist Training Course" by virtue of its National character. Almost all the States in India have sent trainees for the course. Trainees have come from Miraj, New Delhi, Pondicherry, Madurai, Mangalore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Madras, Calcutta and Ludhiana. Two trainees have come from abroad—from Ceylon and Hongkong. Fourteen candidates had undergone training who are sponsored by Vocational Rehabilitation Administration Projects in other parts of India and also from hospitals attached to Public Institutions. Some of the Prosthetists and Orthotists of the Artificial Limb Centre, Madras are also getting training as inservice trainees.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and World Rehabilitation Fund, U.S.A. are assisting the Madras Centre by providing the services of Mr. Juan Monros, a Prosthetist and Orthotist with the World Rehabilitation Fund, in New York as instructor for the Training Course.

The trainees are given intensive training in the fabrication of artificial limbs and braces using Plastics, Wood, Rubber, Leather and Aluminium, all indigenously available materials. At the end of the

Course in December 1967; the trainees were given certificates. On their return to their respective centres where they will train other workmen in the fabrication and fitting techniques. The course was conducted in one of the sheds under the Stanley viaduct adjacent to the Artificial Limb Centre, Workshop. The shed was got ready after repairs and improvements in a record time, with the help from the Public Works Department.

The laboratory benches for the trainees were especially designed and mounted in pairs with provision for keeping tools, and other accessories. The lay out of the Prosthetic and Orthotic laboratory and equipment was planned, in such a way that after the training course it can be made use of as a Prosthetic and Orthotic Workshop.

The Ministers of Madras State Government, Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works and Thiru S. J. Sadiq Padsha, Minister for Public Health, visited the Artificial Limb Centre, and also the National Prosthetist and Orthotist Training Course conducted at the Centre during their visit to the Government General Hospital on 12th September 1967.

FEB 1968
RECORD



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, delivered the Inaugural Address of the Fourteenth Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 27th December 1967. Pictures show the Governor addressing the gathering and the delegates who participated in the Conference.

City drainage system to be improved

The sewerage system of the City was designed in the year 1910 for an ultimate population of 6.5 lakhs on the basis of 25 gallons per capita per day of water-supply. The rapid expansion and development of Madras City and the steady increase in its population have exposed the inadequacy of the City's drainage system. Surcharged conditions have been reached in many parts of the sewerage system, resulting in overflow of sewage into the water courses. Though several *ad hoc* improvements were attempted from time to time, it was only at the beginning of the Third Plan that a comprehensive scheme of improvements was planned. These proposals were, however, based on water consumption of 25 gallons per capita per day. In view of the rise in standard of living resulting in increased per capita consumption of water the augmentation of City's water-supply and the water-supply improvement schemes contemplated as well as the extension of the City limits, a complete redesigning of the City's drainage system became essential. The Government accordingly decided that the scheme should be redesigned with a capacity adequate to deal with sewerage based on 40 gallons per capita per day consumption of water for the anticipated population. It was also decided to discontinue the outmoded and un-hygienic sewage farm method of disposal of the drainage which required large extents of land and instead adopt the more satisfactory method of full treatment, with polishing lagoons to remove the impurities and bacteria in the sewage. The treated water could also be utilised for cooling purposes in industries, and for developing agricultural and fishing farms to be located near the disposal sites. As the State Housing Board is also having its own independent drainage schemes for its neighbourhood schemes, Government decided that the sewage schemes of the State Housing Board should be integrated with that of

the Corporation. With these basic objectives, comprehensive schemes, dividing the city into five zones have been formulated. The details of the schemes in respect of each zone are given below :—

Zone I.—This covers Tondiarpet, Royapuram, George Town and Park Town areas. A revised comprehensive scheme costing Rs. 250 lakhs has been drawn up for this Zone. The proposal for improvement of the drainage system include, increasing the capacity of the pumping stations and laying of additional intercepting sewers and pumping mains to the disposal site and construction of disposal works. A treatment plant for this Zone for purification of the sewage is to be set up at Kodungaiyur, where 800 acres have already been acquired for the purpose of treatment works of Zone II. The works of laying sewers in some of the areas (North Beach Road, Ebrahimji Sahib Street) and laying of pumping mains are under rapid progress. These works are expected to be completed by the middle of 1968. A sum of Rs. 49.00 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for this Zone. The scheme is expected to serve the public by 1970, except for the erection of treatment plant, which would be carried over to the Fifth Plan period. The present system of disposing of the sewage into the sea will continue till the treatment works are completed.

Zone II.—This is intended to serve Nungambakkam, Chetput, Kilpauk, Egmore, Perambur and Purasawalkam areas. Drainage schemes for Ayanavaram and Sembiam areas have also been fitted into in this scheme. Almost all the sewer laying works in these sub-areas have been completed and the construction of pumping stations and the installation of pumping machineries will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for executing the works in Sembiam and Ayanavaram areas during the Fourth

Plan. As regards the main scheme for this Zone, the revised cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 165 lakhs as against the original estimate of Rs. 47.26 lakhs. Proposals for construction of additional pumping stations in areas like Purasawalkam, Erukkancheri, etc., are being drawn up and the works will be taken up in due course. A sum of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme in the Fourth Plan. Erection of treatment plant at Kodungaiyur for this Zone would be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

Zone III.—This was originally intended for Kodambakkam area only. But it has been subsequently decided to merge the sewage from Thyagarayanagar also with the Zone. The cost of the revised scheme is Rs. 135 lakhs and it has been sanctioned by the Government early in March 1967. An extent of about 250 acres has been acquired for the treatment works of this Zone in Koyambedu village and an additional extent of 37 acres is also under acquisition. All the shallow sewers have been laid. Laying of the deep sewers in a major portion in this Zone had been completed during the Third Plan period. The construction of pumping stations is also nearing completion. A sum of Rs. 40.50 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Fourth Plan. All the works relating to the Zone except the treatment works are expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Zone IV.—This covers Saidapet, West Mambalam and Guindy areas. The scheme for this area, also includes merger of the sewage from the Kodambakkam—Pudur neighbourhood area of State Housing Board. A revised scheme costing about Rs. 70 lakhs has just been received and is under active consideration of Government. An extent of 213 acres, including 104 acres of poramboke lands has been selected in Nesapakkam and Kodambakkam villages for setting up the treatment plant for this Zone. During the Third Plan period, sewer laying of pumping mains and installation of pumping machinery have been practically completed. The erection of treatment plant for this zone will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period and a sum of Rs. 28.50 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose in the Fourth Plan. The entire scheme is expected to be completed by the end of Fourth Plan to serve the public. Proposals for provision of drainage system to the extended areas of this zone like Guindy, Kottur, Pallipattu and Velachery are being worked out and will be taken up in Fourth Plan, if feasible.

Zone V.—This is meant to serve Triplicane, Mylapore, Adyar and other areas in South Madras. This scheme is essentially an improvement scheme to prevent overflow of sewage from the surcharged sewers of this zone into the Buckingham Canal. It is indispensable both

from the public health point of view and for keeping the Buckingham Canal clean as an inland waterway. A revised scheme costing Rs. 278.836 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government for this zone. The improvements to the system of this zone contemplate strengthening of the existing pumping stations, installation of additional pumping machineries and provision of treatment works. The lands required for disposal of the sewage from this zone have already been acquired or alienated in Pallikaranai and Perungudi villages. The sewage from the Sastrinagar and Indra Nagar developed by the State Housing Board will be also merged with this scheme. An extent of 875 acres is also being alienated to the Corporation at Pallikaranai swamp, where it is proposed to use the fully treated water for the purpose of developing agricultural and fish farms. During the Third Plan about 20 per cent of the pumping main works and procurement of about 50 per cent of the pipes required for laying have been completed. The remaining works like electrification of pumping stations at Ice House Road, North Mylapore, South Mylapore, Mandavallipakkam and Adyar, erection of a new pumping station between Adyar and the disposal site (Lattice Bridge) and the treatment works will be completed by the end of Fourth Plan. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 180 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan. A portion of the works has been taken up for execution and remaining works will be taken up soon in stages. The scheme is expected to serve the public by the end of Fourth Plan period.

To sum up Zone I and II have already adequate disposal systems for the time being. Zone III, IV and V are in immediate need of schemes to cope with increased sewage. With the available plan and budgetary provision, these are being implemented in stages, adopting a latest and hygienic disposal techniques.

Meanwhile the Government have also sanctioned a number of interim schemes costing Rs. 19.769 lakhs to relieve the packets of congestion, especially in the newly developed areas, considerable parts of which at the same time can be fitted into the main scheme. The interim schemes needed mostly in the South Mylapore, North Mylapore and Mandavallipakkam areas, have almost been completed, and they are expected to give appreciable relief to the residents of the locality in these areas. Besides the above, a scheme for carrying out immediate measures for mitigating the smell nuisance at the Adyar backwaters and in Buckingham Canal and Cooum, costing Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned by the Government. The proposals contemplate (a) leading of the overflowing sewage right in the middle of the backwaters, (b) removal of the scum and burying it, (c) treating the shoreline with Chilean nitrate by broadcasting it at regular intervals,

(d) keeping the water level fairly high in the waterways by pumping sea-water and (e) covering the open drains. The above measures are expected to give adequate relief to the residents of the adjoining areas.

Special measures have also been taken to provide facilities for storm water drainage. The total estimated cost for provision of storm water drainage is Rs. 100 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for this purpose. About 90 per cent of the works proposed in the Third Plan have been completed.

Sewage Reclamation.—Besides the schemes mentioned above, the Government have also sanctioned a scheme for Pilot Studies for reclamation of sewage water for re-use in Industries. A Research Unit, with a Chemical laboratory and a Pilot plant has been set up in the sewage farm at Kodungaiyur and regular research studies were started from August 1966. The object of

the research is two fold, viz. (1) to consider the feasibility of utilising the sewage for re-use in Industries and (2) to determine the mode or method of treatment of sewage. The studies conducted so far have shown that the city sewage when treated and reclaimed would be quite suitable for cooling purposes in Industries. As regards the method of treatment, experiments are continued on the three methods of treatment, viz., (a) treatment by oxidation pond, (b) treatment by trickling filter pilot plant and (c) treatment by activated sludge process. The research studies are expected to continue for a further period of 2½ years (up to 28th February 1970) before final conclusions are drawn.

A total sum of Rs. 400 lakhs has been provided for the Drainage Schemes in the Fourth Plan. The provision for 1967-68 will be Rs. 150 lakhs for the City, both for water-supply and drainage schemes. The Progress of the works relating to all zones in the city is being continuously reviewed by the Government with the Corporation, the executing agency.

Cadastral SURVEY

A VIEW POINT

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In our country, the cadastral surveys, as existing at present, are the final result of a process that was set in motion towards the end of 18th century. The country was vast and the various regions had different evolutionary history—even the British administration developing from the three centres of Bengal, Madras and Bombay had heterogeneity. This background related to the subject under discussion resulted in the development of non-uniform practices in the conduct of cadastral surveys. To certain extent this non-uniformity was unavoidable as the cadastral surveys which are so intimately connected with the lives of the people had to respect regional practices otherwise the results would not have been acceptable to the people. This gave rise to quite a variety in the existing cadastral practices.

The strong federal structure that has emerged after Independence has given impetus to processes of standardisation in many fields—the weight and measures being one of them. The introduction of metric system from 1957 onwards has necessitated corresponding changes in the cadastral surveys as well. Since this change is imperative—standardisation and improvement in the conduct of cadastral survey operations can also be considered.

How they began in India

The purpose of this article is to indicate the possibilities of the use of photogrammetric procedures in cadastral surveys. These innovations will, if brought in use expedite the revision and result in overall economy.

Towards the end of 18th century, when the East India Company had found a stronghold on the Indian soil they initiated measures to ascertain the domain of their influence so that they may collect as much revenue as was possible. As such the chief object of the Revenue survey was either the formation of a new settlement with

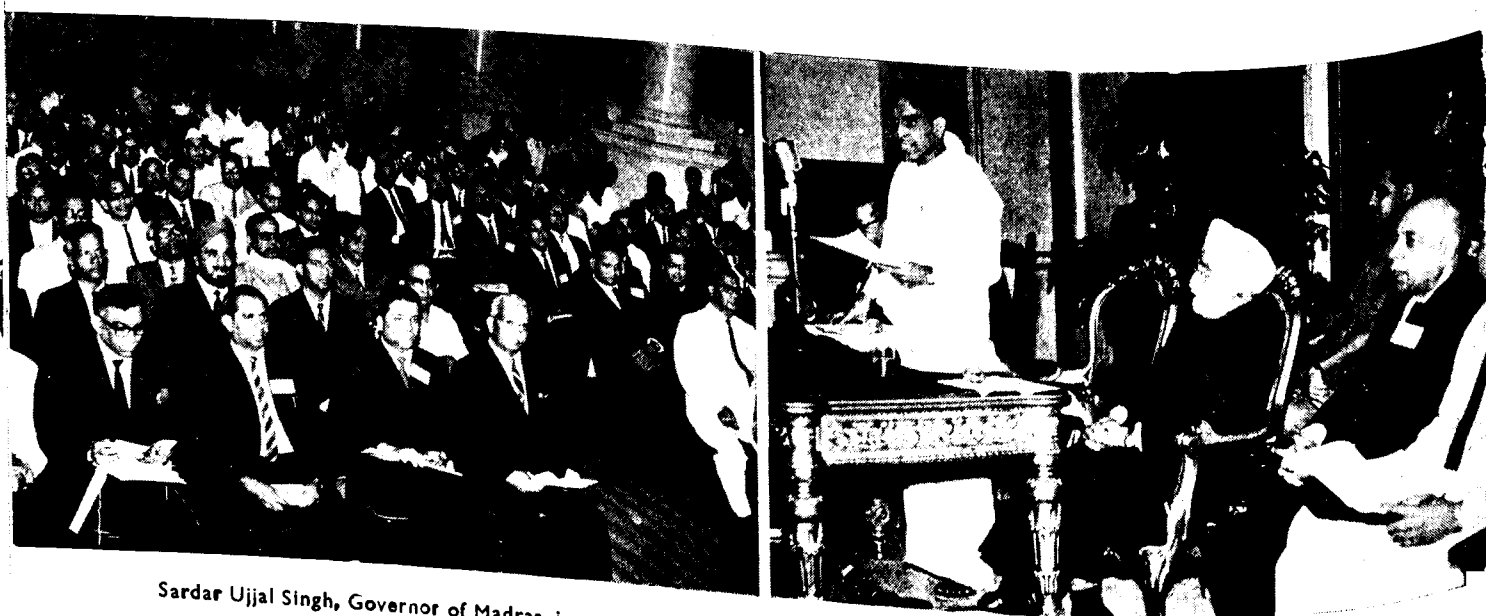
the zamindars and other petty landlords and tenants, or where the provinces were permanently settled under Lord Cornwallis Act of 1790 as in Bihar and Bengal, the definition of every estate on the Collector's rent roll and thence to determine the revenue for each estate.

At the outset it was realised that the estates being generally small, scattered and intermixed, it would involve enormous expenditure to define each minute parcel of land by means of scientific surveys. A via media had to be found. The outcome was that scientific surveys (generally referred to as revenue surveys) were confined to the survey of village boundaries only. This provided the necessary frame-work within which details of property constituting each village could be filled by cheaper means. The cheaper system was the so called "Khusrah" survey. The scientific survey was to provide the overall area check and the correct overall layout of the villages.

The "Khusrah"

The "Khusrah" was a statement of measurement of each parcel of land lying in one spot in the occupation of one cultivator and held under one title. The measurement was according to the locally accepted system known and appreciated by the inhabitants of the district. The operation was conducted by most rudimentary means like ropes, rods or chains according to local usage.

The "Khusrah" also involved investigation into all the details of the qualities of the soil, nature of crops and every other description of information tending to facilitate the assessment with every individual proprietor and at the same time to preserve the right of the subordinate cultivator, by recording their separate fields and the terms on which they held them.



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the All-India Conference on Quality Control on 7th December 1967. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation, is addressing the gathering on the occasion.

Thus in "Khusrah" the field measurements of every holding and parcel of land differing in quality or coming under the various denominations of settlement are recorded separately. The supervising officers task is difficult inasmuch as he is to ensure not only that the measurements are correct and the other related data are correct so that there is no loss of revenue but also that simple and often illiterate tenants are not being victimised and exploited.

Eye-Sketch

Simultaneously with the recording of measurements and other related data in respect of each field the Ameen also prepared a rough eye-sketch of the relative position of all the fields numbered to correspond with the register or field book and which, therefore, formed a complete *index to the document*. This map used to be traced by the hand without scale, rule or compass. The area of each field was calculated with the help of measured data and then summed up in respect of all the field forming a village. The area of the village thus obtained was compared against the area of the village as obtained by scientific surveys and was supposed to agree within 5 per cent. A comment by Thuillier in 1851 is worth reproducing:

"It is a matter of astonishment how such a result is produced. Such is the nicety with which experienced men can bring these measurements, when rigorously watched and superintended, but only when kept in check by the simultaneous procedure of the scientific surveys, that thousands of villages are annually completed, differing from the true areas much less than the maximum allowance, the average difference frequently being reduced to 1 per cent of the total area."

However, a check on the calculation of the area, though of primary importance, was not enough. It was essential to judiciously and minutely supervise.

"... the crops or quality of the soil in which lies the greater chance of the Ameen defrauding the Government by describing land as second or third quality and yielding but one crop, when it is in reality first class and producing two crops annually and on this essential investigation depends the amount of Sudder Jamma (revenue) likely to be collected where an assessment is to follow."

Aerial Photography

In due course use of compass was introduced in "Khusrah" measurement and finally in some places "even chain survey" was introduced for recording measurements of fields.

We have discussed all the necessary ingredients of a revenue/cadastral survey. We will now see how the availability of new techniques can help in the various operations.

During the First World War experiments were made to exploit the information content which could be obtained from photographs taken from air. The aerial photograph was found to be a mine of information. However, the quality of image was poor and the geometry of a photograph was not well understood—a situation which has changed considerably.

As in other fields definite proposals for the adoption of air survey were first made (about 1927) during the settlement of the Chittagong district in Bengal. The Air Survey Company was employed to produce rough four-inch maps of an inaccessible area of dense forest. The comparison between this map (a 16-inch map) and the survey which had been carried out by ground methods satisfied the Government of Bengal.

A contract for the survey of about 1,700 sq. miles in Malda district was awarded next. The maps on 16-inch to the mile were to show every holding. The first attempt proved abortive but subsequently in 1929 maps covering about 100 sq. miles were prepared by rectification of *individual photographs*. These were found satisfactory and the Government of Bengal then sanctioned survey of another 800 sq. miles of Malda district.

Present stage

The Government of the then United Provinces also contracted for survey of about 2,700 sq. miles in the districts of Sitapur, Bahraich and Faizabad. The essential steps involved were—

- (a) Photography—about 1/10,000 scale.
- (b) Preparation of contact prints and enlargements—enlargements on 16 inches—1 mile were made.
- (c) Traversing—enough to provide control for each photograph.
- (d) Marking up on enlargements of all details required on the map by the settlement staff in the field—Detail not appearing on photograph was fixed by measuring from details recognisable on photograph and subsequent plotting.
- (e) Rectification of photographs on a scale of 16 inch = 1 mile.
- (f) Inking up of all detail on rectified print.
- (g) Tracing of village sheets on celluloid.
- (h) Printing by Vandyke process.

The maps were found satisfactory. The economy of air surveys was estimated to be about 25 to 30 per cent. Further accuracy and speed of Air Survey method were firmly established.

In retrospect it seems surprising as to why this method which had proved its utility and economy did not find large usage, possibly it is because of lack of an agency

through which results of improved methods could be disseminated and standardised procedures brought in use in all the States. Fortunately we now have such an agency in the form of this Conference. It is now up to this conference to recommend use of this method for general adoption. In fact now we have many more advantages—in that we have better cameras whose resolution and coverage is more than that of previous cameras—we have techniques and instruments to extend and supplement planimetric control so that control for each photograph need not be provided by ground methods and finally we have sensitized correctostat paper of very good dimensional stability on which rectified enlargements can be made. The improved equipment and techniques will give better results at comparatively less cost.

Two distinct operations

Discussion about suggested method of rectified prints in flat terrain.—We have seen that there were two distinct operations which served the purpose.

(a) *Revenue Survey.*—This was confined to the survey of village boundaries only and provided an overall check for the sum total of areas of holdings of each village as worked out by the Ameens. It also provided the frame-work within which the details of holdings as obtained by Ameens could be filled. It will be seen that tracings made from combinations of rectified prints could serve the purpose admirably. No truer boundary can be traced by ground methods as the photograph records every bend and peculiarity of the boundary. Of course, this can be done only if the boundary follows some identifiable detail. In case, in parts it does not follow any identifiable detail it can be surveyed on the ground with the help of measurements from details which can be identified. With the help of these measurements the boundary can be plotted on the rectified print to ensure continuity.

For this method, in a number of cases, it may not be even necessary to provide dense ground control as the old control points if available, e.g., village trijunction, etc., could be sufficient. Extension of control by aerial triangulation or slotted template could also be thought of.

The accuracy of area obtained by this method would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

(b) "Khusrah" Survey.—In the initial stages it consisted of field measurements of each individual field by means of ropes, rods or chains as locally in use and the recording of data regarding ownership, soil type, details of crop, etc. The field measurements were drawn without a compass or proper scale to form a composite index. *The so called map was only to serve as an index to the layout of fields.*

Subsequently more modifications were introduced. These were dictated not by the requirement of utility but because of the scope they offered for subsequent check on the work. Tracings made on scaled rectified prints would meet the requirement of indexing and affording a check on the measurements taken in the field. In fact, each and every measurement of the Ameen can be subjected to a thorough check, and this would serve as a great deterrent against any favouritism or fraud.

The measurements on the ground can be confined to the measurement of field boundaries which lie below shadows or where the boundaries do not follow any recognisable feature. The boundary as measured from identifiable detail can be plotted on the rectified prints.

The other information like ownership, soil capability and crop pattern will have to be collected on the ground in any case.

Rectified prints

The advantages of using the method of preparing maps with rectified prints are many and can be summarised as follows:—

(a) affords a very speedy, economical and faithful method of obtaining dimensional data in respect of individual plots.

(b) Provides an opportunity for 100 per cent check if considered necessary of the work of Ameens, etc., thus ensuring that the cultivators will have justice and fair play.

(c) Makes available a set of photographs which can be used for other regional development and planning.

(d) With some experience supervising officers will be able to analyse the soil information picked up by the Ameen in a scientific manner—atleast in the case of adjacent fields. There will be a possibility of subjecting the work of the field officials, to a scientific check.

To appreciate the information content of a tracing from the rectified print reference may be made to Annexure I, enclosed which is a tracing made from a rectified print (reference to Annexure II). It has taken;

* (a) Five days on providing control (traverse) and six days for photo verification of village boundaries and plot boundaries. The later work was done with the assistance of the Lekhpal and village headman.

An allowance in this period has to be allowed as—

(i) The work was carried out during heavy monsoon which restricted the working hours and made movement difficult.

(ii) The men employed were not quite conversant with the requirement and type of work.

ANNEXURE I

TRACE FROM RECTIFIED PRINT



† (b) A couple of hours for rectification. The rectification was done on scale 1/4000 on sensitized correctostat paper from negative on scale 1/10000, principal distance 11.5 c.m. taken from RC 5(a) camera.

(c) One day in marking the boundaries on the rectified print. This stage could be combined with the above thus avoiding duplication of effort.

(d) One day on tracing on astrafoil.

ANNEXURE II

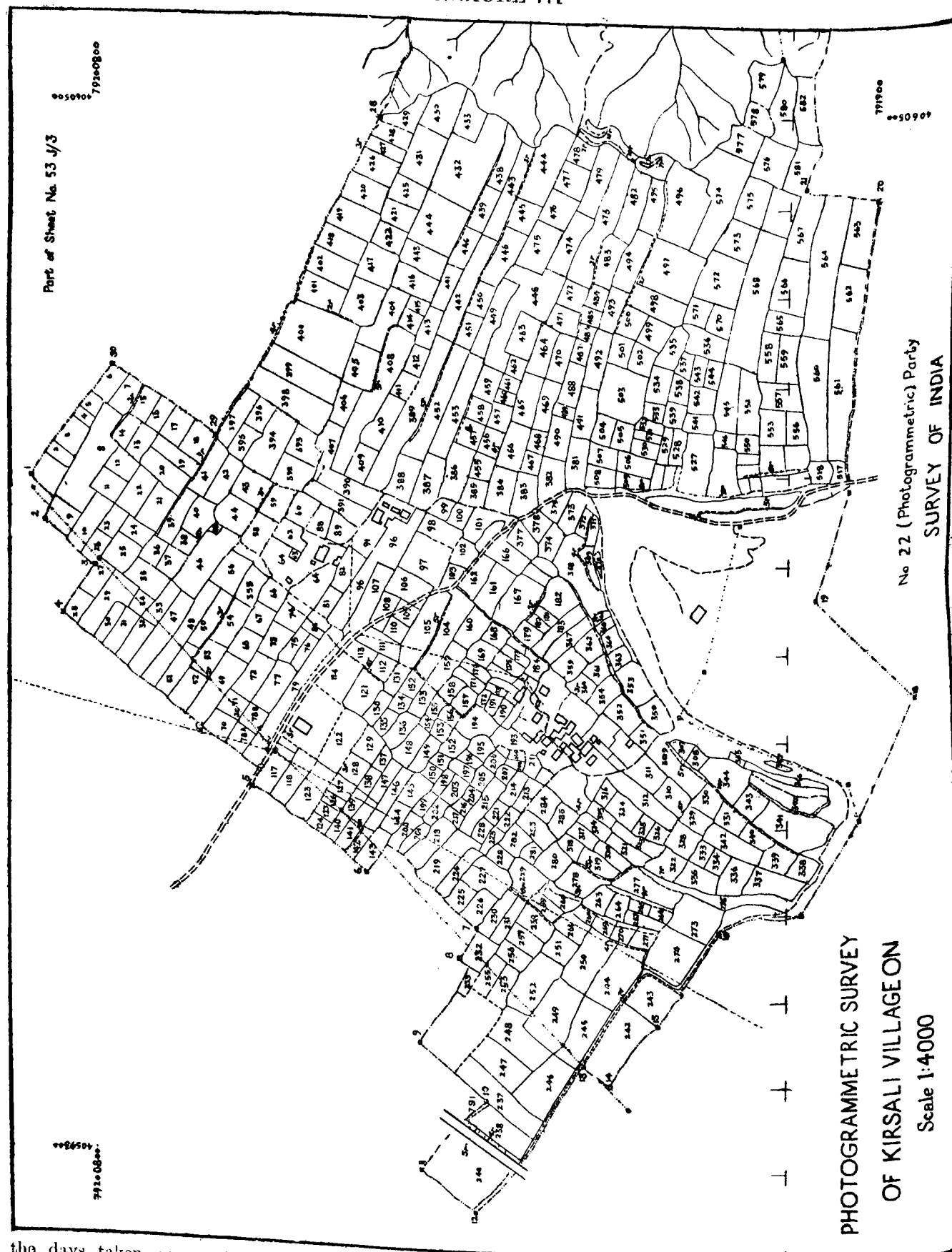


Annexure I should be compared with Annexure III which is an accurate Photogrammetric survey. It will be seen that even in this undulating terrain the comparison is satisfactory except in a little bit of the south-east area. The distortion here is because of relief. All the same it will be seen that individual plots are accurate dimensionally as well as in shape

throughout the area. This particular aspect has an important bearing in cadastral surveys and its satisfaction affords a very convincing argument for the use of this method.

The same work when carried out by normal plane-table method took about 35 working days excluding

ANNEXURE III



the days taken on provision of control. The time taken for provision of control was also more than as in * at page 29 as more control was required.

Thus just for details a saving of about 70 per cent in time was effected. This by any standard is a worthwhile economy.

Map at Annexure III has been surveyed on Wild Autograph A-7 on a scale of 1/4000 from photo negatives as in † at page 30. The data for planimetric control, that is a point in each corner of the stereoscopic model, and photo-verification of the boundaries was the same as in * at page 29. The time taken for photogrammetric work was—

- (a) Time for preparation—5 hours.
- (b) Time for plotting—75 hours.
- (c) Time for inking—21 hours.
- (d) Area surveyed—186 acres.

The plotting was checked by traversed partial lines and all field bunds were found to agree within plottable accuracy (0.25 m.m.).

This method of photogrammetric survey is beyond doubt the most accurate method but is not warranted at the present stage. Use of orthophotoscope may also enlarge the application to even undulating terrain. But this has not been tried so far in India.

Tracings made from rectified prints on correctostat paper have been advocated for revenue/cadastral surveys

in plain areas. These would give the necessary accuracy. Emphasis on theoretical accuracy to be aimed in cadastral maps has not much meaning as :—

(a) from the point of revenue assessment, area of the property is only one of the factors amongst many like capability of soil, frequency of crop rotation, irrigation facilities, etc., which are mostly a matter of judgment. A tolerance of 5 per cent in area will meet the demands of the situation (ref. to paragraph 10).

(b) for cadastral purposes particularly for the purposes of exact property rights the data will have to be collected in respect of each field by visiting each field and recording the data in the presence of the concerned party. This practice is necessary to instil confidence and cut down fraud. During this process taking and recording of measurement of field could also be carried out without adding much to the process in terms of time and money. The plotting would be saved.

The rectified mosaic is the speediest and the most economical method. It provides means for a thorough check on the field work by the settlement officers and thus guarantees fair play and justice to every cultivator.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a contributory health scheme, specially intended for the benefits of the labour population and their family members. In this State, the scheme covers approximately 1.06 lakhs insured persons and 2.22 lakhs family units, extending over many centres in all districts, except South Arcot, the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri. Seventy-three State Insurance Dispensaries (Static and Mobile), 10 Employers' Utilisation dispensaries and 53 panel clinics are functioning under the scheme. In addition, 100 specialists (part-time and full time) and three part-time doctors have been appointed.

The Government have now sanctioned the extension of the medical benefits under the scheme to the family members of the insured persons in Madras City and its suburbs, with full medical care, including hospitalisation, with effect from 27th November 1967. The distinct feature in this family extension scheme is the provision of in-patient treatment to the family members also, as in the case of insured persons.

A well-equipped hospital for the exclusive use of Employees' State Insurance patients is already functioning in Madras City, since 1962. With the extension

of the scheme to families in the city the bedstrength of this hospital has been increased to 500. Arrangements are also being made to raise the bedstrength of the hospital to accommodate 125 more beds. Full time specialists are being appointed at the hospital in all specialities, to render specialist advice and treatment to the insured persons and their families at the hospital itself.

The Government have sanctioned so far the construction of Employees' State Insurance dispensary buildings in 36 places; of these 23 dispensaries have already been constructed and put into use. Another batch of seven dispensaries, constructed at a cost of Rs. 51.18 lakhs, is now ready for functioning.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has inaugurated the family extension scheme in Madras City and suburbs and declared open the II and III floors of the Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Ayavaram, Madras on 27th November 1967. The seven dispensary buildings were opened by Minister for Public Health, Thiru Sadiq Pasha, on the same day.

THE INDOMITABLE SARDAR

Gujarat has won imperishable glory by producing two mighty men to lead this country in one of history's most epoch-making periods. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were each different from the other; each had his own gifts and talents; each had his own approach to problems; yet each was complementary to the other. Mahatma Gandhi was the supreme commander of the liberation struggle; Sardar Patel was his most outstanding general. Mahatma conceived the philosophy and laid down the broad outlines of India's struggle for freedom. It was Sardar Patel who planned the strategy worked out the details of the disposition of men and material, gathered the resources, tightened the ranks of his non-violent army, studied minutely the weaknesses and loopholes in the enemy's strategy and fighting technique and was in overall charge of the conduct of the struggle. Sardar Patel was supreme not only as a fighter and an organiser but also as a builder and statesman. He was thus the maker of modern India.

Indomitable personality

When you think of Sardar Patel you have the vision of an indomitable personality with the stern and commanding features of our Roman general. He appears to have been hewn out of solid granite, having all the qualities of the latter—unmoving, stern, unperturbed, imperturbable and unshakable. If there is any name that is to be thought of frequently, today, it is the name of Sardar Patel. When one reviews the conditions in the country from Himalayas to Cape Comorin and from Assam to Punjab one would have a deep sigh and exclaim: "How many wishes that Sardar Patel were here." We are reminded of Wordsworth's ode to Milton. After surveying the conditions in England, Wordsworth expressed England's dire need of men like Milton:

"Milton! thou should'st be living at this hour:
England hath need of thee; She is a fen
Of stagnant waters."

If you substitute Sardar Patel for Milton and India for England you would only be giving forceful expression to the feelings that are uppermost in the minds of most people in India today. What made Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel so great? How did he become the trusted lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi, the uncrowned King of Gujarat, and the great leader of the people of India?

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel came from the peasant stock of Gujarat. His family was non-too prosperous and he had therefore to fight every inch of his way up to qualify himself for the Bar and became a leading Criminal Lawyer. He would have been one of the most prosperous criminal lawyers of the then Bombay Presidency had not Mahatma Gandhi crossed his path. Sardar Patel found in the Mahatma a true great leader who had a practical plan for the liberation of the country from foreign domination. He felt that the successes which Mahatma Gandhi scored in South Africa and in Champaran could well be scored on a wider scale on a vaster field in India, paralysing in effect the sprawling machinery of the foreign imperialists. He joined him unhesitatingly. The coming together of these two personalities had its own impact on the political and social life of Gujarat. Together, they took over the Gujarat Sabha and made it to come out of its placid, harmless existence and become a dynamic institution of service to the people. When floods hit Kaira, the Gujarat Sabha, under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, organised relief with the help of a band of volunteers. When Ahmadabad was struck by plague, the same Sabha arranged the evacuation of the people from the infected areas, opened relief camps, arranged medical facilities and helped people in all possible ways.

A champion of the people

The same spirit of dedicated service, the same passionate adherence to high principles informed Sardar Patel's activities as a Member of Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation. He injected into the municipality a spirit of manly independence and an atmosphere of thorough-going efficiency. For the first time a municipality passed the resolution asking for the removal of the British Commissioner after exposing his misdeeds. Sardar Patel won spectacular success in achieving this objective. He collected donations for starting a hospital and a maternity home. When floods hit Ahmadabad he went round the City night and day with the municipal officials and arranged relief with a remarkable speed and efficiency. He worked out plans for the expansion of the City and laid the foundations for its future growth. His great vision, his capacity for hard work and his power over men made him succeed in everything that he took up.

Sardar had become a towering personality known all over Gujarat. People, whenever, they were in trouble or whenever they had to oppose any unjust levy or

whenever they had to fight tyranny at the village, taluk or district level, came to him and found in him a sympathetic champion. When the Government levied a punitive tax on the people of Borsad to meet the cost of stationing the Special Police to protect each village from the ravages of decoits, Sardar Patel organised the people not to pay the tax, exposed the criminal link of the Police with the decoits and forced the Government to remit the tax. This was the first great victory which he achieved by organising the peasants to resist an unjust levy by the Government. Similarly, he organised volunteers to prevent thefts from goods trains. These were only preludes to a mighty fight that he organised at Bardoli. The Bardoli 'No Tax Campaign' constitutes the most shining chapter in the history of India's struggle for freedom. When the Government of Bombay raised Land Tax by 22 per cent in 1928 and when the peasants of Bardoli represented to Sardar that it was an unjust revision, he took up their cause for an organised fight with the Government. Mahatma Gandhi indicated the broad outlines of the fight and it was Sardar Patel who worked out every detail of the campaign. Sardar Patel toured the entire area, visiting village after village, enlisting volunteers and explaining to the people the sacrifices involved in the 'No Tax Campaign'. Within a short time he roused in the peasants a spirit of dauntless courage and made them to stand like one man against all the oppressive measure of the ruthless British bureaucratic machine. He achieved an amazing unity of men; the devotion of women to the cause was something unheard of in the history of Gujarat. Mr. K. M. Munshi who, as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, visited Bardoli to study the situation, described the position as follows: "The Collector gets no conveyance at the Railway Station unless one is given by Vallabhbhai's sanction. In a few villages which I visited, no man or woman was either sorry for the attitude which he or she had adopted or shaken in faith. And as Vallabhbhai passed through villages I saw men, women and children coming out with spontaneous homage; I saw illiterate women, old and young, in their tatters, painting his forehead with the mark of victory, laying at his feet for the sacred cause, their hard-earned Rupee or two and singing in the rustic accents songs of the misdeeds of the hapless Government". Sardar won the struggle for the peasants of Gujarat. All India hailed him as a hero.

Poets of renown have sung about the glories of Thermopylae, of the Charge of the Light Brigade and similar other deeds of heroism in the western countries. The heroic struggle of peasants of Bardoli, their stoic suffering, their unbending opposition to the organised might of the British Government, their unswearing loyalty to their leader, their mighty spirit of defiance and their remarkable sense of unity—these are yet to be sung by a National poet. They constitute the theme, not of no-

song or of several songs but of an epic. A Tagore, risen from his ashes long years after, may perhaps sing in lilting numbers the epic heroism of the peasants of Bardoli and the grand strategy of their leader Sardar Patel.

Sardar Patel was essentially a man of action. A man of few words, he patiently listened to people, all the time probing into the depths of their heart and mind. He had an unerring insight into the character of men. As a criminal lawyer he had come across a representative cross-section of people ranging from men of utter depravity to those of great nobility. His judgment of men, and his assessment of their capacity and worth were always correct. The story is told that when Gandhiji avowed to him his faith in the essential goodness of man, Sardar Patel is reported to have submitted: "It is true that man has divinity in him. But does not the Gita also say that man harbours his worst enemy within himself? If there is God in every man, there is also the Devil in him." He was not blind to the evil potentialities in man. He appealed to the best in him and made the darker side wither in sheer fright. He therefore wielded enormous power over men and his success as an organiser is due as much to his own ability to plan as to his judgment of men in respect of their contribution to the success of his work. Gandhiji, speaking about his ability as an organiser, said: "What astonishes me is the method with which he works, whatever has to be done, he does immediately. Hardly ever does he forget anything with which he is entrusted, and where there is so much method there can hardly ever be anything like rush or confusion".

His organising capacity

The Bardoli Campaign, the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha, the Salt Satyagraha and the Quit India Movement bore the imprint of the organising ability of the Sardar. Also, his work as Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, selecting candidates for the elections, collecting money, planning the campaign, selecting the ministers, solving the problems posed by the day-to-day functioning of the ministers and sternly putting down indiscipline whether it emanated from a Nariman or a Khare, brought out his unrivalled capacity for organising. Few understood the anatomy and mechanism of power in the democratic set-up so well as the Sardar and fewer still used that knowledge and understanding for the generation of forces, for the unity and progress of the country and for the ruthless neutralisation of forces and factors that were working for the opposite end.

To the Sardar work mattered, nothing else. When, after the spectacular victory he scored at Bardoli, he went to Calcutta to attend the annual session of the Congress, he and Acharya Kripalani were refused admission into the pandal one day because he was so little

known outside Gujarat. Relating this incident, Acharya Kripalani says: "The very next day a resolution was placed before the session of the Congress congratulating the Sardar on the splendid way he had successfully conducted the Bardoli Satyagraha. As soon as the resolution was proposed, the audience wanted to see the person who was being thus honoured. They had never seen him before! The photos of our leaders were not then featured every day in the papers. The Sardar had to stand up and make namaskar to the audience."

Crowning achievement

The Sardar's contribution as an administrator and a statesman is unparalleled. In the constituent Assembly he used his great skill in persuading the Muslims, the Christians, the Parsis, the Harijans and the Anglo-Indians to accept joint electorate. He deployed all men and resources to manage the tough and tragic problems created by the influx of refugees from Pakistan. It was his tact, his resourcefulness, his capacity to inspire confidence among officers, workers and the people, his indomitable courage, his refusal to give into forces that sought to divide and disintegrate the people that helped India survive the calamitous days that followed partition.

While still battling with the terrific problems created by partition, the Sardar was faced with the stupendous task of tackling the 550 and odd Indian States, which by reason of the withdrawal of the British paramount power, started visions either of independent sovereign status or of collusion with Pakistan by acceding to it. The Sardar used all his tact, all his skill and all his diplomacy to persuade the States to accede to the Indian Union and later on to merge in it. States like Junagadh and Hyderabad which tried to outwit him found him acting with a boldness, swiftness and power that they had ultimately to yield to his will. The integration of India is the crowning achievement of this mighty man. Speaking of this achievement he said: "The great ideal of geographical, political and economic unification of India, an ideal which for centuries remained a distant dream and which appeared as remote and as

difficult of attainment even after the advent of India's independence was consummated by the policy of integration".

The Sardar lived only three years after the advent of independence. But he condensed the achievement of a quarter century within these three years. He never spared himself and went on working night and day, his body being consumed by work and by illness. "What is the point of taking rest for long hours to keep up the body," he asked and said: "What harm is there if one dies a few days earlier. While one is alive, is it not better to keep working all the time?". To him the body was just an instrument, to carry out his will to action. In 1950, the last year of his life, he said in Bombay—

"I have reached an age when it is my right to take rest but the heart is yearning to utilise the time that is still left to me in the service of my country in these critical days. It is my earnest wish to see India stable, strong and prosperous and I wish to dedicate the rest of my life to that task."

A peasant of Gujarat

When he passed away in December 1950 he did leave behind him an integrated and strong India set on the road to prosperity. *The London Times* paying him its tribute said that his achievement of the integration of Indian States would rank with that of Bismarck and probably higher. *The Guardian*—then *The Manchester Guardian*—wrote: "Without Patel Gandhiji's idealism would have had less practical influence and Nehru's idealism less scope. Patel was not only the organiser of the fight for freedom but also the architect of the new State when the fight was over. The same man is seldom successful as rebel and statesman. Patel was an exception." And an Indian poet sang of him:

A peasant out of Gujarat, a man sprung from the soil,
He hammered out a nation with iron will and toil.
When will such a one come?

APPOINTMENT OF MARRIAGE REGISTRARS

The Government appoints all the Sub-Registrars appointed under section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, within their respective jurisdictions, and all the Executive Officers appointed under the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1959, in respect of Hindu Marriages solemnized in their respective temples as Marriage Registrars for the purposes of the said rules.



Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, addressed the Seminar on Municipal Administration conducted by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Planning at Rajaji Hall on 8th December 1967



Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Revenue, heard the representation of grievances of Village Officers at the Secretariat Committee room on 21st December 1967

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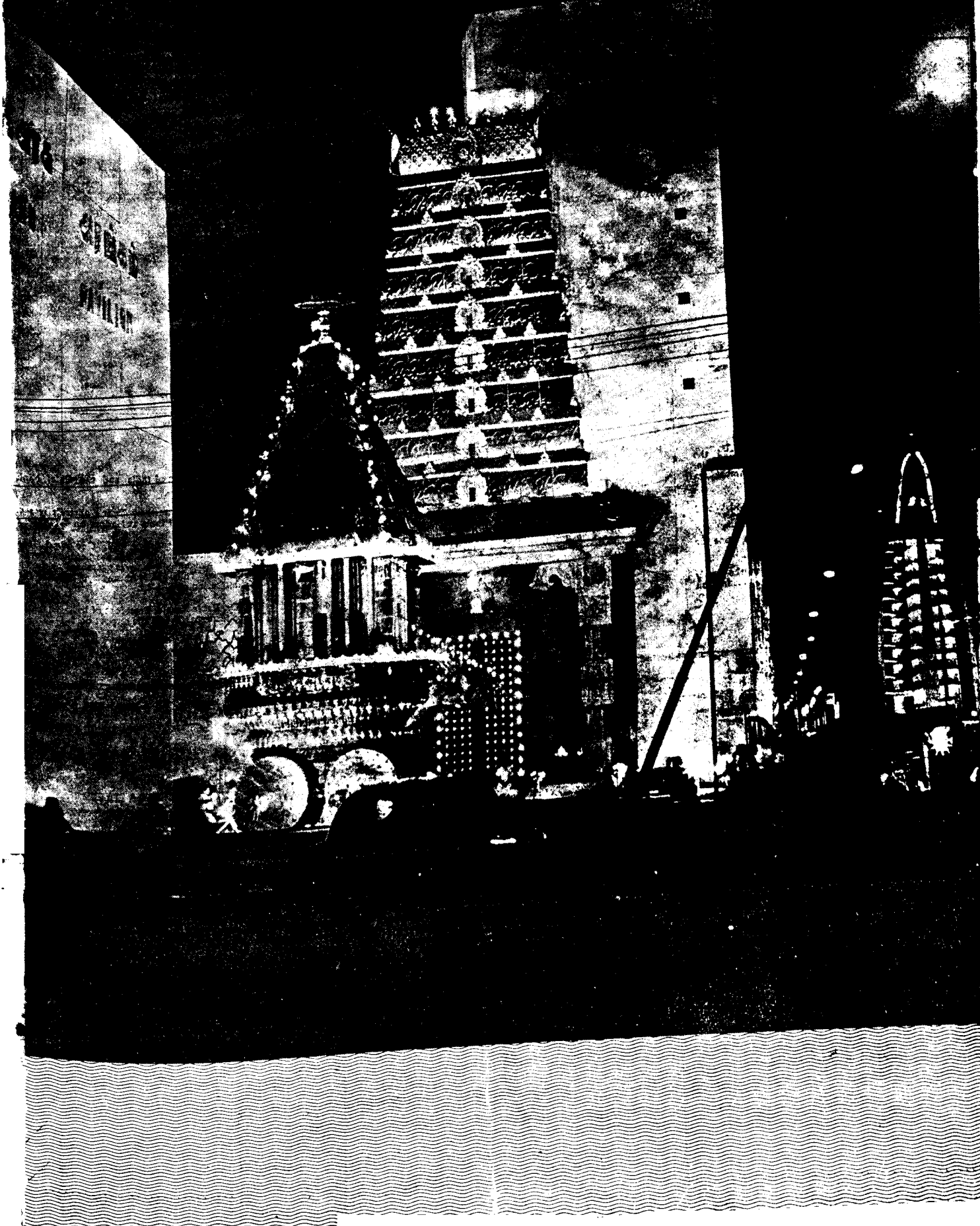
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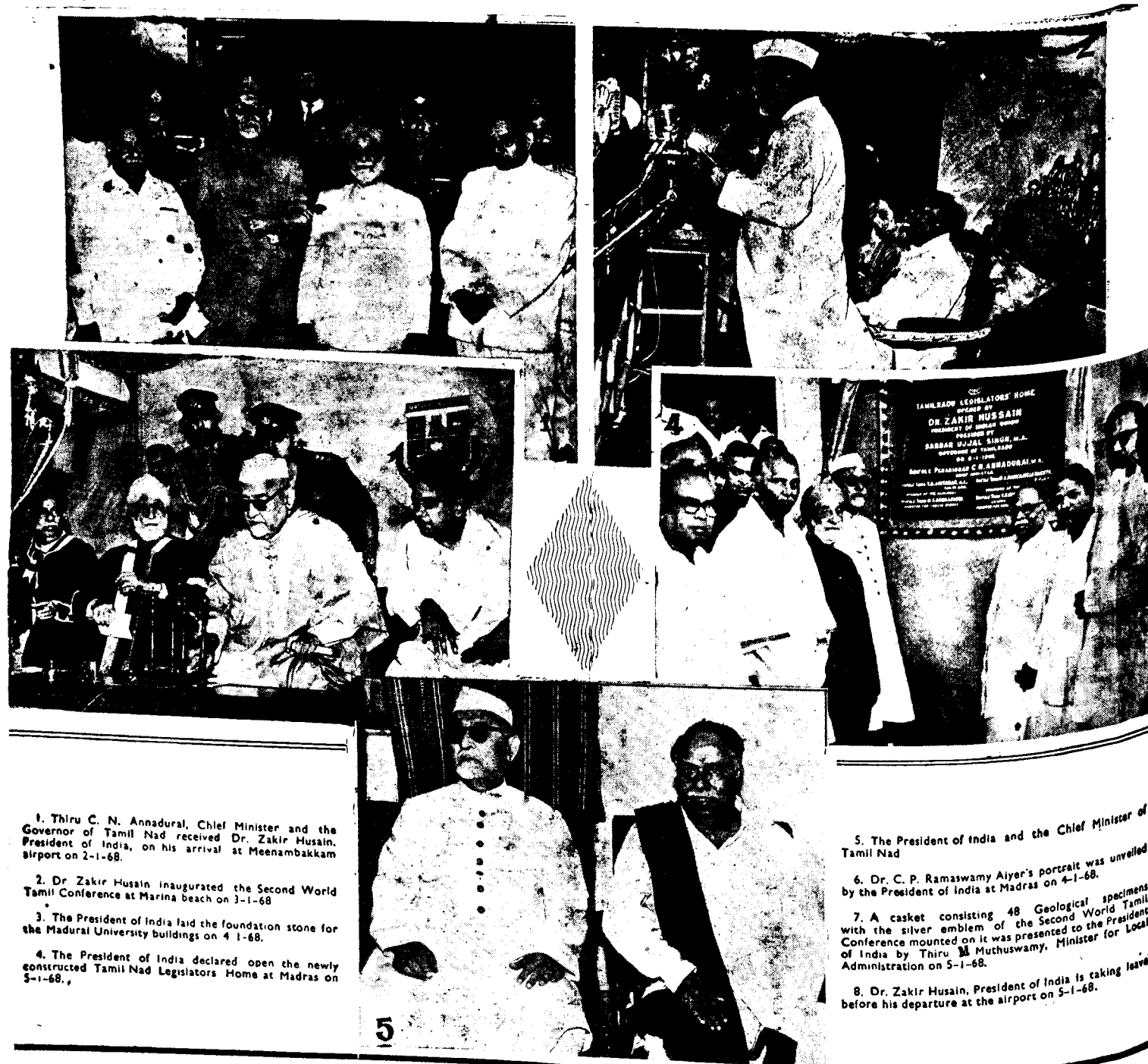


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FEBRUARY 1908
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PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, MADRAS AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED
BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.



1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister and the Governor of Tamil Nad received Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, on his arrival at Meenambakkam airport on 2-1-68.

2. Dr. Zakir Husain, inaugurated the Second World Tamil Conference at Marina beach on 3-1-68.

3. The President of India laid the foundation stone for the Madurai University buildings on 4-1-68.

4. The President of India declared open the newly constructed Tamil Nad Legislators Home at Madras on 5-1-68.

5. The President of India and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nad

6. Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer's portrait was unveiled by the President of India at Madras on 4-1-68.

7. A casket consisting 48 Geological specimens with the silver emblem of the Second World Tamil Conference mounted on it was presented to the President of India by Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration on 5-1-68.

8. Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India is taking leave before his departure at the airport on 5-1-68.

President's Visit to Tamil Nad



MADRAS INFORMATION

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No. 2

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

The Indian International Trade and Industries Fair which was inaugurated by Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India on 21-1-68 is the first of its kind in this part of the country. Judged by any standard the fair has been a grand success. The foreign countries as well as the other Indian States and the Government of India which have participated in the fair have displayed the exhibits very eloquently. As a result the fair has attracted lakhs of people every day. On the cover is a view of the Madras State pavilion with the temple car in front of it and the Panch Sheel Tower—a special attraction in the fair—on its side.

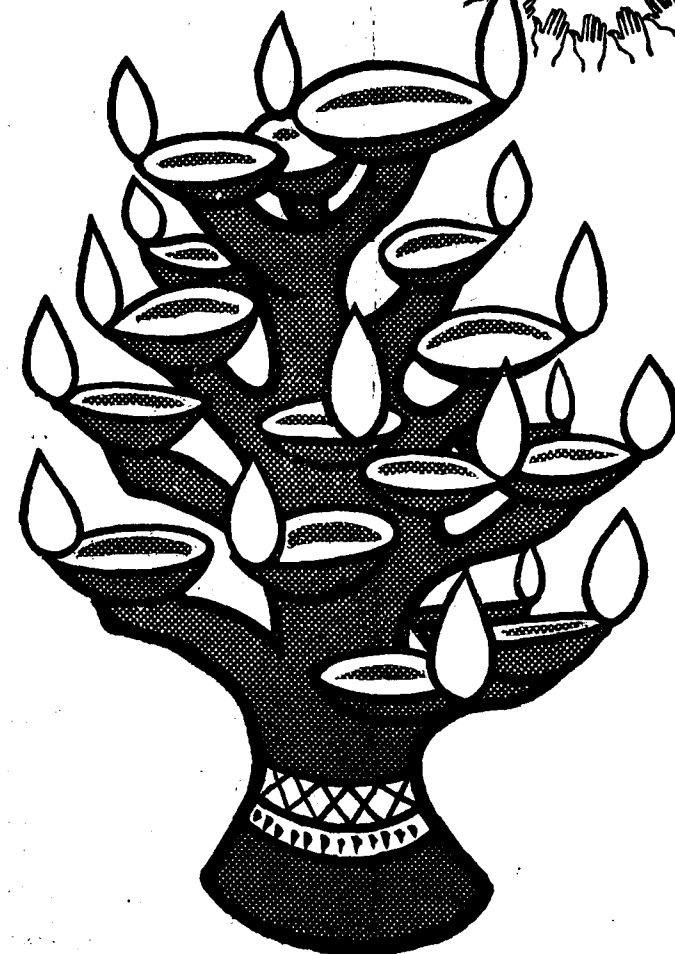
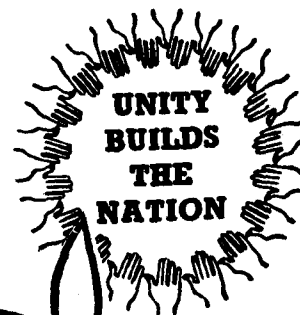
Madurai,
Tamil Nad.

Madras,
Tamil Nad.



UNITY IS STRENGTH

Republic Day has come and gone. As we recall the celebrations, let us remember that in Unity lies our strength and it is only through Unity that we can achieve our cherished goal of peace and prosperity. As we reaffirm our pride and faith in our great country, let us all together, rededicate ourselves to the task ahead, to be
One Great Country, One Great People



Statue of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamil Nad. was unveiled by Dr A Ramaswamy Mudaliar at Roundtana Mount Road, Madras, on 1-1-68 in connection with the Second World Tamil Conference.



The Second World Tamil Conference

With a view to create proper climate for international interest in Tamil Studies, a few scholars who were already interested in such studies like Professors Jean Filliozat of France, T. Burrow of U.K., M.B. Emeneau of U.S., F.B.J., Kuiper of Holland, Kamil Zvelebil of Czechoslovakia, Xavier S. Thani Nayagam of Malaysia and T. P. Meenakshisundaram, M. Varadarajan and V. I. Subramaniam of Tamilnad availed of the opportunity provided by XXIV International Congress of Orientalists held at New Delhi in 1964, to form the International Association of Tamil Research (I.A.T.R.).

In April 1966 the I.A.T.R. in collaboration with the University of Malaya and the National Education (Indian Schools) Development Council and with the support of the Government of Malaysia, arranged the first ever International Conference—Seminar of Tamil Studies at Kuala Lumpur. It proved an outstanding success and judging by the enthusiastic appreciation it drew from non-Tamil speaking scholars who attended the conference, it was clear that such conferences could play an important role in creating international interest in the far-too-long neglected Tamil studies.

The Second World Tamil Conference

In response to an invitation by the then Chief Minister of Madras (Tamil Nad) and with the collaboration of the present Government of Madras the IATR has now convened the Second International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies at Madras from January 3rd to 10th, 1968.

The President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain, has inaugurated the Conference on the 3rd January 1968. The function was held at Marina Beach at 6 p.m. on that day under the Chairmanship of Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad. The business sessions of the Conference was started at the University Centenary Auditorium on the 4th January under the Chairmanship of the well-known French Indologist Prof. Jean Filliozat and it concluded on the 10th January 1968.

About 200 delegates and observers from India, 50 each from Ceylon and Malaysia (including Singapore) and 150 from about 35 other countries participated in the conference; U.S.A. alone represented by about 40 delegates. The papers presented at the Conference helped in no small measure to give the non-Tamil scholars a broad perspective of Tamil studies. The conference was attended by several foreign dignitaries including the Senior Prince of the Royal Family of Thailand and Cabinet Ministers from Ceylon and Malaysia. The great international organization UNESCO has taken an active interest in the conference and in token of its deep interest in the dissemination of knowledge

about Tamil Culture abroad the Acting Director General of UNESCO has personally attended the inaugural sessions and offered felicitations. In addition, for the benefit of Tamil Scholars who are unable to present papers in English, there were separate sessions where both the paper and the discussions were in Tamil.

At the conclusion of the Conference, the participants have been taken by special train on a cultural tour visiting Chidambaram, Thiruvavur, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin).

Since the Seminar of Tamil Studies by its very nature is far removed from the public they cannot take part in it. In order to provide an opportunity to the public to participate in the conference on the advice of Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, a separate programme has been arranged, where speeches, debates, cultural shows, etc., were held daily throughout the conference period. These programmes have been held at Poompuhar specially erected at the Island Grounds for the purpose. Lakhs of people visited Poompuhar every day.

Poompuhar

As part of the Conference the Statue of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamil Nad was unveiled at Round Tana, Mount Road on 1st January 1968. On 2nd January unveiled statues of nine Tamil Savants were the on the Marina. On the 3rd January before the inauguration of the conference by the President of India a procession consisting of about 28 decorated floats depicting the life and culture of ancient Tamil Nad interspersed with contingents of students prosperity brigade members etc., started from Island Grounds at about 2 p.m. went through Mount Road, Cathedral Road, Edward Elliotts Road, Marina Beach Road and terminated at the starting point by about 6 p.m.

The Conference came to an end with an inspiring valedictory speech of Perarignar Anna, Chief Minister at the Poompuhar on the evening of 10th January 1968. A mammoth gathering attended the meeting.

The holding of this conference has been a major step in answering the challenge posed by the great Tamil poet Bharathi.

நாமமது தமிழரெனக் கொண்டிருந்து
வாழ்ந்திருந்தால் நன்றோ சொல்லீர்
தேமதுரத் தமிழோசை உலகமெல்லாம்
பரவிய வகை செய்தல் வேண்டும்
மறைவாக நமக்குள்ளே புதுங்கதைகள்
சொல்லாதினோர் மகிமை இல்லை
திருமான் புலமையெனில் வெளிநாட்டோர்
அதை வணக்கஞ் செய்தல் வேண்டும்.



DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN
President of India.

*Inaugural speech delivered at the Second World
Tamil Conference held at Marina Beach
on 3rd January 1968.*

It is a privilege for me to be associated with this International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies. Apart from the significance which this assembly possesses, I feel that I have been given an opportunity to deepen my own understanding of the diversities of our culture and its profound underlying unity. Tamil holds an honoured place among our languages, it has forged vital links between north and south, and it is an international language because it is spoken in lands outside our own and is the repository of a creative and pervasive culture of South-East Asia. No wonder that the first International Conference-Seminar was held at Kuala Lumpur under the joint auspices of the University of Malaya and the Government of Malaysia. In asking me to inaugurate this Conference-Seminar you have invited me to take myself more intensely and refreshingly aware of how in reality we belong to each other and how a genuine search for cultural and spiritual identity can promote an inspiring sense of unity.

The Tamil tradition

Tamil Nad has had traditional boundaries. It has also had a vigorous tradition of ignoring geographical and cultural boundaries. Tamilnad was where the Tamilian spirit stood to look around. It saw the Himalayas in the north, the seas to east and west, and lands beyond the seas. Tamilians traded with Arabia, Egypt and Rome, the name of the powerful merchant guilds that we have on record indicating their international character. In the early hymns of the Alvars there is a description of the Pallava port of Mamallapuram, where ships have anchored laden with precious merchandise. Fragments of an eleventh century Tamil inscription found in Sumatra indicates the existence of a flourishing trade between Tamilnad and the countries of South-East Asia. The navy of the Tamil kings dominated the Indian Ocean and Rajendra Chola, whose naval exploits are famous, had diplomatic and commercial relations with the Emperor of China. Several hundred years earlier, in connection with trade interests in the

Western World, a Pandyan ruler had sent an emissary to the Roman Emperor Augustus. But these very Tamilians, who had cultivated the habit of looking beyond frontiers cherished a deep reverence for their motherland. In the Epic of the Anklet we have the story of how a Chera King, who desired to build a temple for the Goddess of Chastity, brought the stone out of which her image was to be made from the Himalayas after purifying it with a bath in the holy waters of the Ganges.

Oldest literary academy

There is nothing I can tell of Tamil language and culture which the scholars assembled here do not know far better than I do. If I repeat what is generally known, it is only to pay homage to a great tradition. This tradition, begins with the Sangam literature, over two thousand years ago, and what may be called the world's oldest literary academy. This literature is rich, original and mature, and indicates centuries of development. Then we have the Kural, a treasure house of sacred and worldly wisdom. The Kamba Ramayana is a great classic, a variation of the theme of Valmiki, an epic that could rank as one of the most remarkable literary products of the world. The modern period has been equally fertile, and in an impressive list of poets and novelists we have the illustrious figure of Subramanya Bharati, the poet of our national struggle, a visionary with a prophetic quality who heralded the new age of freedom.

The Tamil tradition is not only old, it is catholic, universalist in spirit, and one may wonder which aspect of it is more worthy of emphasis. Tamil had its grammarian, the author of the Tolkappiyam, who provided a sound, scientific base for the language, as Panini did for Sanskrit. But Tamilian thinkers and writers, while enriching their own language and discovering its semantic and musical values, realised the need and the advantage of cultivating Sanskrit, the language of Indian religion, philosophy and poetry. Need and advantage apart, the Tamilian just had a passion to understand and to appreciate, and to express his genius in different forms. Kulasekhara, one of the great Alvars, has a high position in Tamil literature as the author of Perumal Tirumoli and his Mukundamala is an almost equally outstanding contribution to Sanskrit literature. Ramanuja gave a scholastic Sanskrit garment to the ecstasies of Andal and the theology of Nammalwar. But I would not venture to dilate further on the Tamilian contribution to Sanskrit literature for fear of giving a too long list of names and works or of making invidious distinctions among scholars whose eminence can be judged only by other scholars.

Catholicity

Any reference to the Tamilian contribution to Sanskrit literature leads us on to religion and philosophy. Here

one is astonished at the catholicity of the Tamilian spirit. Saivism, Vaishnavism, Bhakti an ennobling and inspiring dedication to the divin, philosophice exposition of such concepts as monism and dualism are ways in which Tamilians have enriched Hinduism. But they have gone beyond that. Kundanacharya not only laid the foundations of Jainism in the south; he is reckoned among the leading exponents of Jain thought. Vignanavada Buddhism was largely shaped by Dignaga and his disciple Dhammapala. They taught at Nalanda, but belonged to Kanchipuram. From the same ancient and holy town hailed Bodhi Dharma, the father of Zen Buddhism. Nor has Islam remained unrepresented. There is a biography of the Prophet, Sira Puranam, by a Tamilian poet, Omar, in 5,000 verses.

Rich, varied and absorbing

The Tamil genius has a unique capacity for creating institutions. Civic organisations do not concern us here. But we learn from inscriptions that abound in Tamilnad about numerous schools and institutions of higher learning. According to Avvai, the wise lady of the Tamils, one should not reside in a village that had no temple, for the temple was a school as well as a house of worship. It was also a centre for the cultivation of literary and artistic interests, religious fervour, social contacts, almost everything that cultured living requires. The temple in the large and populous town provided this on a larger scale. The ghatika or University seems to have enjoyed not only respect but even political influence, for we are told that the ghatika of Kanchipuram played a significant part in the elevation of Nandivarman II to the throne, when the royal line has become extinct. The temple was utilised also as a means of visual education both in religion and in history. In the Vaikunthaperumal temple at Kanchipuram as you know, rows of panels of sculpture present vividly the history of the Pallava Kings, and in the paintings of the Rajarajeshwara temple at Thanjavur are recorded the achievements of Rajaraj, the Great.

The creation of the Tamilian mind are so rich and varied, and absorbing that even one time, me, who is in no sense a specialist, could talk of them and lose all

sense of time. But I shall not try the patience of scholars and specialists gathered here. I shall conclude by emphasising once again the universalist and unifying quality of the Tamilian spirit. "The world is my village and all folk are my friends," says a beautiful verse from the Sangam literature. Please note the word 'Village'. The world is not my home, where I could live as I liked. The world does not belong to me, though it may belong to my God. The world is my village, where everyone has his right to work and enjoy himself, and where friendliness is revealed in all relationships. The Kural extols these virtues which constitute the grace as well as the ethical foundation of life :

"The joy of the avenger lasts but a day ;
The joy of the peacemaker lasts for ever."

"They are great who fast and do penance,
But they who forgive wrongs are even greater."

"This, they say, is the highest wisdom
To return no harm to them that harm you."

In his poem, a vision of the future, the great Subramanya Bharati dreamt of an India in which there would be no narrowness, no provincial and linguistic barriers, an India in which, he said, "We'll banish both sloth and indolence, and utter truth and achieve our aims". I wonder what he would have felt if he were living among us to-day. Would his heart have been filled with resentment or would he have shed tears in deepest grief? Would he have asked Tamilians to deny their own glorious tradition of humanism and catholicity or would he have used it as an angelic wand to dispel illusions and establish confidence and peace? Would he have told the Tamilians to withdraw within themselves or would he have invited them to accept the great challenge of working for a destiny in which their own self-realisation would be the self-realisation of the whole Indian people? And I have no doubt in my mind that the response of Tamilians to these questions will be in consonance with the traditions of large heartedness and catholicity which have characterised their long past.

LOK SABHA SPEAKER PRAISES MADRAS GOVERNMENT

Thiru N. Sanjiva Reddi, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, replying to a reception given to him on 6th January 1968, at Anantapur Municipality, said that he was quite satisfied with the D.M.K. rule in Tamil Nad under the efficient leadership of Thiru C. N. Annadurai. He also referred to the several beneficial schemes of the D.M.K. Ministry and said that Madras Government's plan to sell rice at one rupee a measure is praiseworthy



1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamil Nad, delivering the presidential address at the Second World Tamil Conference inaugurated by the President on 3-1-68.

2. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, handing over to Thiru T. P. Meenakshisundaram, Vice-Chancellor, Madurai University, Rs. 3 lakhs for Thirukkural Research at Madurai University on the occasion. Similar amounts were given to Annamalai University and Madras University.

3. Nataswaram recital at the inaugural function.

4. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nad delivering the valedictory address at the concluding plenary session of the Second World Tamil Conference at the University Auditorium on 10-1-68.

5. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nad Presenting a Souvenir brought out in connection with "Our Heritage" exhibition to a foreign delegate at the State dinner given by him on 11-1-68 in honour of the delegates to the Second World Tamil Conference.

6. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food presenting a flower vase made of coconut shell to a foreign delegate at the dinner held on 11-1-68.

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அந்த மொழிக்குச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் நாம்

தமிழர்களாகிய நாங்கள் எந்த மொழியையும் மதிக்கிறோம். உலகின் எந்தக் கோடியில் அறிவு இருந்தாலும் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்கிறோம்! உலகின் எந்தக் கோடியில் இருந்து வருபவர்களானாலும், அவர்களின் அறிவை நாங்கள் மதிக்கிறோம்.

ஆனால் தமிழர்கள், தமக்கு என்று இருப்பதை இழக்க ஒருகாலும் சம்மதிக்க மாட்டார்கள்! அவர் களிடம் உள்ளது அருமையானது என்று — அகில உலகில் உள்ளவர்களும் கூற இங்கு வந்து இருக்கிறார்கள்; அப்படி அவர்கள் சொல்லும்போது, “தமிழர்கள் அதன் மேல் பற்றுக் கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள்” என்று எவரும் கருத முடியாது!

“எவ்வளவு அருமையான மொழி உங்களிடமிருக்கும் தமிழ் மொழி” என்று நார்வே நாட்டவரும், இங்கிலாந்து நாட்டவரும், அமெரிக்கரும், ஆஸ்திரேலியரும் இங்கு வந்து கூறும்போது, “அந்த மொழிக்குச் சொந்தக் காரர்கள் நாம்” என்பதை எண்ணி மகிழ்கிறோம்!

அந்த மொழிக்கு எந்தக் கட்டத்திலானாலும் — எந்த நோக்கத்திலானாலும் — எப்படிப்பட்டவரானாலும் — தகுந்த மரியாதை தர மறுத்தால், அதைத் தமிழினம் பொறுத்துக் கொள்ளாது! ஆழ்கடல் கொந்தளித்தும் கொண்டிருந்தால் அதை நாவாய் மூலம் கடக்கலாம். அதைப் போல தமிழர்களை அணைத்துச் சென்றால் அவர்கள் எல்லார்க்கும் தோழர்களாக இருப்பார்கள்.

“யாதும் ஊரே யாவரும் கேளிர்” என்று பாடிய அதே புலவர் “தீதும், நன்றும் பிறர் தர வாரா” என்றும் பாடியுள்ளார்கள்; தீதாக இருந்தாலும், நல்லதாக இருந்தாலும், அது நாமாகத் தேடிக்கொள்வதே ஒழிய பிறர் தருவது அல்ல! எந்தத் தீதும் நாம் வேண்டாம் என்றால் வராது; இந்த நன்னெறி ஈராயிரம் ஆண்டுக்கு முன்பே தமிழருக்குக் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது!

1967-ம் ஆண்டில் எல்லா நாடுகளையும் ஒன்றுபடச் செய்ய ஐ.நா. மன்றத்தில் பல நாட்டுக் கொடிகளையும்

ஒருசேரப் பறக்கவிட்டு ஒற்றுமை பேசப்பட்டாலும், பேசி விட்டு வெளியே வந்ததும், “எந்த நாடு எந்த நாட்டின் மீது எப்போது படை யெடுக்குமோ” என்ற அச்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது!

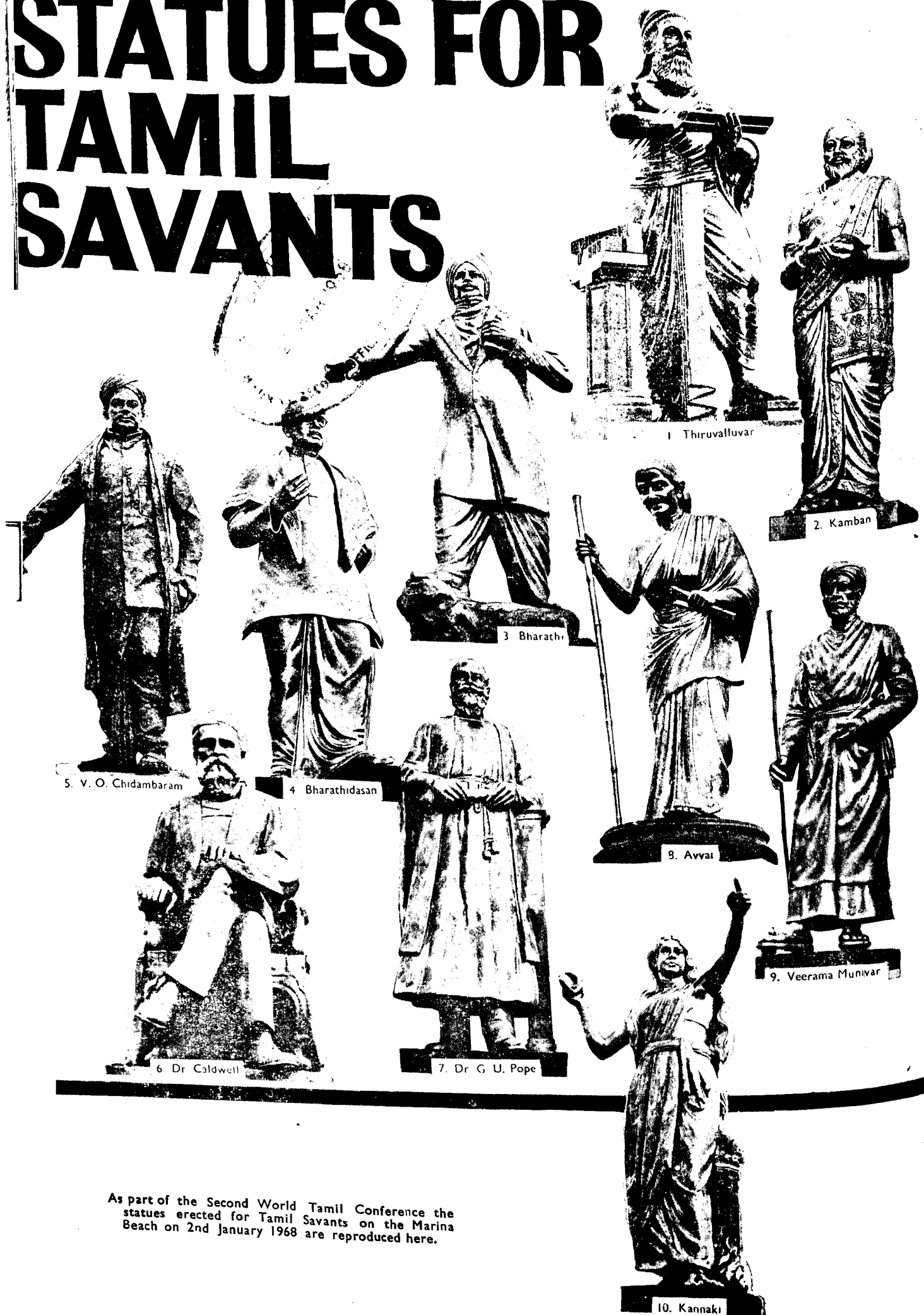
ஆனால் ஈராயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர் “யாதும் ஊரே யாவரும் கேளிர்” என்று எடுத்துச் சொன்ன தமிழன் எவ்வளவு சிறந்த பண்பினைப் பெற்றிருந்தான் என்பதை எண்ணும்போது நெஞ்சம் விம்முகிறது! ■

அத்தகைய தமிழ் மொழி பற்றி ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப் படுகிறது. இந்த மாநாட்டுக் கருத்தரங்கு மூலம் அந்தத் தமிழ் மொழியின் சிறப்புக்களைப் பலரும் அறியச் செய்து, அதன் வளத்தையும் சிறப்பையும் கண்டு மற்றவர்களும் “இதுவல்லவோ சிறந்த மொழி — இதுவல்லவோ நமது மொழி — இதுவல்லவோ இணைப்பு மொழி — இது வல்லவோ ஆட்சி மொழி” என்று தமிழ் மொழியை விரும்பி எல்லோரும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் காலம் வரும் என்பதில், நான் மிகுந்த நம்பிக்கை வைத்து இருக்கிறேன்.

இது அவசரத்தால் — ஆத்திரத்தால் ஏற்படாது! தூண்டிலைப் போட்ட பின் மீள் கொத்தும் வரை காத்து இருப்பது போல், காலக் கட்டம் வரும் வரை நாம் காத்திருக்கப் பழகிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்! தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளபடி காலமும், இடமும், மொழியும் அறிந்து செயல்பட வேண்டும்!

நமது தமிழ் உரிய அற்றத்தால் பெறும் சிறப்பை நாம் பெற்றுது போலவே, இந்திய மக்களும் பெற்று அதை அரியாசனத்தில் அமர்த்தும் நன்னெய் பெறும் உறுதி கொள்வோம்! அதற்கான கருத்துக்களைத் தர இங்கு வந்த அறிஞர்களையும் ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்களையும் வாழ்த்தி வரவேற்போம்! —தமிழக முதலமைச்சர் திரு. சி. என். அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் 3—1—1968-ல் நடந்த இரண்டாவது உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு துவக்க விழாவில் ஆற்றிய தலைமை உரையின் சுருக்கம். ③

STATUES FOR TAMIL SAVANTS



TAMILS, their language and culture

THIRU A. SUBBIAH,
Convenor, Second World Tamil Conference.

Excerpts taken from the Radio talk broadcast on
1st January 1968.

Through an unfortunate combination of circumstances, Tamil Studies have not received the attention they deserve from international and non-Tamil Indian scholars. Very few non-Tamil Scholars, for instance, aware, for the matter of that even many Tamil speaking people are unaware, that it is the only example in history of an ancient classical language, which has had an unbroken and voluminous literary record of a high order covering a period of over two millennia and which has survived as the spoken language of more than 35 million people, no significant modification having occurred in its linguistic structure through this long period. Making allowance for the natural complexity of poetic construction and the normal lexical and semantic changes, the Tamil speaker of today experiences no greater difficulty in reading and understanding the Tamil classical literature of the pre-Christian era, than, for instances the English speaker experiences in reading and understanding Shakespeare's works of the seventeenth century even with their adjusted modern spelling. The phonetic values of the phonemes of Tamil, as described in its earliest extant grammar of more than two thousand years ago, differ little from those of the phonemes of the standard Tamil of to-day.

Indology

Ever since Sir William Jones pointed out in 1786 the close resemblance between Sanskrit, Avestan, Greek, Latin, etc. European and American Scholars have evinced a keen interest in Indology. Through no fault of theirs, however, Indology has until recently been equated with Sanskrit Studies and there are few major universities to-day in the west which have not a separate chair for Sanskrit. Tamil or Dravidian Studies were neglected by foreign scholars due to two reasons, as pointed out by Prof. Filiozat, the eminent

French Indologist. One was that the main activities of Europeans in India from the end of the eighteenth century were centred in Calcutta and they had generally little scope for close cultural contact with Tamil Nad. The second reason was that in the opinion of some early Indologists, Tamil was merely one of the vernacular languages of All India like Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi, etc. They did not realise that while preserving its own genius and enriching Sanskrit culture itself, Tamil was able to serve as the vehicle of two great cultures simultaneously.

Dravidian civilization

During the past three or four decades, to wit, since the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization following the excavations at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, the considerable and significant contribution which the Tamil or Dravidian speaking peoples have made to the totality of Indian culture is gradually being better understood. Donald A. McKenzie, in his forward to "Pre-historic Ancient and Hindu India", by Prof. R. D. Banerjee who discovered the Mohenjo-Daro site, wrote :

"It has been established that a wonderful pre-Aryan civilization existed in the Indus Valley many centuries before the period of the Aryan intrusions... The Aryans did not enter India till the second millennium B.C., and their culture had no connection with that of the much earlier settlers, who were apparently the Dravidians or proto-Dravidians later represented by various communities in Southern India speaking dialects of the Dravidian languages".

"Of very special interest is the restoration of the Dravidians to their proper place in history as influential shapers of Indian civilization. Pro-Aryan writers of the past have inclined in no small measure to share the political prejudices of the ancient Vedic authors, who referred to Dravidians as fierce, hostile and semi-savage peoples."

Professor Banerji himself said :

"The Dravidians... were certainly far more civilized than the Indo-Aryan invaders... gradually the Dravidians forgot that they could claim a civilization much older than that of the new invaders and that their ancestors did not worship the rude primitive gods of the Aryans."

Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, the National Professor of Humanities and Chairman of the last Sanskrit Commission, wrote :—

"In the present day texture of Hindu culture and religion the warp appears to be Dravidian and the weft Aryan. In culture, speaking in the Indian way one may say that twelve annas in the rupee (i.e. 0.75 per cent) is of non-Aryan origin."

Dr. Gilbert Slater put it more succinctly when he said that while the Dravidians were Aryanised in language, the Aryans were Dravidianized in culture.

False notions

Nevertheless the earlier prejudices and false notions about Tamil and Dravidian languages and culture seem to die hard, as pointed out by Dr. Charles Fabri, archaeologist and art critic, in the Government of India publication, "Contribution of South to the Heritage of India".—

"For something like forty years a small body of scholars have been trying to impress upon the world that Indian culture was composite and that the nineteenth century conception of the so-called 'Aryan' civilization was false... and yet, it is still difficult to convince the world that the contribution of South India to this composite culture was enormous. It has been said that it is far more easy to convince the world of a false notion than to correct it."

The primary fault lies of course with the Tamils themselves, who have to plead guilty to the charge that no adequate or effective steps were taken by them in the past to disabuse the international world of the still prevailing false assumptions about Indian peoples and their culture, ignoring the significant contribution which the Tamils had made thereto. The reasons for this unfortunate state of affairs are many; during the past century and more of British rule in this country, Tamil along with the other vernacular languages of India was badly neglected. Apart from English which was the language of the rules, the only language given importance in the educational curriculum was Sanskrit, with the result that there was no chair for Tamil in any University in Tamilnad until two or three decades ago; even this late establishment of a chair for Tamil was due to a private endowment! Linguistic, religious and communal prejudices amongst certain English educated and influential sections of the Tamils themselves stood

in the way of Tamil studies securing their proper place in educational and other spheres. Tamil scholars who did not until recently have the benefit of the modern type of liberal education were steeped in tradition-bound methods and had no opportunities to acquire training in the rigorous methodology of modern scientific research and objective criticism. Thanks, however, to the changed and changing status and rule of the national languages of India in education and administration, Tamil scholars are gradually coming into their own and we may expect them in the future to play their part in acquainting the world with the true fact about the Tamils and their language and culture.

In the past the Tamils had distinguished themselves not only in the field of literature but also, in arts such as music, dance, sculpture, architecture, etc. in the field of philosophy and religion, in medicine and irrigation, engineering and in overseas trade and colonisation, acting as carriers of culture particularly to the Far East. The highly schematical phonemic system of Tamil is a strong indication that the early Tamil grammarians had a clear grasp of the principles which now form the basis of modern linguistics.

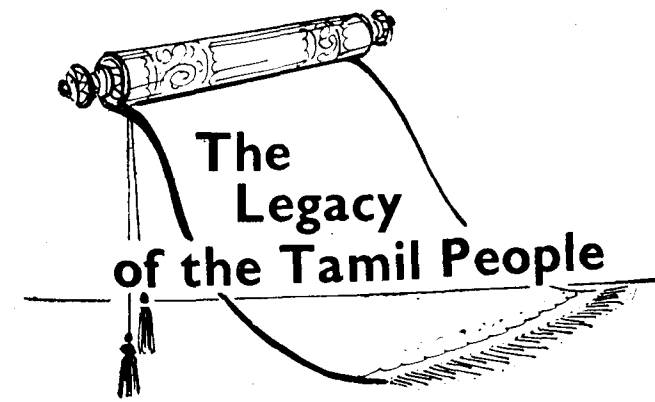
Virgin areas of Tamil

The ancient Tamil grammar Tholkappiyam deals comprehensively with phonology, morphology, syntax and poetics and, what is perhaps unique, offers a detailed treatment of the contents of literature. *There are thus vast virgin areas of Tamil studies which await exploration; they offer both a challenge and an opportunity to scholars who can command the time and the resources to undertake pioneering work in this field.* A point which needs to be emphasised here is that, while Sanskrit, Indology and Latin and Greek studies are largely concerned with the dead past, Tamil is an ancient language still living to-day offering a unique opportunity for scholars in the whole range of behavioral sciences to scrutinize the interplay of modern phenomena and ancient thought forms.

INSTITUTE FOR TAMIL STUDIES

The International Association for Tamil Research is formulating a scheme the establishment of an International Institute of Tamil Studies at Madras, Tamilnad, whose objects will be:

- (a) to act as a clearing house for all research wherever and by whomsoever undertaken and making it available to all interested scholars;
- (b) to amplify the research done at individual levels with the greater resources available locally;
- (c) to carry out research in fields hitherto neglected; and
- (d) to train and teach at the post-graduate level in such fields as linguistics to which local universities have not given adequate importance utilising the services of the graduates later for an intensive study of the Tamil language applying the principles and methodology of modern linguistics.



THIRU C. N. ANNADURAI,
Chief Minister of Tamilnad.

Summary of the eulogistic address delivered at the concluding plenary session of the Second World Tamil Conference on 10-1-68.

As one unconnected with research of any sort, especially in Tamil literature or language, I plead my inability to offer you any new suggestion, either for acceptance or rejection.

The discussions at seminars during the past few days have been carried on in a lofty and noble manner and the papers presented at the seminar and the discussions that followed them will make the people think along new lines and find out the truth in matters connected with their languages. Tamil has a vitality, a fertility, and adaptability and versatility unequalled by any other language.

People who had preceded us by centuries have left the legacy of a language that needed no rectification. In research into Tamil, one difficulty might arise. Tamil is an ancient language and everything ancient is bound to be interspersed with something not akin to it, whether it is an idea or a system or anything else. There arrive a stage when the original matter and the imported matter get blended so much as to make it the life work of many research scholars to find out what is original and what is imported.

The Legacy of Tamil

I do not say that all that was imported is harmful, but it is good to find out what really is original. Scholars have found Tamil capable of being the vehicle for expressing the most abstruse forms of thought.

There is a feeling that this seminar is far removed from the people. It is true that there is a vast difference between a seminar and a conference. But, people's love for Tamil is so deep and so intense that they like to meet scholars from various countries interested in their language.

There will be another opportunity for a communion of interests between Tamilnad's poets and litterateurs and research scholars of the world. The next World Tamil Conference will see to it that people interested in furthering the cause of Tamil through their writings—prose, poetry, drama—came out with new classics in Tamil.

It will be useful if such writers have intimate discussions with the research scholars. It may be true that these writers might not be in a position to discuss whether this or that Tamil vowel came into use in the third or fourth century B.C. But all the papers read at the seminar should be conveyed to them, and they will help to propagate the ideas in them among the people at large.

It is the ambition of Tamil people to ensure that their language, which has come down the ages as a rarity is accepted by all as one of the richest languages in the world.

Institute for Tamil

I welcome the idea of Mr. S. M. Katre for the establishment of an International Institute of Tamil Studies explained in his paper on "Organisation of an International Institute of Tamil Studies" at the plenary session of the conference. But I wish the institute would not be one giving 'degrees'. Degrees today, are at a discount with the people. People today do not say "Mr. So and So was conferred a degree" but they say "Mr. So and So got a degree". I want the proposed institute to function on the lines of the French Academy and develop into an "Indian or Tamil Academy". It should not become officialised and should not get into the clutches of this or that group.

I hope that Mr. Katre would redraft the plan for the institute on these lines. If the institute is located at Madras, the Madras Government would contribute towards meeting expenses of the institute.

For thousands of years it has been the tradition of the Tamils to visit foreign lands. Java, Sumatra and Malaysia have been visited by the Tamils, where they settled only to impart their culture and not to establish aggression.

I do not find any single instance of a Tamil "Victory" over other people in distant lands. There is no instance of the Tamils thrusting their language on any people. On the contrary, the Tamils always waited at the threshold to welcome those who want to learn Tamil. We are very proud of our language—rightly proud—but not to the detriment of other languages or to destroy the affection others have for their languages. The foreign Tamil scholars will on returning home, tell their people "Here (Tamilnad) is a country rich in language, rich in literature, and catholic in its views—a country where 2,000 years ago it was proclaimed, 'every country is my country and all humanity are our kinsmen'."

Tamil people today reiterate that ancient affirmation. Here is a people affectionate and almost docile and always prepared to give of their best to good causes—a people who, however, is vigorous and watchful to see that their language and their way of life are not menaced and if and when there comes a stage when there is real danger to their language and way of life the Tamils will get into a fury of a very great order, "which no power on earth can stand".

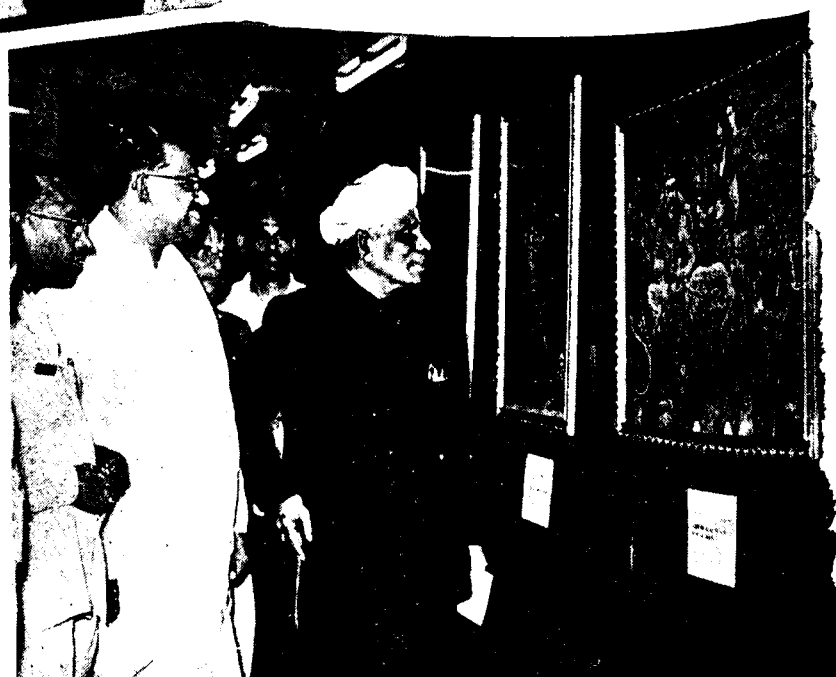
Our Heritage exhibition depicting the culture of Tamil people was organised at the University Examination Hall in connection with the Second World Tamil Conference. Thiru C. Rajagopalachari inaugurated the exhibition.



11. Thiru C. Rajagopalachari delivering the inaugural speech. Thiru Saw. Ganesan, Chairman of the exhibition committee is at the extreme right.

2. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamil Nad, who also participated in the function is greeting Thiru C. Rajagopalachari.

3. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, who presided over the function is witnessing some of the exhibits. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries (centre) is also in the picture.



**உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டு
ஊர்வலம்**

தமிழ்ப் பெரும்புலவர் மு. ரா. பெருமாள் முதலியார்,
அமைப்புச் செயலாளர், இரண்டாவது உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு

1967-ஆம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் மாதம் 18-ம் தேதி புதன்கிழமையன்று சட்டமன்ற உறுப்பினர் விடுதியில் தமிழக முதலமைச்சர் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்களுடைய தலைமையில் சினிமாப் படத்தயாரிப்பாளர்கள், கலைஞர்கள், தலைமையில் சினிமாப் படத்தயாரிப்பாளர்கள், கலைஞர்கள், இயக்குநர்கள் ஆகியோர்களுடைய கூட்டம் ஒன்று நடைபெற்றது. உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டையொட்டிச் சிறப்பான ஊர்வலம் ஒன்று நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றும் அவ்வாறு நடத்தும் பொறுப்பினை திருவாளர் எஸ்.எஸ். வாசன் அவர்களிடம் ஒப்படைப்பதாகவும் முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் தெரிவித்தார்.

சலியா உழைப்பு

சலியா உழைப்பு

அறிஞர் அண்ணாவின் ஐயை விருப்பத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காகத் திரு. வாசன் அவர்கள், திருவாளர்கள் எ.வி.எம்., எல்.எல்.எல்., நாசிரெட்டி, எ.பி. நாகராஜன், வீனஸ் கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி, சுந்தர்லால் நஹதா ஆகியவர்களைக் கொண்ட ஊர்வலக் குழு ஒன்றினை உருவாக்கினார்கள். அதன் பின்னர், திரு. ம.பொ.சி., திரு. கி.வா.ஜ. முதலிய தமிழறிஞர்களை அழைத்து, முற்கால, இடைக்கால, தற்காலத் தமிழிலக்கியத்தில் பொதுமக்களுக்கு எளிதில் விளங்கக்கூடிய சுவைமிகுந்த பகுதிகள் எவ்வெவற்றை ஊர்வலக் காட்சிகளுக்குத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கலாம் என்பதைப்பற்றித் திரு. வாசன் கலந்து ஆலோசித்தார். அறிஞர்கள் தெரிந்தெடுத்த பகுதிகளை ஊர்வலக் காட்சிப் பொருள்களாக அமைக்க முடியுமா என்பது பற்றித் திருவாளர்கள் சேகர், கங்கா, ஜானகிராமன் ஆகிய சில இயக்குநர்களோடு திருவாளர் வாசன் கலந்து பேசினார். இயக்குநர்களோடு திருவாளர் வாசன் கலந்து பேசினார். இயக்குநர்களுக்குப் பின் சில இயக்குநர்கள் முழு உருப்பெற்ற காட்சிகள் எவ்வாறு இருக்குமென்பதை ஒருவாறு உய்த்துணர்வதற்கு உதவும் வகையில் வரைந்த பென்சில் சித்திரக் காணொலிக் குழுவின் பார்வையிட்டுத் தங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களையும் திருத்தங்களையும் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதன் பின்னர், சில இயக்குநர்கள் பஸ்ஸைத் தங்களுடைய படங்களைத் திருத்தியும் மாற்றியும் ஊர்வலக் காட்சியைக் கற்பனை மிகுந்த அவர்கள் மட்டுமன்றி ஏனையோரும் மனக்கண்ணில் நன்கு காண்கின்ற முறையில் வரைந்து காட்டினார்கள். மாண்புமிகு கல்விமைச்சரவர்களும் மாண்புமிகு பொதுப்பணி அமைச்சரவர்களும் படங்களைப் பார்த்துத் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களைச் சொன்னார்கள்.

ஊர்வலக் காட்சிப் பொருள்களை உருவாக்கும் வேலை
டிசம்பர் மாத முதல் வாரத்தில் தொடங்கியது.
ஊர்வலக் குழுவினர், சிலை இயக்குநர்கள் ஆகியவர்

களுடைய மேற்பார்வையில் எண்ணற்ற கலைஞர்கள், சிற்பிகள், தச்சர்கள் முதலியோர் இரவு பகலாக வேலை செய்யத் தொடங்கினார்கள். சிறிது சிறிதாக அலங்கார வண்டிகளும் காட்சிப் பொருள்களும் உருவாகத் தொடங்கின. அப்பொழுதெல்லாம் திருவாளர் வாசன் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் மூங்கிய குழு உறுப்பினர்கள் நாள் தவறாமல் காட்சிப் பொருள்களை உருவாக்குபவர்களைக் கண்டு பேசித் தங்களுடைய சீரிய கருத்துக்களைக் கூறி, அவர்களுக்கு ஆர்வத்தையும் ஊக்கத்தையும் ஊட்டிக் கொண்டே இருந்தனர். திரு வாசனும் அவருடைய தோழர்களும் அந்த நாட்களில் காட்டிய தமிழ்ப்பற்றும் கவியார்வமும் ஓயா உழைப்பும் என்னுடைய உள்ளத்தை மிகவும் கவர்ந்தன.

கலை இயக்குநர்கள் சங்கா, சேகர், ஜாகிராமன் ஆகியவர்கள் தங்களுடைய முழுத் திறமையையும் காட்டி, இரவு பகலாக இடையிடின்றி உழைத்தார்கள். பொதுப் பணியமைச்சரும், கல்விமைச்சரும் அவ்வப்போது வேலை நடக்குமிடங்களுக்குச் சென்று பார்வையிட்டு வந்தார்கள்.

காட்சிக்கேற்றவை

படத் தயாரிப்பாளர்களுடைய தமிழிப்பற்றையும் கலைப் பற்றையும் கலை இயக்குநர்களுடைய கற்பனைச் செழுமையும், சிற்பிகள், துச்சர்கள் முதலியவர்களுடைய கைவண்ணத்தையும் 1968-ம் வகுப்பம் சனவரி மாதம் 3-ம் தேதி அன்று ஊர்வலத்தைக் காணும்பெறு பெற்ற மக்களையிலும் ஊர்வந்து வியந்தனர். கணபதித் தபயினை அன்றுதான் எய்தியதாக எண்ணி மகிழ்ந்தனர். இக்கண்கொள்ளக் காட்சியைக் கண்ட வெளிநாட்டினர் இதற்குரியானதோம் ஊர்வலத்தைக் என்றும், எங்கும் கண்டதில்லை என்று சொல்லிச் சொல்லி அக்காட்சியினை தகவலினை மீண்டும் மீண்டும் அனுபவித்தனர்.

1967-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் மாதம் 18-ம் தேதி அன்று நடந்த கூட்டத்தில், ஊர்வலம் வரவழிப்பில் இடம்பெறக்கூடிய நிகழ்ச்சியாக இருத்தல் வேண்டும் என்று அறிஞர் அண்ணாவின் ஆலசைய நிறைவேற்றி அவர் கவலை நனவாக்கிய ஊர்வலக் கழுவிலையையும், கலை நிகழ்வுகளையும் ஏற்றவாறு பொற்றிப்புகழ ஒரு கம்பனோ சங்கொண்டானோ இன்றைக்கு இல்லையே என்று தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தில் திணைக்கிற நான் வருந்து இன்றேன்.

5



யானை



குடியரசுத்தலைவர் டாக்டர் ஜாகிர் உசேன்
ஊர்வலத்தைப் பார்வையிடும காட்சி



திருவள்ளூர் கண்ட தமிழகம்



ஓளவையார் - அதியமான்



முல்லைக்குத் தேர் ஈந்த பாரி



ஊர்வலத்தில் மாணவர்கள்

சென்னையில் 3-1-68 முதல் 10-1-68 வரை நடந்த இரண்டாவது உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டை ஒட்டி 3-1-68ல் தமிழர் பண்பாட்டை விளக்கும் வகையில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்ட ஊர்வலக் காட்சிகளில் சிலவற்றை இங்கே காணலாம்.



மாமல்லபுரம்



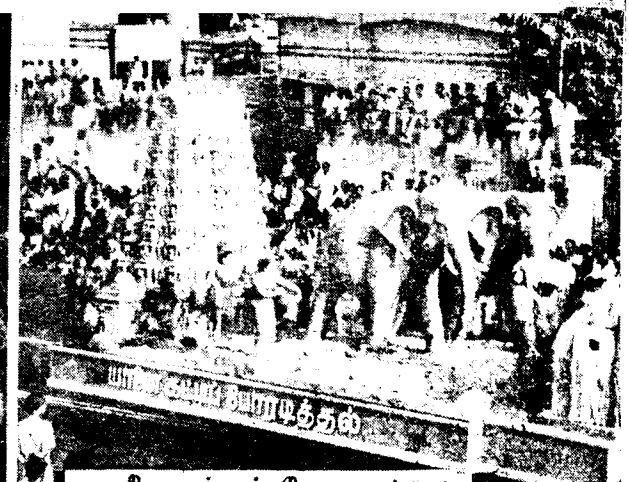
கோட்டைப் பேரடி



பாரதி - பாரதிதாசன்



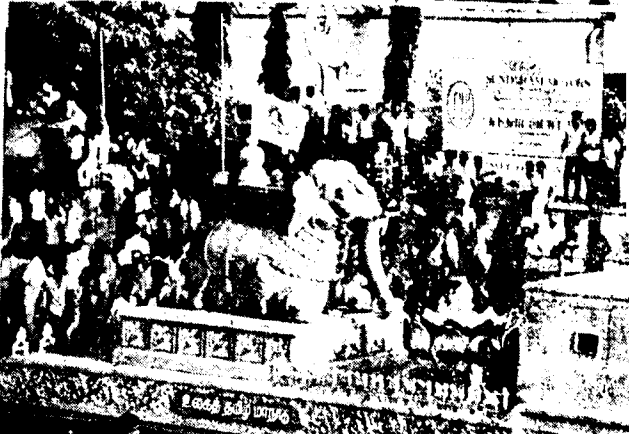
ஊர்வலங்கண்ட மக்கள் திரள்



யானைகட்டிப் போரடித்தல்



முரசுகட்டிலில் மோசிகிரை



உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டுக் கொடி



ஊர்வலத்தில் மகளிர்

இளமை நீடிக்கச் செய்யும் நெல்லிக்கனி ஒன்றைத் தானுண்ண விரும்பாமல் தமிழ்வாழ வேண்டுமெனில் தமிழ்ப் புலவர் வாழ வேண்டுமென்ற ஆர்வத்தால் உந்தப்பட்டு அச்சனியை அவ்வை மூதாட்டிக்கு வழங்கிய அரியதோர் காட்சி சித்தரிக்கப்பட்ட வண்டி வந்தது.

முல்லைக்குத்தேர்

பறம்பு நாட்டின் மன்னன் வென்பாரி படருவதற்கு கொழு கொம்பின்றித் தள்ளாடித் தவித்து நின்ற முல்லைக் கொடியைக் காண்கின்றான் ; அக் கொடி பரந்திட தன் தேரையே வழங்குகிறான். முல்லைக்குத் தேர்ந்த பாரியென்று வள்ளல்கள் வரிசையில் முதலிடம் பெறுகிறான்.

இந்தக் காட்சியை அழகுபட சித்தரிக்கும் அலங்கார வண்டி வந்தது வெண்பரவியும், தேரும், பாரியும், அவன் கையில் தவழ்ந்த முல்லைக் கொடியும் கண்டோர் பழந்தமிழகத்துக் காட்சியினைக் கண்ணாரக் கண்டு பெருமகிழ்ச்சியுற்றனர்.

ஆவடி ராணுவக் காவல் பிரிவைச் சேர்ந்த குழு வினரின் கரக ஆட்ட நிகழ்ச்சி இடம்பெற்ற வண்டி அடுத்து வந்தது.

ஆராய்ச்சிமணி

நீதி வழுவாச் சோழ மன்னனின் மைந்தன் வீதி விடங்கள் தன் கன்றைக் கொன்றுவிட்டான் என்பதற் காக அரண்மனையிலுள்ள ஆராய்ச்சி மணியை அடித்துத் தாய்ப் பசு நீதி கேட்கும் காட்சி அடுத்தத் தேர்.

தலை தந்த குமணன்

நாடு விட்டுக் காடு வாழ்ந்த நிலையில் தன்னை நாடி வந்த புலவரிடம் என் தலைதனைப் பெற்று தமிழி கைக் கொடுத்து விதைனைப் பெற்று வீடு சேரு மாறு குமண வள்ளல் கூறும் காட்சி கொண்ட வண்டி வந்தது. தமிழ்ப் புலவரின் தமிழறிவுக்குத் தனது தலையினையே அளிக்க முன் வந்த வள்ளன்மை கொடைக்கும், தமிழ்ப் பற்றுக்கும் இலக்கணமாக அமைந்து கண்கொள்ளக் காட்சியாக இருந்தது.

மாமல்லபுரம்

குடவரைக் கோயில்கள் என்று புகழ் பெற்ற மாமல்லபுரத்துக் குகைக் கோயில்களைப் பல்லவ மன்னன் தனது தேவியுடன் நின்றவாறே இளவரசனுக்குக் காட்டும் காட்சிகொண்ட அலங்கார வண்டி அடுத்து வந்தது.

அடுத்த வண்டியில் மதுரைக் கலைஞர்களின் காவடி ஆட்ட நிகழ்ச்சி இடம் பெற்றிருந்தது.

நக்கீரன்

நெற்றிக்கண்ணைக் காட்டினாலும் குற்றம் குற்றமே என்று முழங்கிய நக்கீரன் வடித்த திருமுருகாற்றுப் படையில் ஒரு காட்சி அடுத்த அலங்கார வண்டிக்கான கருப்பொருளாக அமைந்திருந்தது.

திருப்பாவை தந்த ஆண்டாளும் அதற்கடுத்த வண்டியில் இடம் பெற்றார்.

ஆனை கட்டி

அக்காலத் தமிழகத்தில் பொங்கிய வளத்தினைச் சித்தரிக்கும் வண்ணம் மாடு கட்டிப் போரடித்தால்

மாளாது செந்நெல் என்று சொல்லி ஆனைக்கட்டி போரடித்தகாட்சி கொண்ட வண்டி நிஜ யானைகளோ எனக் கண்டார் மயங்கும் வண்ணம் அமைக்கப் பட்டிருந்தது.

அதைத் தொடர்ந்து உயரிய கலைஞர்களால் கொமி யக்கலை நிகழ்ச்சிகள் நடத்தப் பட்ட நிலையில் அவர்களைத் தாங்கிய வண்டிகள் ஊர்ந்தன.

பண்டைத் தமிழகத்து வணிகம்

மனித இனம் தோன்றியது முதல் நாகரிகத்தை உலகின் மூலை முடுக்குகளுக்கெல்லாம் தனது வாணிபத் தின் மூலம் பரப்பியவன் தமிழன் என்பதை சித்தரிக்கும் வண்டி அடுத்தது. புகாரில் பட்டினம் அளந்து முத்துக்களை அளிக்க அதை பல நாட்டு வணிகர் பொன் கொண்டு வாங்கி கப்பலில் ஏற்றிச் செல்ல யவனர்கள் நிற்பதை எழிலோவியமாக சித்தரித்த வண்டி வந்தது.

மோசிகேரூர்

யாரும் தீண்டத் தகாத முரசு கட்டிலில் களைப்பு நீங்க துயில் கொள்கிறார் மோசி கேரூர் என்ற தமிழ்ப் புலவர். அதைக்கண்ட சோ மன்னன் பெருஞ்சேரல் இரும்பெறை சினம் கொள்ளாது புலவருக்கு சாமரம் வீசி நிற்கின்றான்.

தமிழ்ப் புலவருக்குத் தமிழ் மன்னர் அளித்திட்ட ஏற்றத்தைச் சித்தரிக்கும் இக்காட்சி அடுத்த வண்டியில் இடம் பெற்றது.

கோட்டை போர்

பழங்காலத்தில் தமிழகத்தில் கோட்டை முற்றுகை எப்படி நடக்கும் என்பதை இக்காலத் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு எடுத்து விளக்கும் அரிய காட்சி இடம்பெறும் வண்டி அடுத்து வந்தது.

அடுத்த அலங்கார வண்டியில் கோலாட்டம், கும்மி, போன்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகள் நடத்திக் காட்டப்பட்டன.

அடுத்த வண்டியில் கலியரசர் பாரதி, பாவேந்தர் பாரதிதாசன், கவிமணி தேசிக விநாயகம் ஆகியோர் அமர்ந்துள்ள காட்சி கொண்ட வண்டியும் அதை அடுத்து கப் லோட்டிய தமிழன் வ. உ. சி., விடுதலைக் கப்பலைப் பார்த்தவாறு நிற்கின்ற காட்சி அமைந்த வண்டியும் அதை அடுத்துத் தமிழ்த் தாத்தா உ. வே. சாமிநாதையர், மறைமலையடிகள், திரு. வி. க., ஆகியோரின் உருவங்கள் அமைந்த வண்டியும் தமிழ் மொழியைத் தங்கள் உயிரைப்போல் நேசித்த காலடுவெல். போப், வீரமாமுனிவர் ஆகிய மேல் நாட்டுத் தமிழறிஞர் உருவங்களைத் தாங்கிய வண்டியும் வந்தன.

பெங்களுர் சுந்தரமூர்த்தி குழுவினரின் புரவி ஆட்டம் மற்றொரு வண்டியில் நிகழ்ந்தது.

தமிழ்க்கொடி

இறுதியில் தங்க முலாம் பூசிய யானை அமைந்த வண்டியில் தங்கத் தமிழ்த்தரணிக்கே உரிய வில், புலி, கயல் சின்னங்கள் அமைந்த தமிழ்க்கொடி பறக்கும் வண்டி வந்தது.

இத்தகைய அழகுக் காட்சிகள் ஊர்வலத்தைக் கண்டவர்களையும்—கருத்தையும் கவர்ந்தன.

அன்றும் இன்றும் தமிழினம்

1968-ம் ஆண்டு சனவரி மாதம் 3-ம் தேதி முதல் 10-ம் தேதி வரை நடந்த இரண்டாவது உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டை யொட்டி பொதுமக்களும் இம்மாநாட்டில் கலந்து கொள்ள வாய்ப் பளிக்கும் வகையில் தீவுத்திடலில் பூம்புகார் நகர் அமைத்து அங்கு தினமும் சொற்பொழிவுகள், பளிக்கும் வகையில் தீவுத்திடலில் பூம்புகார் நகர் அமைத்து அங்கு தினமும் சொற்பொழிவுகள், கருத்தரங்குகள், கலை நிகழ்ச்சிகள் ஆகியவற்றிற்கு முதலமைச்சரின் ஆலோசனைக்கிணங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்கள் இப் பூம்புகார் மாநாட்டில் கலந்து கொண்டு இன் புற்றனர், பயனடைந்தனர். மாநாட்டை முடித்து வைத்து உரையாற்றுகையில் முதலமைச்சர் அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் “தமிழினமே! தமிழா! மயங்காதே! தயங்காதே! உள்ளத்தால் நாம் திண்ணியராகப்பெற்றால் உலகில் எண்ணியதெல்லாம் முடிப்போம்” என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்.

உள்ளமெல்லாம் தமிழ் நிறைந்திருக்கும் வேளை— ஊறாம் உயிரும் தமிழோடு கலந்திருக்கும் வேளை— ஊதைப் பற்றிப் பெரிதும் தமிழைப் பற்றியே பேசும் வேளை—எனதையும் தமிழோடு ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும் வேளை—இந்த வேளையில் நான் ஆற்றும் பேரவை— பேருக்குத் தான் உரையாக அமையுமெய்யல்லாது பேரு ரையாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை.

இங்கு பூம்புகாரில் 10 நாட்களாக நாம் கண்ட காட்சி— கேட்ட கருத்துக்கள்—உள்ளத்தில் பொங்கிய எழுச்சி யைப் பார்த்த நாம்—நாளைய தினம் இதே உற்சாகத் தோடும்—உள்ள எழுச்சியோடும் இங்கு காணப் போகிறோமா எனாறால் கானமுடியாது.

தமிழ் நாதம்

பதாவது ஒரு முறையில் இந்த மாநாடு தொடர்ந்து நடக்காதா? பத்து நாள் நிலவிய தமிழ் நாதம் திரைநாடமாக இருக்காதா? — இந்த மாநாடு போல் எல்லா ஊர்களிலும் மாநாடு நடத்தக் கூடாதா? தமிழ் மக்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருடைய எண்ணத்திலும் தமிழ் எழுச்சி எழச் செய்யக் கூடாதா? என்று அனைவரும் நினைக்கத்தக்கம் அளவில் பூம்புகார் மாநாடு அமைந்தது.

பூம்புகார் மாநாடு இவ்விதம் அமையும்; இவ்வளவு ஏற்றமுடன் அமையும் என்று நாங்கள் அவக்கத்தில் நினைக்கவில்லை.

மொழிக்காக ஒரு மாநாடு கூட்ட முடியும்; அதற்கு லட்சக் கணக்கில் மக்கள் அவ்வார்கள்; மணிக் கணக்காக —நாள் கணக்காக உதார்த்திருப்பார்கள் என்று நாங்கள் அவ்வளவு அதிகமாக எதிர்பார்க்கவில்லை.

ஆனால் தமிழ் மொழியும் அந்த அவைத் தீர்ப்பு அன்றை மக்கள் காட்டிவிட்டார்கள்!

மக்களின் இந்த ஆர்வத்தைக் கண்ட வெளி நாட்டில், “அந்தத் தமிழைப் பற்றி ஆராய் தமிழகம் வேளாறுமே—அந்தத் தமிழைத்திரிள்ளை மக்கள்—அங்குக்கு முன்பே தெரிந்தவன் தெரிந்த ஆராய்ந்து அந்த ஆராய்ச்சியால் அகா கிழந்து—அந்தத் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆவியிலும் மெய்க் கொக்கிழங்கள். தங்களுக்கு இன்பமளிக்கும் எல்லாச் சாதகங்களிலும் உயர்ந்ததாக நினைக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் மொழியின் பட்சமாய் எண்ணி மகிழ்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தமிழ்க் கருத்து மக்கள் மிகுந்தும், எவ்விடத்திலும், அந்த உலகமே என்ற பதவ வந்தாலும்—என்று அவன் என்று ஊழலப் பதம் தவறு இன்னுயிரைத் தந்திரமும் தமிழைக் காப்பற்ற சித்தமாக இருக்கிறார்கள்” என்று தமது நாடுகளின் சான்றாகிலும், அன்றே சொன்ன தம் அபிப்பிராயத்திலும், இக்கொந்திலும், இவ்வளவிலும், மொழியை மிகவும், இந்தோர்வையாவிலும், மொழித் திலும், மிகுந்த இவ்வளவு பேச இருக்கிறார்கள். பெரும்பாலும், உலகமும் தீவிலும் பேச இருக்கிறார்கள். பெரும்பாலும், உலகமும் உள்ள இடத்திலெல்லாம் பேச இருக்கிறார்கள்.

இந்தப் பூம்புகார் மாநாட்டில் அந்த உலகமே—அந்த முறையில்—யார் பங்கு கொண்டிருந்தாலும்—எழும் நாளிலேயே எண்ணி எண்ணிப் பெருமிகும் அடையும் நாளாக இந்த பத்து நாட்களும் அமையும்.

இந்த மாநாட்டில் பெரும் புலவர்களைக் கண்டார்கள் : அவர் தம் கவியுள்ளங்களைக் கண்டார்கள். தமிழையும்



HIGHLIGHTS OF POOMPUHAR MEETINGS



1. Thiru P. G. Karuthiruman, Leader of the Opposition party, delivering the inaugural address on 4-1-68.

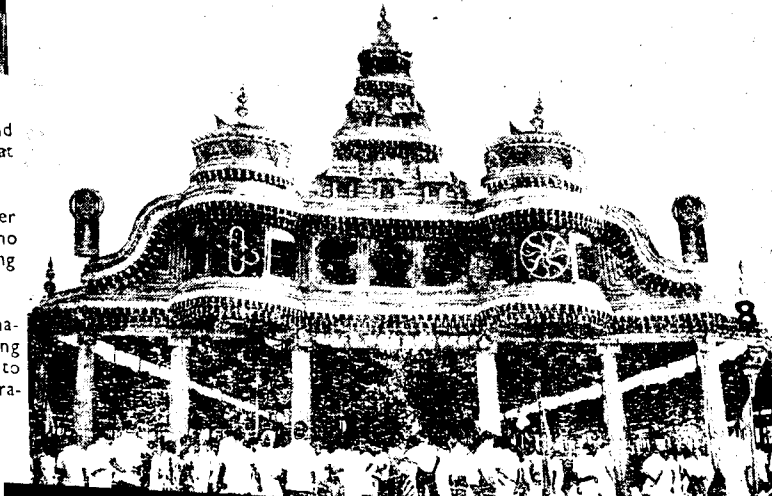
2. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, who presided over the Conference of Siddha Systems of Medicine, is addressing the gathering.



3. A foreign delegate to the Second World Tamil Conference is addressing at the meeting held on 7-1-68.

4. Thirumathi Sathiyani Muchu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, who participated at the Poompuhar meeting on 8-1-68, is addressing the gathering.

5. Chief Justice Thiru M. Ananthanarayanan, releasing a book consisting of poems composed by prisoners, to Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Co-operation, on 6-1-68.



6. Thiru C. N. Annadural, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, delivering valedictory address at Poompuhar Conference on 9-1-68.

7. A view of the gathering at the valedictory meeting.

8. Front view of the specially erected 'Pandal', where the meetings were held daily from 4-1-68 to 10-1-68 at Poompuhar.

தமிழ் நாட்டையும் பற்றி அவர்கள் பாடிய பாடல்களையும்—பேசிய பேச்சுக்களையும் கேட்டார்கள்.

உரைவல்லவர் பொருள் கூறியதையும், அவர்களது பொருளுரையில் ஓடிய கருத்துக்கும் காலத்துக்குமுள்ள தொடர்பு பற்றியும் கேட்டிருப்பீர்கள்!

ஒரு நாள் தாய்மார்களுக்கென்றே—மகளிர் நாள் என ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. தாய்த் திருக்குலம் தமிழ் மொழி பற்றி ஆற்றிய உரைகளையும் கேட்டிருப்பீர்கள்.

சேரனும், சோழனும், பாண்டியனும்

இந்த மாநாட்டு மேடையில் சேரன் ஒரு நாள் நின்றிருப்பான்; சோழன் இன்னொரு நாள் உலவி யிருப்பான்; பாண்டியன் மற்றொரு நாள் தோன்றியிருப்பான்.

இளங்கோவடிகள் வந்திருப்பார். இலக்கண ஆய்வாளர்கள் வருகை புரிந்திருப்பார்கள்!

பூம்புகார் என்ற இந்தத் திருப்பெயரைக் கேட்ட போதே நம் நினைவு எங்கோ சென்றிருக்கும்.

அன்று எத்துணை சிறப்பாக வாழ்ந்தோம்—இப்போது எத்துணை இடர்ப்பாடுகளில் சிக்கித் தவிக்கிறோம்!

அன்று வளமாக வாழ்ந்தோம்; இன்று வறுமை பள்ளத்தில் வீழ்ந்திருக்கிறோம்!

அன்று உலகத்தார் பாராட்டிட வாழ்ந்தோம். இன்று தம்மிடம் உள்ளதைப் பறிக்க பிறர் வரும் நிலையுமாயும்; அதற்காகப் பயப்பாடார்கள் என்று செட்டி நாட்டரசர் நமக்குக் கூறும் நிலையுமாய் உள்ளோம்.

வானத்தில் பால் நிலவு காய்கின்ற வேளை—அந்த நிலவொளி பட்டதால் கவிதா உணர்ச்சி உள்ளத்தில் பொங்கி எழுகிறது! யாப்புத் தெரியாவிடினும், இலக்கணம் புரியாவிடினும் பால் நிலவொளி மேனியில் பட்டு இன்பம் பெருக்கிய காரணத்தால்—அந்தப் பசுமை நினைவு மாறாத காரணத்தால் கவிதை உணர்ந்து நமது வாழ்வு விளக்காய் தமிழைப் பாடித் தவிக்கிறோம்.

அது முடிந்து இல்லத்தினுள்ளே செல்லும்போது இல்லத்தில் இருக்கும் ஒரே ஒரு விளக்கும் எண்ணெய் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் ஒளி குன்றி அணைந்திட இல்லத்தில் இருள் சூழ்ந்தால் உள்ளம் என்ன பாடுபடும்?

வாழ்த்தவா? வருந்தவா?

வெளியிலே நிலவொளி! உள்ளே இருள்; வெளியே உணர்ச்சிப் பெருக்கு—உள்ளே மனம் உடைந்த நிலை! தத்தளிப்பு! தவிப்பு!

பத்து நாட்களும் தமிழ் பெருமக்கள் தந்த விளக்கம் கேட்டு வான் நிலவு ஒளியில் தோன்றிய பெருமித உணர்ச்சியை அடைகிறோம்.

நிகழ்காலம் பற்றி நினைக்கும் போது விளக்கிணந்த வீடுபோல் நம் உள்ளம் மாறுகிறது.

உன்னதத் தமிழைப் பெற்ற உங்களை வாழ்த்துவதா? அத்தகைய தமிழ் இருந்தும் வாழ்வில் வளமடைய முடியாத நிலை குறித்து வருந்துவதா? எனத் தெரியவில்லை.

ஐம்பெருங் காப்பியங்களும் காவியங்களும் படைத்த தமிழ் மொழியின் அருமை பெருமை நினைத்து மகிழ்வதா? தமிழ் மொழியை விட வேறு மொழி சிறந்தது எனக் கூறும் சிலரும், இருப்பது கண்டு வருந்துவதா?—எனத் தெரியவில்லை.

தமிழ்ச் சமுதாயம் தமிழ் மொழியின் அடிப்படையில் தான் இயங்குகிறது. இதை உணர்ந்திருந்தாலும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியாமல்—எடுத்துச் சொல்லும் வகையறியாது நாம் இருக்கலாம்!

ஆனால் தமிழ் வாழ்ந்தால் தான் தமிழர் வாழ முடியும், தமிழர் வாழ்ந்தால் தான் தமிழ்ச் சமுதாயம் வாழ முடியும் என்று நாம் உள்ளூர் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறோம்.

அத்துல்தான் மொழிக்காக ஒரு மாநாடு என்றால் தமிழாசிரியர்கள் மட்டும்—புலவர்கள் மட்டும்—கற்றறிந்த கவிவாணர்கள் மட்டும் இந்த மாநாட்டுக்கு வரவில்லை. தமிழர் அனைவரும் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்!

அவர்களே ஒரு கவிதையாக விளங்குகிறார்கள்; அவர்கள் பேச்சிலே ஒரு பாட்டொலி; அவர்கள் மூச்சிலே தமிழ் எழுச்சி; அவர்கள் நடமாடும் போது வீரத் தமிழகமே நடமாடுவது போன்ற ஒரு உணர்வு இங்கே தோன்றுகிறது!

இங்கே ஆடவரும் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்; ஆரணங்கு களும் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்; இளைஞர்களும் முதியவர்களும் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். தாய்மார்கள் தாங்கள் பெற்றெடுத்த வெற்றியான குழந்தைகளுடன் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

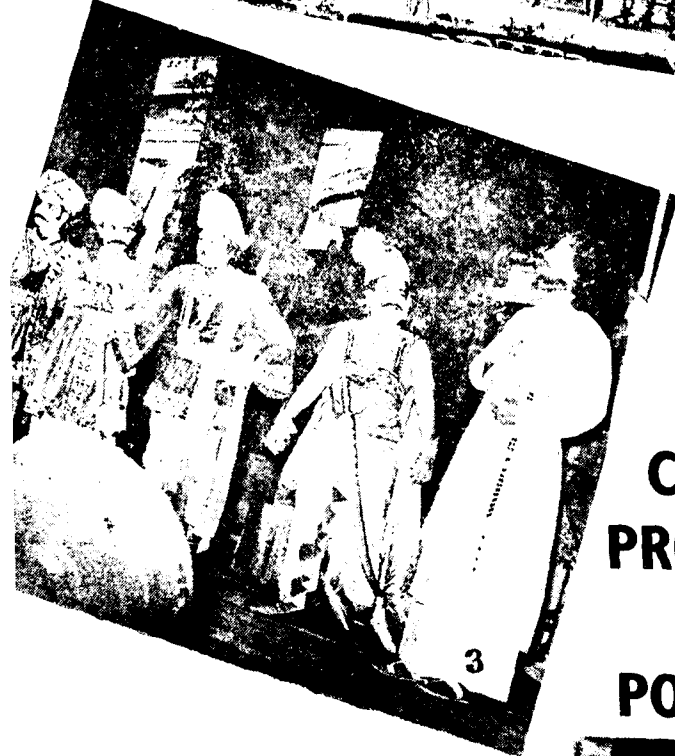
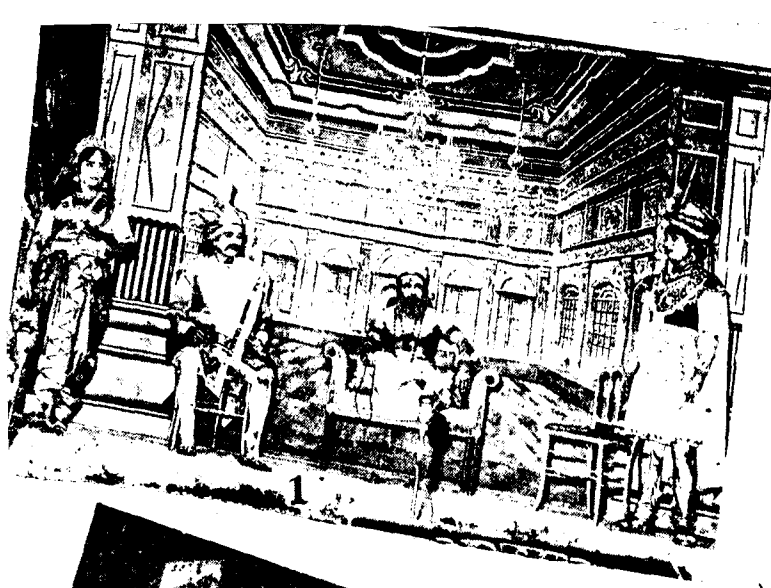
குழந்தையும் தமிழ் இன்பமும்

தமிழின்பத்தைத் தாங்கள் செவி மடுப்பதோடு—தங்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்கு கருத்து விளங்கினாலும் விளங்காவிடிலும் தமிழ் ஓசை இன்பம் அந்தக் குழந்தைகளின் செவி வழி புகுந்து ரத்தத்தோடு ரத்தமாய்—மழலையோடு மழலையாய் மாறட்டும் என்ற நினைப்பில் இன்பில் குழந்தைகளுடன் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் தாய்மார்கள்!

அரும்பும் மலரும் புத்திரும் புங்காணை ஒலியமாகத் தீட்ட நினைக்கலாம் ஒரு ஒலியைப் பறந்தக் கவிதை யாக்கிடத் துணியலாம் கவி பாடக் கூற்றவன். நான் ஒலியவனல்லன்—அதைக் கூற்றுத் தோற்றவன். கவி பாடித் தினைப்பிடுந்தும் நோயில்லாதவன் எனினும் உள்ளத்தில் பரிந்ததை என்றும் பறவாமல் நினைவில் வைத்திருப்பவன். ஆகவே, இங்கு நான் கண்ட காட்சியை கண்கள் நிரந்திரமாக நேரத்தில் மட்டுமல்ல; கண்கள் மூடி இருக்கின்ற நேரத்திலும் மறக்க முடியாது.

பூம்புகார் என்ற நகரையும்—இந்த நகரில் அந்நாளில் அமைந்த காப்புப் பொல் பழங்காலக் கோட்டையையும்—இங்கு ஒலிக்கிற ஒலி விளக்குகளையும்—அந்த ஒலி விளக்கையும் மிகுதும் வகையில் உங்கள் கண்களிலிருந்து ஒலிக் கொட்டி அந்த ஒலி வளி—பரவி நிற்கும் காட்சியும் என் மனதை விட்டு என்மறும் நீங்காது!

இந்த உணர்ச்சி எனக்கு மட்டுமல்ல; உங்களுக்கும் இருக்கும்.

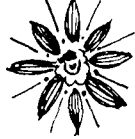


CULTURAL PROGRAMMES AT POOMPUHAR

1. A scene from the drama 'Thuravi' (தூவாவி) staged by the Secretariat Staff on 4-1-68.

2. A scene from the dance drama 'Kannaki' (கண்ணகி) staged on 5-1-68.

3. A scene from the drama 'Thamizh Engal Uyir' (தமிழ் எங்கு உயிர்) staged on 7-1-68.



4. A scene from the drama 'Socratis' (சாக்ரட்டிஸ்) staged on 8-1-68.

5. A scene from the dance drama 'Kaveri Thanthu Kalachelvi' (காவிரி தந்த கலச்சேலி) staged on 8-1-68.

6. A dance performance staged on 6-1-68.



7. A scene from the drama 'Kaccha Muthariyan' (காச்சா முத்தையன்) staged on 9-1-68.



இந்த மாநாடு நடந்த பிறகும் பல மாநாடுகள் நடக்கலாம். ஆனால் அந்த பூம்புகார் மாநாடு போல் ஆகுமோ என்று நீங்கள் கேட்கப் போகிறீர்கள்.

உங்கள் ஊருக்கு ஒரு தமிழ்ப் புலவர் வருகிறார் என்று கூறினால் பூம்புகார் மாநாட்டில் பார்க்காத புலவரா?—என நீங்கள் கேட்கப் போகிறீர்கள்.

அந்த அளவிற்குப் பூம்புகாருக்கும் உங்களுக்குமிடையே நெருங்கிய உறவை—நீக்க முடியாத பாசத்தை, தமிழ் எழுச்சியை, உணர்வை உண்டாக்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்.

இன்றிரவு நான் சொல்வதற்காகவாவது கவிதை எழுதக் தொடங்குங்கள்! தமிழ் உணர்வு உள்ளத்தில் உள்ள காரணத்தால் கட்டாயம் கவிதை வரும்!

எல்லாம் கவிதை மயம்

அதை கவிதை அல்ல என்று கூறுவார்கள் புலவர்கள். ஆனால் நான் கவிதை அல்ல என்று கூறமாட்டேன். இலக்கணத்தை அடிப்படையாக வைத்து அதைக் கவிதை அல்ல என்று புலவர்கள் கூறலாம், நான்—உணர்ச்சியை வைத்து அதைக் கவிதை என்கிறேன்!

இன்னும் சொன்னால்—உங்கள் பார்வையே ஒரு கவிதை; உங்கள் பேச்சே ஒரு கவிதை; உங்கள் கையொலியே ஒரு கவிதை; உங்கள் வாழ்த்தொலியே ஒரு கவிதை; இங்கே எங்கும் நிறைந்திருக்கும் நாதமே ஒரு கவிதை!

இதைப்பற்றி எந்தக் கவிஞன் முழுதும் பாடிட முடியும்.

அன்றலர்ந்த மலரைத் தான் கவிஞன் பாடிட முடியும். பத்து நாட்களும் மலர்ந்திருக்கும் (மக்களின் முக) மலர் களைப்பற்றி எந்தக் கவிஞன் பாடிட முடியும்?

ஒரு வெண்ணிலைவாதான் கவிஞன் பாடிடமுடியும்: கறையேதுமில்லாத இந்த இலட்சக்கணக்கான வெண்ணிலைவுகளை எந்தக் கவிஞன் பாடிட முடியும்? நீங்களே கவிதையாகிவிட்ட பிறகு யார் உங்களைக் கவிதையில் வடிக்க முடியும்?

புரட்சி நடிகர் எம்.ஜி.ஆர். பேசும்போது அழகும்—உள்ள உணர்ச்சியும் உள்ளது கவிதை என்றார். அப்போது நீங்கள் கை தட்டினீர்கள்! கைதட்டலுக்குப் பொருள் என்ன என்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தேன். அழகும்—உள்ள உணர்ச்சியும் உள்ளவர் எம்.ஜி.ஆர். எனவே அவரே ஒரு கவிதை என்பதால் நீங்கள் கை தட்டினீர்கள் என்பதைக் கண்டேன்!

மீண்டும் அரசாள்

கவிதையின் அளவு கோல் என்னைப் பொருத்தவரை உணர்ச்சிதான்! அந்தக் கவிதையில் சந்தம் இல்லாது இருக்கலாம்; இலக்கணம் இல்லாது இருக்கலாம். இதை கூறுவதால் கவிதைக்கு இலக்கணம் கூடாது என நான் கூறவில்லை.

ஆனால் இலக்கணத்திற்கும் மேலாக—ஊடாக இணைந்தோடும் உணர்ச்சியும் அழகும் தூய்மையும் நல்ல திறமையும் கொண்டு செய்யப்படும் செயலும் அந்தச் செயலுக்குக் காரணமான சிந்தனையும் ஒரு கவிதையே!

முன்பு மாநிலம் ஆண்ட தமிழர் மீண்டும் அரசாளும் நாள் வருமா? எனக்கேட்ட பாரதிதாசன், தமிழர் அரச வரும் என்று தித்திப்பான சேதியைக் கூறினார்.

தமிழர்கள் தங்கள் அரசைப் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்களா?—என்பது விரிவாக விவாதிக்க வேண்டிய விஷயம். ஆனால் ஒன்றை நீங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். தமிழர்கள் தங்களை உணரத் தொடங்கிவிட்டார்கள். தமிழனின் பண்பு—யாருக்கும் தாழ்ந்தவனாக இருப்பதல்ல; யாரையும் தாழ்த்துவதும் அல்ல.

தமிழகம் உலகின் ஒரு பகுதியாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், அது யாருடைய வேட்டைக் காடாகவும் இருந்திட ஒரு நாளும் ஒருப்பட மாட்டோம்.

முன்பிருந்த மன்னர்கள்—அலைகடலை வென்றார்கள்! நமது வணிகர்கள் நாவாய்களில் ஏறிக் கொண்டு மோரில் திவுக்கும், பிஜித் தீவிற்கும், மடகாஸ்கருக்கும் சென்று தமிழ் மணம் பரப்பினர் என்று இப்போது ஆராய்ச்சி யாளர்கள் அறிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

ஆனால், இந்தச் செய்தியை நமது பழம் பெரும் கதைகள் வெகு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பே கூறியிருக்கின்றன.

தாரணி மெச்ச வாழ்ந்தோம் ஒரு நாள்!

தாரணியிலிருந்து யார்—என்ன—கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று எங்குகிறோம் இன்று!

ஞாயிருகத் திகழ்ந்தோம் அன்று,

இருட் குகையில் சிக்கித் தவிக்கிறோம்—இன்று!

தயக்கம் நீங்கவேண்டும்

அதற்காக அந்த ஞாயிறு மறைந்துவிட்டது என்று பொருள் அல்ல! நமது கண் கொஞ்சம் மங்கலாகி விட்டது, பழுதாகிவிட்டது என்று கூடக் கூறமாட்டேன்.

மங்கலான கண்களைக் கொஞ்சம் துடைத்து விட்டுக் கொண்டு பார்த்தால் ஞாயிறு தெரியும்!

நாமும் ஏறிட்டுப் பார்த்து நெஞ்சு நிமிர்த்தி “ ஞாயிறு போற்றுவதும்; ஞாயிறு போற்றுவதும் ” :என்று இளங்கோ வடிகள் போல் பாடலாம்!

தமிழகம் இன்று தனது இயல்பான மாண்புகளை மறந்து துயில் கொள்கிறது என்றே மயங்கிக் கிடக்கிறது என்றே கூறமாட்டேன். தயக்கம் இருக்கிறது என்று தான் கூறுவேன்.

நம்மால் முடியுமா?—என்ற தயக்கம் நமக்கு இருக்கிறது.

சேரன் வட நாட்டின் மீது படையெடுத்துச் சென்ற போது நம்மால் முடியுமா?—என்று அவன் தயங்கவில்லை.

சோழன் நாவாய்களைச் செலுத்தி அலைகடலுக்கப்பா லுள்ள நாடுகளை வென்றபோது நம்மால் முடியுமா? என்று அவன் தயங்கவில்லை.

காட்டுப்புறத்தில் தினை பொறுக்கச் சென்ற கிராமத்துத் தமிழ்ச் சிமாட்டியொருத்திமீது புலி பாய்ந்து வந்த போது நம்மால் முடியுமா? என்று அவள் நினைக்க வில்லை, கையில் கிடைத்த முறத்தால் அடித்து விரட்டினாள்.

காட்டுக்கரசன் ஆயிற்றே நாம்! இவள் வீட்டுக்கரசி தானே! என்று நினைத்துப் பாயவந்த அந்தப்புலி “வேலை

எடுக்காமல்—வாளை எடுக்காமல்—குப்பை கொட்டும் முறத்தால் தாக்க வருகிறானே; இது தமிழ் நாடு அல்லவா! இது தமிழர்களின் ஆற்றல் திறம் அல்லவா?” என்று எண்ணி கொடுத்தான் ஓடிவிருக்கும்!—என்றே கருதுகிறேன்.

அன்று தமிழ்ப் பெண்கள் புலியை முறத்தால் அடித்துத் துரத்தினர்!

இன்றும் தமிழ்ப் பெண்கள் நமது பகையை முறத்தால் அடித்து விரட்டத் தயார் எனினும், அந்த முறம் கிடைத்தால் அதை எங்கு விலைக்கு விற்றாக் காசாக்கலாம் எனக் கருதுகிற பகைதான் நமது பகை!

முதலில், நமக்கிருக்கும் தயக்கத்தைப் போக்கும் மாநாதோன் இந்தப் பூம்புகார் மாநாடு!

தயங்காதே தமிழா! என்று அடிப்படைப் பாடத்தைத் தருகிற மாநாடு இது!

அந்தப் பாடத்தோடு மயங்காதே தமிழா! என்ற பாடத்தையும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

மயக்கம் ஏனென்றால் 10 நாட்களாக நாம் தமிழின் பெருமை கேட்டு அந்த மயக்கத்திலே இருக்கிறோம்!

ஆனால் இந்த மயக்கம் கெடுதல் செய்யாத மயக்கம். தமிழன் ஒருவன்தான் இவ்விதம் கெடுதல் தராத மயக்கத்தை—மொழி தரும் இன்பத்தை, மயக்கத்தைப் பெற்றவன். அந்த மயக்கத்திலிருந்தும் நாம் விடுபட்டாக வேண்டும்.

வேலை இருக்கிறது நிரம்ப

ஏனெனில், வேலை இருக்கிறது நிரம்ப! வேலை இருக்கிறது ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும்! வேலை இருக்கிறது ஒவ்வொரு நாளும்!

காடு திருத்திட வேண்டும்! வளம் பெருக்கிட வேண்டும்! வேலையற்றோருக்கு ஒரு வேலை தந்து அவர்களை செய்தொழில் நேர்த்தி கொண்டவர்களாக மாற்றிட வேண்டும்! நிலத்தைத் தோண்டி கணிப்பொருட்களை எடுத்திட வேண்டும்! சாதாரணப் பொருட்களை மட்டுமல்ல! வரலாற்றுப் பொருட்களையும் தோண்டி எடுக்க வேண்டும்!

தூர்ந்து போன துறைமுகத்தை சீர்திருத்தி—அவற்றிலிருந்து தமிழ் நாவாய்களை—கப்பல்களை—செலுத்தியவாறு தமிழகத்து மாலுமிகள் தமிழ்க் கவிதைகளை இசைத்துக் கொண்டு செல்லவேண்டும்.

வானத்தில் பறக்கும் புள்ளினம்—வெறு பக்கம் பறந்து கொண்டிருப்பினும் இனிய கானத்தில் ஈர்க்கப்பட்டு கப்பல் இருக்கும் திசை நோக்கி வரும்.

கப்பல் மீது புள்ளினம் றிகடித்துப் பறப்பது—கப்பலுக்கு வானக்குடை விரித்தது போல் அககாட்சி அமைய வேண்டும்.

தமிழரின் இசையை அந்தப் புள்ளினம் கேட்டு அவை பாட—புள்ளினத்தின் பாட்டை இவர்கள் பாட வேண்டும்.

“பறவைகளாகிய எங்களுக்குத் தூய உள்ளம். ஆகவே நாங்களும் தமிழினம்தான், உயர உயரப் போகிறோம். இதுதான் தமிழன் மாண்பு. ஆகவே நாங்களும் தமிழினம்” என்று கூறிட வேண்டும், அந்தப் பறவைகள்!

இந்த நாளை எண்ணித்தான் பார்க்கிறோம். எண்ணியது நமக்குப் தாம் திண்ணியமாகப் பெற்றால்—என்று எங்காவது கூறுகிறேன்.

எவ்வளவுதான் வாய்ப்பொழியோ நானவர் போல் மிக்காகக் கூறிட என்னைப் முடியாது எனினும் பிழிந்தெடுத்ததை உங்கள் முன் கொடுக்கிறேன்.

உலகத்தில் நாம் எண்ணியது நமக்கும்—நாம் திண்ணியமாகப் பெற்றோம்!

தினமை பெறுவோம்

தயங்காதே தமிழா! தயங்காதே தமிழா! என்ற பாடங்களைத் தமிழன் திண்ணியமாகவும் வேண்டும்! அவ்விதம் திண்ணியமாகவும் உலகில் அவர் எடுக்கின்ற காரியங்கள் அனைத்தும் முடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையை—நாதம் நிறைந்த பாடத்தைப் பெற்றால் நம்மை உலகிற்கு அறிவிக்கும் நானும் வரும்!

அந்த உறுதியைப் பெற வழிப்பெரும் காப்பியங்களில் ஒன்றான சிலப்பதிகாரத்தின் தலை கண்ணகியைப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும்!

நீதி கேட்டு கண்ணன் உத்தரவாறு கையில் காற்சிலப்போடு அடியைச் சென்று வாயிடுவானே அழைத்து—அறிவு அறை பொய்ய அடியை—என நெடுஞ்செழியப் பாண்டியனையே அழைக்கவி அழைத்தான்! உள்ள உறுதி இருந்த காரணத்தால்.

இத்தனைக்கும் அவன் கண்ணன் இழந்த காரிகைதான்! ஆனால் கண்ணன் இழந்தான் என்றும் அழுது புலம்பாமல் இன்னும் சிறிது வளம் பிடித்திருக்கலாம்; மறுவாழ்வு வழிவாய் என்று நீலாம்பல் நீதிக்குப் போராடிய சேழலாள நாட்டின் பத்தினித் தெய்வம் அல்லவா கண்ணகி?

கண்ணனை இழந்தபோதும் அவன் பொருக்குமட்டுமே மாசு சூழ்ந்திட விடமாட்டென் என வஞ்சினம் பூண்டு அரசனை சென்று—அறிவு அறை பொய்ய மனன—என்று முடிசறைந்தானே—அந்த தமிழினத்தின் பத்தினித் தெய்வம் தரும் வீர உணர்ச்சி நாம் பெறாத காரணம் அன்ன?

இதைத்தான் கடற்கரையில் கண்ணகியின் சிலை திறந்த காட்சியும் மாட்சியும் நமக்குப் போதுகிறதா?

சென்று வருக, வென்று வருக

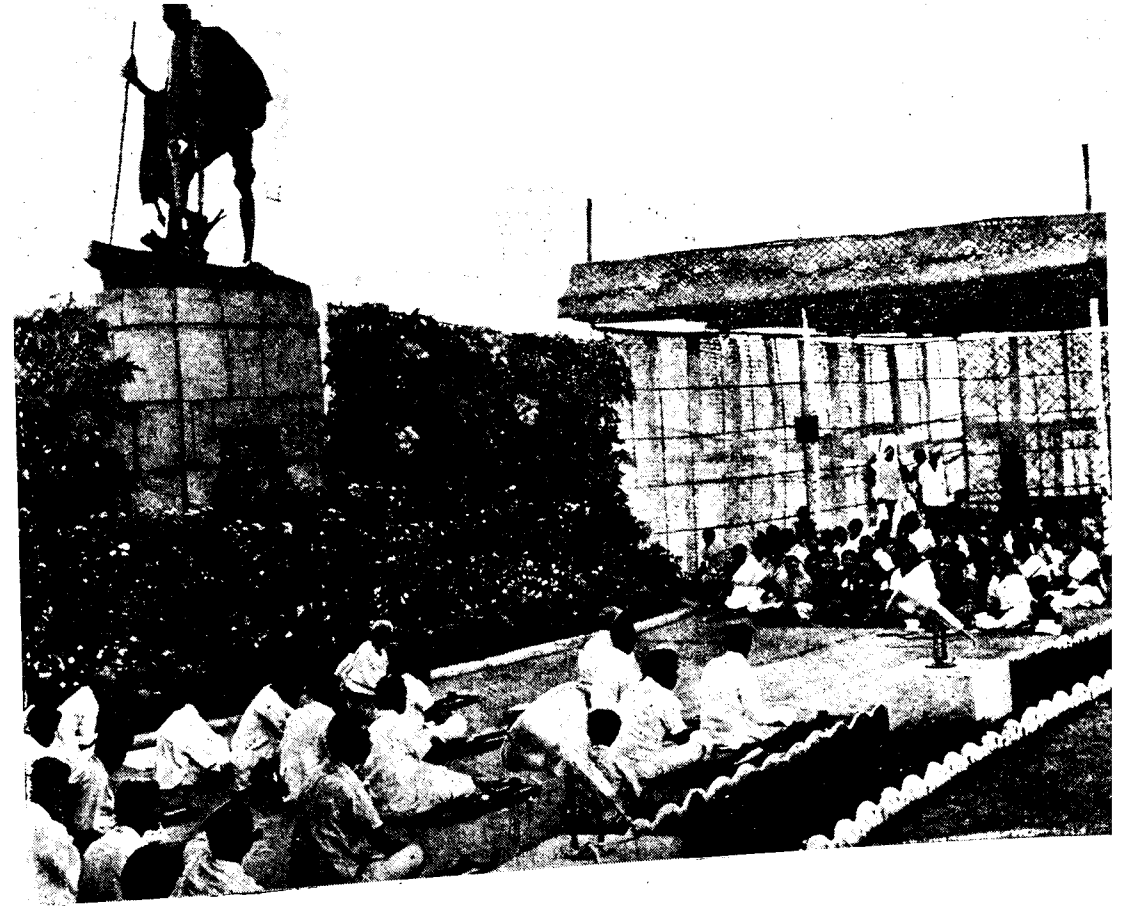
கண்ணனை இழந்த ஒரு பெண்—அறிவைத் தவிர வேறொன்றும் துணை இல்லாதவள்—மன்னனையே பார்த்து “அறிவு அறைபொய்ய மனன!” என அழைக்கும் அந்நாள் உணர்ச்சியை—எழுச்சியை நாம் மீண்டும் பெறவேண்டும்.

நாம் உலகிற்குத் தா முடிந்தது இந்த அறிவு செல்வத்தைத்தான்! அது தான் கொடுக்கக் குறையா செல்வம்!

இந்தப் பத்து நாட்களாக கண்ட எழில்மிகு காட்சிகளையும், உலாவையும், விழாவையும், அதனால் ஏற்பட்ட அகப் பொலியையும், முகப்பொலியையும் ஊரெல்லாம்—நல்லோர்க்கெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுங்கள்.

எல்லோருக்கும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுங்கள்—அதில் நல்லவர்கள் ஆனாலும் ஆகலாம்.

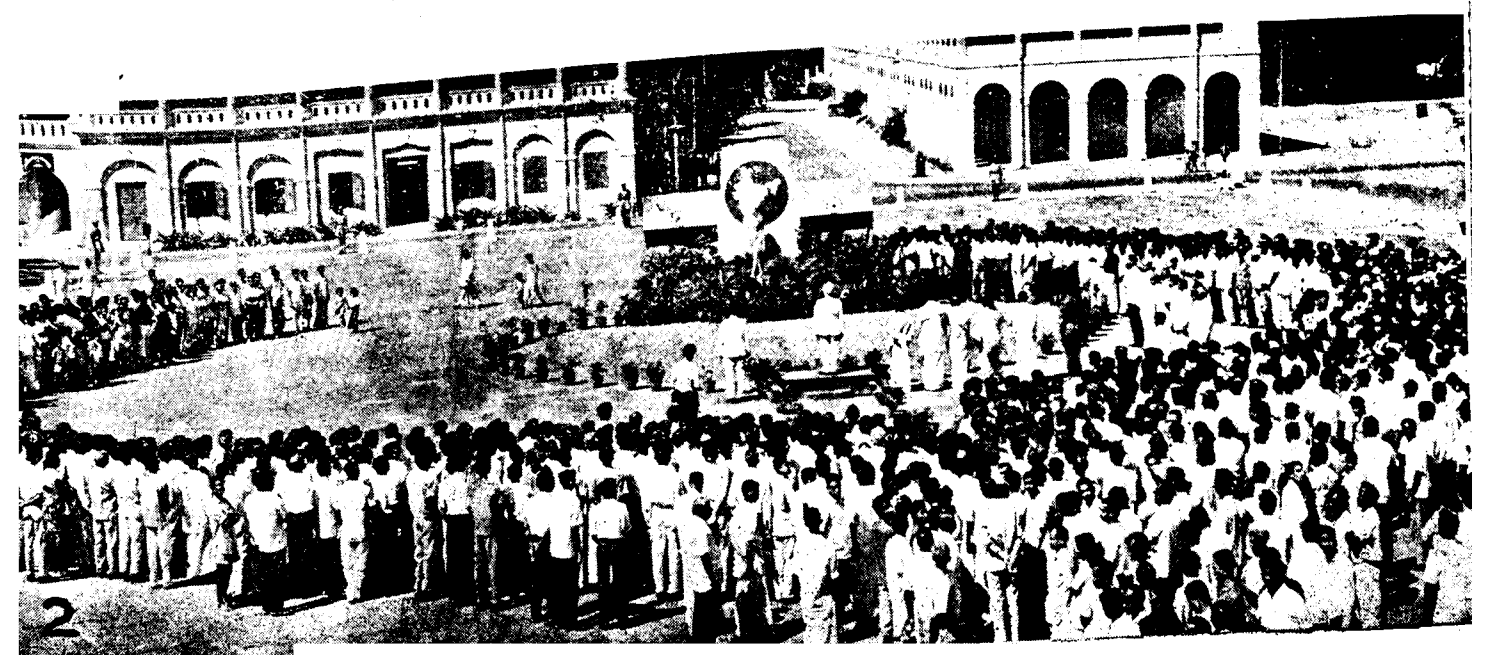
இத்தகைய நற்செய்தியை எடுத்துச் செல்லும் திருத்தூதர்களாய் நீங்கள் சென்று வாருங்கள்—வென்று வாருங்கள்—தமிழகத்திற்கு வளம் சேர்த்துத் தாருங்கள்.



SARVODAYA DAY

1. Mass spinning and prayer near Gandhi statue at Marina on Martyrs' Day the 30th January 1968.

2. The Secretariat staff paid homage to the Father of Nation by observing two minutes silence at a special gathering at parade grounds at 11 a.m. on Martyrs' Day.



LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF TAMILNAD

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Who were the Tamils of old? Where they the autochthons of South India? Or, did they immigrate from outside? These questions have been frequently asked; but decisive answers to them are yet difficult to be given.

That the South Indian Peninsula constitutes one of the earliest regions inhabited by man is a fact accepted by geologists and ethnologists. There is the possibility of a vast stretch of land having extended to the south and east of it. The so-called Lemurian continent might well have existed in the dim past. But it is doubtful whether at such an early age the fully developed man had begun to occupy that region. The theory advanced by Yuri Reshetov, the Russian geographer and anthropologist, in his recently published book, 'The Nature of the Earth and the Origin of Man' is well worth consideration in this context. He does not speak of the Lemurian continent as such, but thinks that the early people of the Indian sub-continent and Indo-China migrated through sea to regions like Australia and the Bahrein islands no less than 18,000—20,000 years ago. It is, however, too soon to build theories based on these postulates before they are indubitably proved.

Home of the Tamils

There is no doubt that in much later times, say, in the Neolithic age, South India could have become the home of the ancestors of the Tamils. But had they come from outside? The urn-burials and the pottery discovered at the pre-historic burial site in Adichanallur on the banks of the maraparani deserve more systematic examination at the hands of archaeologists than it has received so far. Among the funeral furnishings on this site are found gold diadems and mouth-pieces along with household articles and utensils. The gold mouth-pieces are embossed with ornamental geometrical designs. Similar mouth-pieces have been found in tombs of Cyprus of the late Bronze age. In Gerar at Palestine, gold frontlets similar to the Adichanallur diadems have been discovered, which are assignable to about 1,200 B.C. More striking is the fact that among the tombs in Palestine a trident of iron has been found, similar to those at Adichanallur. Apparently, the worship of Murugan seems to have been in vogue in some regions of Western Asia. These remarkable discoveries suggest that either the Tamils might have

emigrated from Western Asia into South India, or that batches of early Tamils might have gone thither, probably for purposes of trade and settled down there. Since Muruga worship has continued through the ages in South India and not in Palestine, the latter hypothesis seems more acceptable.

Invaluable treasure

But the Sumerian affinities with the so-called Indus Valley Culture seem to lend support to the view that a large-scale migration from Western Asia into India might have taken place in the 3rd millennium B.C. However, the suggestion of various possibilities does not amount to a categorical assertion one way or the other. More decisive evidence has to be awaited before final conclusions can be formulated.

There is the persistent view upheld by certain archaeologists and linguists that the original home of the entire Dravidian peoples was Western Asia, that they first came and occupied the Indus Valley and that they subsequently spread to several parts of India, including the extreme south. This hypothesis receives some support from the presence of certain Dravidian words in the Rig Veda. In this connection it must be noticed that a certain measure of resemblance between the relics of the Indus Valley Civilisation and those of the Early Tamils are traceable, although the conclusions of Fr. Heras regarding the similarity of the two scripts still await confirmation. On the other hand attempts have been made to ascribe the Harappan culture to an earlier wave of Aryan immigration. But there are fundamental differences between the two. In fact, speculations on the basis of inconclusive date cannot be scientific. We have to await the decipherment of the script of the Indus Valley inscriptions before a convincing answer to this difficult question can be provided.

A safe starting point is the invaluable treasure of Tamil literature belonging to the sangam age. It is now firmly established that the bulk of the surviving classics of the sangam belongs to the early centuries of the Christian Era. But a controversy regarding the number of the Academies remains unsettled. It is easy to dismiss the account provided by the commentary to the Irayinar Ahapporul as a figment of the author's imagination. But, on the other side, the persistent

question about the earlier Sangam works which are lost, as well as the legends about the two deluges of the sea recorded in the Ceylonese chronicles suggest the existence of two earlier Sangams is not a myth. The attainment of high literary standard in the 1st century A.D. there should have been a development of the literature for some time prior to it. True, the vast periods of duration of the Sangams and the credible legends associated with the Academies are mythical; but the fact of three academies having existed in the past does not deserve to be summarily dismissed as baseless.

Nor can it be held on the basis of early Brahmi inscriptions that the Tamil language was not well developed in the 2nd century B.C. as has been asserted by an historian. The epigraphs themselves are far too short to permit of any deduction regarding the linguistic attainment of the Tamils of that epoch. Some Tamil and Prakrit words are found jumbled together in these inscriptions which record the donations of the Buddhists and Jains from outside. Equally invalid is the contention of the same writer that the pre-Aryan Tamils possessed only a rather 'primitive and poorish culture'. The literary standard attained by the Tamils of the 1st century A.D. if not of an earlier period, runs counter to that view.

The Sangam age

It has to be observed that the advent of the Aryans into the extreme South did not take place much earlier than the 5th century B.C. The oldest Sangam poems show little trace of Sanskrit influence. It is only with the lapse of time that Sanskrit words and ideas penetrated into the warp of Tamil literature. By the time that some of the Kilkanakku works appeared, the result of the inflow of Aryan language had increased.

A vivid picture of the civilisation of the Tamils during the early centuries of the Christian Era is gleaned from the Sangam classics. The particular word 'Sangam' was of later origin; it must have flourished under an earlier designation like 'Avai' or 'Kudal'. Politically, there were the three kingdoms of the Chera, Chola and Pandya, seven Vallals and other minor chieftains. The monarchies in particular must have attained a considerable stage of political development much earlier than the 1st century A.D. The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela, belonging to the 1st half of the 2nd century B.C. speaks of a league of Tamil States, which was 113 years old at the time of the inscription and had been a menace to the Kalinga kingdom for some time past. Obviously the Tamil kingdoms had attained a certain measure of strength and efficiency even before the 3rd century B.C.

The Kings and chieftains often engaged themselves in mutual warfare, but in respect of their duties they

were actuated by certain well-recognised ideals and moral principles suited to the age. The concern for the welfare of the subjects weighed greatly with the monarchs. The advent of the Aryans exerted a considerable influence on the kings and their conduct, because the newcomers soon occupied an important position at the royal courts. On the whole, the Sangam age was conspicuous for social stability and literary progress. It was characterised by unconventional simplicity.

The intruders

About the 4th century A.D. there was a cataclysm in the Tamil country, and the glory of the Sangam age suffered a severe set-back. The Kalabhras, as these intruders have been called, spread disaster and ruin, and the Tamil kings seem to have failed in their resistance to them. The Velvikkudi inscription of the 9th century reveals how the wicked invaders had caused disorder in the country. Who these Kalabhras were, it is not known. It is generally believed that they were a fierce tribe belonging to some place in the north of Tirupati. They appear to have been converted to Buddhism prior to their advent into Tamilnad. A state of chaos prevailed until the end of 6th century A.D. when the Pandyan King, Kadumkon put an end to the Kalabhra rule and revived the Pandyan power.

Almost about the same time the Pallavas emerged as a strong power under the illustrious Mahendravarman I (580-630 A.D.). The origin of the Pallavas is another unsettled problem. But every thing considered, they seem to have been of a non-Tamil stock. In all probability they were successors of the Satavahanas and they hailed from the Andhra country. They contributed considerably to the development of Sanskrit literature. Besides, they beautified their capital Kanchi as well as Mahabalipuram with admirable works of art.

The Chola revival

The Chola revival under the Vijayalaya line constitutes the next important epoch, politically and culturally. An empire of considerable extent and strength was established by Raja Raja I and his equally famous son, Rajendra I. Not only did they succeed in acquiring a substantial empire in South India but undertook successful expeditions in North India and in South-East Asia. The surnames, 'Gangaikonda' and 'Kadaram-konda' are indicative of these facts. But the abiding contribution of the Cholas is the establishment of a harmonious culture built on the foundations of Tamil and Sanskrit bases. The temple became, more than ever before, the pivot of the religious, social and cultural progress.

Though the Chola power received a fresh increase of strength under Kulottunga I (1070-1118 A.D.) and his successors, it became enfeebled in the 13th century, and as a consequence of domestic disruption, it declined.

In the void created by the decline of the Cholas, the Pandyas stepped in. In the 13th century Jata-varman Sundara and Maravarman Kulasekhara elevated the Pandyan power to primary in the South. They, too, were ardent patrons of culture and religion. Generous benefactions to temples appeared during their reigns. Though the later Pandyas continued to exercise benign rule down to the 18th century, their political sphere of power was restricted to the extreme south, round about Tenkasi. Some of the later Pandyas rendered signal service to the cause of Tamil literature and the fine arts. At Madurai, the traditional capital of the Pandyas, the reign of Kulasekhara Pandya witnessed the rise of a war of succession between his two sons. It was about this time that Malik Kafur, Alauddin's General, undertook a plundering expedition (1311), sacked several places and carried rich booty with him. The Pandyas at Madurai failed to recover their authority, and consequently confusion prevailed. There followed a more organised invasion of the Tughlaks, and it led to the establishment of a Sultanate of Madurai under the supreme authority of the Delhi Sultanate. Though after a time the local governor assumed independence of Delhi, he maintained power but for a while only, because Kumara Kampana, the Vijayanagar General, attacked and defeated Muslims there and established the supremacy of Vijayanagar. But the authority of Vijayanagar over the Tamil country was nominal. The Pandyan power was restored at Madurai; however, the kings were not able to maintain effective authority over the entire Tamil country. Local risings disturbed the peace of the land, and in the reign of Achyuta Raya (1529-42) there arose a formidable rebellion in the Tamil country, aided by the Tiruvadi of Kerala. The rising was, however, suppressed, and the Pandya was restored to power. Another rebellion in the time of Sadasiva Raya (1542-76) arose; but history repeated itself. The Tiruvadi and the other rebels were vanquished, and the Pandya was restored. Vijayanagar Generals extended a liberal patronage to temples in the South during the course of their expeditions. After the epoch-making battle of Talikotta the governors of Jinji, Thanjavur and Madurai became independent Nayaks in their respective regions.

The Nayaks

The Nayaks carried on the local governments satisfactorily for a time, though wars with the neighbouring chieftains were not infrequent. It must be said to their credit that invariably they became enthusiastic patrons of art, architecture and other fine arts. Construction of new temples as well as the embellishment of older ones were undertaken under the discerning patronage of the Nayaks. Tirumalai Nayak was an outstanding patron of fine arts. The famous Tirumala Nayakkan palace and the Lily tank are some of his contributions in addition to his beautification of certain celebrated temples.

The importation of an element of Telugu population into Tamilnad occurred during the period of the **Nayaks**. Not only were certain colonies founded in places like Srivilliputtur, but in almost all important villages and towns, groups of Telugu colonists were imported and settled. In course of time they became naturalised Tamilians though they continue to use their mother tongue in a corrupted form for purposes of domestic communication.

The Muslim contact which began in the time of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad bin Tughlak led to the establishment of certain local governorships which lasted but for a short while. Tipu's invasions in the 18th century contributed to the conversion of a considerable section of the populace. But the Muslims of the Tamil country have always cherished Tamil as their mother tongue, and during recent times, some notable poets and writers in Tamil have adorned their ranks.

The British Power

A word about the Maratha kings of Thanjavur is needed. Sivaji's expedition in 1677 to the Carnatic led ultimately to the creation of a Maratha principality in Thanjavur, which continued to exist with various fortunes till it was annexed by Dalhousie in 1855. Some of the Maratha kings like Tulaja patronised literature and fine arts. In particular, Raja Sarfoji, who had studied under the Danish Missionary, Schwartz, became an enlightened ruler and collected rare and valuable books, manuscripts and paintings and preserved them in the famous Saraswathi Mahal Library.

Meanwhile, the 17th century saw the advent of the English, Dutch and French. But after a time the Dutch transferred their centre of activities to South-East Asia. The English concentrated on their commerce; but the intervention of the French in local politics led the British to follow them in the game. Their rivalry ended in 1763 with the fall of Pondicherry into the British hands. The French settlers in Pondicherry and Karaikkal have in a way contributed to the permeation of the French language, literature and culture among certain sections of the Tamils in these places.

Slowly but steadily the British worked up their way. The Nawab of Carnatic was unable to maintain his power against the British. He became heavily involved in debt, and moreover, his complicity with Tipu provided the pretext for the British assumption of the Carnatic. With the defeat of Tipu, Dindigul, Salem and Coimbatore were annexed. The Tamils of the South put up a **stout** resistance at places, but it was hardly well organised. The names of Kattabomman and the Marudu Brothers are foremost among those who opposed the new power. Though it is too much to claim that they were imbued by lofty ideals of nationalism and patriotism, they were doughty champions of their personal and communal

rights, and they deserve to be remembered for their **bold** resistance, despite its short lived character. The **able** Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, was able to complete the annexation of Tamilnad, and the Madras Presidency was created in 1802.

During the course of the 19th century the new system of administration was introduced by the British. The English language assumed importance, and Tamilnad was quick to take advantage of the new set-up. In the 20th century patriots like Bharati and V.O.C. appeared and kindled the national awakening. Though on the one side the Tamils envinced their practical acumen by working the Dyarchy introduced in 1919, the nationalist leaders kept aloft the banner of revolt. With the grant of independence of 15th August 1947, Tamilnad like the rest of India, became free. The States Reorganisation Commission settled the boundaries of Tamilnad and in spite of certain disabilities, commandable progress has been made by the Tamils during the past few decades.

Vital aspects of history

It need hardly be repeated that History is no longer the chronicle of kings and queens, wars and treaties. The life of the people through the ages is the most important aspect of history. Their social and economic conditions, religion and philosophy, art and architecture constitute the really vital aspects of history.

Though the Tamils have lived in Tamilaham for long, atleast from the Neolithic age, they seem to have evolved a settled and progressive life from some time prior to the Sangam epoch. The people living in the five natural regions of Kurinchi, Palai, Neydal, Mullai and Marudam pursued occupations suited to the respective tracts. The occupational distribution was not too rigid and a change over from one region to another was not too difficult.

A happy and contented life was the order of the day. Agriculture was the main occupation, though trade and industry also developed soon. Internal trade was brisk, but more striking was the development of seaborne commerce, probably earlier than the 7th century B.C. Trade with foreign countries led to the interchange of certain social habits and customs and occasionally to the settlement of certain outsiders in Tamilaham.

The increased development of trade and the inflow of wealth promoted the rise of cities and ports. Urban life must have become fashionable in certain places, but the bulk of the people lived the simple unsophisticated life of villagers.

The faint beginnings of the hoary caste system are discernible in the Sangam classics; but it cannot be said that the fourfold classification had emerged on an

organised scale during that epoch. No doubt, brahmins appear on the scene. But the Kshatriyas and Vaisyas are not discernible as distinct castes; the duties traditionally associated with them were discharged by various classes of people. Moreover, the functional distribution had by no means become rigid. Apparently there occurred a blending of the occupational basis with the northern Varnashrama system. In this connection it is noteworthy that a poem in the Purananuru says that there is no caste or tribe except the Tudiya Panar, Paraiyar, and Kadambar. This is attempted to be explained as a reference only to the martial communities of the land. But it does not seem too much to consider them as the only four indigenous communities, then uninfluenced by the later caste system. By the age of the Epics, the caste distinction with its concomitant features of untouchability and unapproachability, had appeared, as may be seen from the reference in the Silappadikaram to the goldsmith walking at a distance from the thoroughfare used by people of the higher castes.

As time passed, more brahmins flowed into Tamilnad; they received patronage at the hands of kings and nobles. With their advent the religious rituals became more important and elaborate. The growing rivalry of Jainism and Buddhism with Hinduism was partly responsible for the stiffening of the caste differences. The Bhakti movement of the 7th and 8th centuries witnessed a placid acceptance of the caste regulations.

Learning

Learning was yoked with religion. The result was that learning became a monopoly of the higher classes, particularly of the highest. It was possible to acquire a knowledge of the three Rs by many sections but there were multitudes who did not avail themselves of it. Education was governed by occupation no less than by caste. The lower castes were consigned to menial work, and there was no scope of intellectual or cultural development on their part. It is noteworthy that a democratic approach to education was not developed until very recent times.

Women had considerable freedom as well as scope for learning in the Sangam period. There were some poetesses too. But there occurred a gradual deterioration in the position of women, particularly from the medieval times. Early marriage was unknown in the Sangam age. Marriage had, however, become sanctimonious with the tying of the Tali. The ceremony became more elaborate by the age of the Silappadikaram Sati was not common, though some instances are known. Monogamy was the general rule, but persons in affluent positions often took to polygamy. Through the ages feminine modesty was a feature of Tamil society. From the time of Raja Raja the Great the institution of Devadasis was introduced on an organised scale. Attached to temples, they were dedicated to service there. Right

through the medieval period they were found to be sincere in their devotion to temples, and several of them had bestowed lands and gifts on various shrines. It is only from about the 16th century that there occurred a gradual degeneracy in their moral standards of conduct.

By and large the social life of the Tamils has not undergone radical changes from times of old. The family tie has always been strong. Through the ages the authority of the head of the family has been respected. The joint family system had come into vogue but it was not unusual for youngsters setting up their independent household after marriage. In recent times the joint family system has shown signs of a break-up, consequent on the migration of educated members of society to towns and cities in quest of urban employment, particularly in the learned professions.

Perhaps the earliest form of religion started with the worship of deceased heroes. Hero-stones of the pre-historic epoch testify to this. In the Sangam age the worship of several deities including Siva and Muruha was common. Several Aryan deities like Indra and Varuna had entered the pantheon. Efforts of some researchers to prove that Siva and Muruha were also Aryan deities at the outset seem to be as unconvincing as those of others who contend that Varuna and Indra were originally Tamilian Gods.

Imported practices

In the Sangam age itself, sacrifices, rituals and ceremonies of the Aryan pattern had appeared, though in the remote villages, the worship of the pre-Aryan deities in the traditional manner has continued, often side by side with the imported practices.

The Brahmi inscriptions in the extreme South indicate the advent of Jainism and Buddhism, perhaps by the 3rd century B.C., if not earlier. But it is doubtful whether they had spread extensively in the Tamil land before the 3rd or 4th century A.D. With the onrush of the Kalabhras, Buddhism enjoyed royal patronage. Both Jainism and Buddhism seem to have spread over a considerable part of Tamilaham, including the Chera country, by the 5th and 6th centuries A.D. Indeed it was their increased popularity that provoked the growth of the Bhakti movement.

The beginnings of the Bhakti cult are traceable to the 3rd or 4th century A.D., though it blossomed into full vigour from the 7th century A.D. The peregrinations to sacred temples and the array of inspired songs of the devoted Saiva Nayanmars and Vaishnava Alvars belong to this epoch. Tirunjana Sambandar, Trunavukkarsar, and Sundaramurti, the celebrated Devaram Trio, were the principal leaders of the Saivite Bhakti movement. The date of the illustrious Manikkavachagar is acutely disputed. But weighing all the available pieces of evidence it appears that he has to be assigned to the 9th century A.D. Both the Devaram

and the Tiruvachagam are remarkably simple in language, but are full of devotional fervour. The influence that they have exercised over the Saivites through the ages cannot be exaggerated.

About the same time the philosophic aspect of Saivism was developed by the great Sankaracharya. Primarily arising as a counterblast to Buddhism, his philosophy lays emphasis on monism. He reorganised the ascetic order of Hinduism on the Buddhist model, and he contributed to the revival and stabilisation of Saivism throughout India.

Vaishnavism

Correspondingly Vaishnavism also made a popular appeal through the Alvars and Acharyas. They, too, laid emphasis on simple, but whole-hearted devotion and flooded the land with songs of deep fervour. The Vaishnava Bhakti movement began earlier than its Saivite counterpart. Poygai Alvar, Bhudattalvar and Poyalvar were the earliest among the Vaishnava leaders of the Bhakti school, and although their exact dates are difficult to be determined, the available evidence indicates that they appeared about the 4th or 5th century A.D. Tirumalisai of the 7th century A.D., Tirumangai of the 8th, Periyalvar and Andal Kulasekara and Nammalvar, more or less of the 9th century were among famous leaders of the Bhakti movement on the Vaishnavite side. The Vaishnava philosophy was greatly developed by Ramanuja of the 11th century, the counterpart of Sankara of the 9th century and Madhva of the 13th century. Ramanuja propounded the philosophy of Visishtadvaita which reconciled the devotion to a personal God with the philosophy of the Vedanta. It is not always realized how Ramanuja, in his liberality of outlook, was far ahead of his times. He laid stress on the universality of Bhakti irrespective of caste. In a sense Ramanuja may be considered as a precursor of Gandhiji who fought for temple entry for the untouchables, because Ramanuja arranged that the untouchables should be admitted for worship in some important temples on one day in the year.

Greatest gifts

The Tamil Saiva Siddhanta philosophy had its roots in the Tirumandiram of Mamular which appeared earlier than the 9th century A.D., but witnessed its stupendous development under Meykandar, a Vellala devotee of the 13th century. His Sivajana Bodham, containing the essence of his philosophy, expounded the relations of God, matter and soul. The Mathas, like the temples were responsible for the development of philosophy as well as popular devotion. It has been rightly held that the Temple and the Matha are the greatest gifts of medieval Tamilaham to Hinduism.

Jainism, more than Buddhism, had a considerable hold in the southern regions of Tamilaham, and has had a pronounced share in the development of Tamil literature.

Even now several Jains continue to flourish in South Arcot, although they are externally indistinguishable from the neighbouring Hindus.

There is a good sprinkling of Muslims, particularly in the North Arcot, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. A few are descendants of early Arab settlers, but most of them were convert at various stages. Quite a large number of the Muslims of Tamilnad were converts of the time of Tipu. The labbais and Marakkayars, as they are called, are remarkably Tamilian in their affiliations. There is usually a healthy spirit of concord with the neighbouring Hindus. Some of them visit the adjoining Hindu shrines and occasionally offer coconuts to the local Ganapathi temples praying that their wishes be fulfilled. Hindus, too offer prayers to tombs of Fakirs in places like Nagore Tirupparangunram and Vaniyambadi. Several Hindus believe that pious Muslims, emerging from prayer at the Mosque have the rare gift of healing ailing patients whatever their religion. It is unquestionable that Tamilnad has always witnessed generally a much more cordial relationship between Hindus and Muslims than anywhere else in India.

Christianity

Christians, too, have constituted a respectable number in Tamilnad from an early time. There is the oft-repeated tradition of the visit of St. Thomas to San Thome in Madras in the 1st century A.D., and his conversion of many people to Christianity. It is notable that Marco Polo of the 13th century speaks of the martyrdom of St. Thomas on the Mount, now known after him. A systematic conversion to Christianity appeared from the time of St. Francis Xavier. The Portugese, Dutch, as well as the French and English have played a part in founding and encouraging Missions in several parts of South India, particularly in Tiruchirappalli and farther south. Great devotees and religious leaders like Robert di Nobili and Father Beschi are outstanding Churchmen who have made history in Tamilnad by their unstinted work no less than by their nobility of character. The Christian Missionaries have rendered enormous service in the cause of education during the past few centuries, and several institutions have continued to provide education to an increasing number of people. Nor can it be ignored that the lives of many downtrodden souls in Tamilaham have been improved vastly, though as in all such cases certain drawbacks could always be indicated.

The glory of the early Tamils rests on the legitimately famous Sangam literature. It does not seem to be wild fantasy or wishful thinking that several of the old Sangam works must have been lost beyond recovery. The antiquity associated with such works as well as the very totally inadequate means of preserving them can

easily account for their loss, and at least in part, if not in whole, the description of the commentator of the Irayinar Ahapporal in this matter seems to be based on truth.

However, the student of history can have no compunction in assigning the extant Sangam works to the early centuries of the Christian Era. The distinctive feature of the Sangam literature is its consciously realistic character, attuned to, and vividly portraying the simple, but elegant life of the early Tamils. The earliest stratum is essentially the product of Tamil genius, though in course of time Sanskrit influence also contributed its share. It is remarkable that a good number of Northerners betook themselves enthusiastically to the promotion of Tamil literature and several of them have made notable contributions to it. The view that Kapilar, a celebrated brahmin poet of the Sangam age, composed the Kurinchipattu with the express purpose of impressing the beauty of Tamil to the Aryan King Brihadattan is revealing and is of no small significance.

The enumeration and classification of the Sangam works have also encountered difficulties. The tradition views that among the extant works the Tolkappiyam belongs to the Second Sangam and that the Pattupattu and Ettuttogai, as well as the Padinenkilkanakku and the twin Epics belong to the third Sangam is not accepted on all hands. Apart from those who had a set purpose in deliberately antedating or post-dating the early classics, there are others who have certain valid reasons to conclude that some of the Padinenkilkanakku works and the Epics belong to a slightly later epoch than the classics assigned to the third Sangam.

The twin epics

Among the twin Epics it is widely acknowledged that the Silapadikaram is unquestionably the more brilliant production. In respect of the theme, vividness of portraiture and elegance of diction, it stands unique in Tamil literature. It is believed that the accredited author of this illustrious work was Ilango, the younger brother of Cheran Senguttuvan, and that he was a Jain by faith. This, as well as the date of the work still remain disputed questions.

However, during the period between the Epics and the hymns of the Bhakti movement the literary products in Tamil do not seem impressive. Perhaps the Kalabhras in Tamil did not seem impressive. The interregnum was partly responsible for this. The hymns of the Alvars and Nayanmars are noted for their simplicity, directness and emotional fervour. Following them came the well-known Nalayira Prabandam, Periyapuranam and other religious works of the medieval period.

The age of the Imperial Cholas witnessed a renaissance in the growth of Tamil literature. Besides the Kalladam, the Muttollayiram and Nannul, there appeared the Jivakachintamani of Tiruttakkadevar, and Sulaman

and above all the Ramayana of Kamban, a genius of a high order. The Kalingatuparani, Muvar Ula, Takkaya-gapparani and grammatical works like Yapparungalam, Yapparungalakkarigai and Virasoliyam all appeared side by side with the ever-increasing array of religious and philosophical works.

In later times, particularly beginning from the 18th century Sthalapurnas, appeared in large numbers. Fr. Beschi prepared a Tamil-Latin Dictionary and a Portuguese-Latin-Tamil Dictionary besides his famous Chaduragaradi or Quadruple Dictionary. Prose was developed particularly from the 19th century, if we exclude some of the high class prose versions embodied in the numberless inscriptions of Tamilnad, almost incomparable in volume and value. In the development of prose, the novel, essay and short story have become popular. The nationalist movement has played its part in the promotion of Tamil journalism.

In no other field of progress have we to admit our ignorance of the activities of the early ages as in the field of fine art including architecture, sculpture, painting and iconography. All the products of the pre-Pallava epoch are inevitably lost, because they were made of perishable material like wood. The elaborate descriptions of palaces, temples and bazaars found in the Sangam classics could not have been mere figments of imagination. It is not unlikely that structures of earth constructions of timber must have existed in the early centuries of the Christian Era.

Pallava art and architecture

The Pallava period was a decisive landmark in art and architecture, because the use of stone in these branches appeared with them. The Mandagappattu inscription of Mahendravarman I states that he constructed for the first time a temple of stone without using timber, brick or mortar. This pattern set the style for later edifices for though the above mentioned temple of Mahendravarman was a rock-cut structure, it gave a lead to the construction of stone temples, of which we have several examples in the Pallava period itself.

Narasimhavarman Mahamalla, the successor of Mahendravarman, I, constructed several mandapas of stone, monolithic rathas and sculptures, besides, the unique facade of open-air sculpture on a massive rock supposed to depict Arjuna's penance. These were followed in the 8th century by structural temples which are found at Mahabalipuram, Panamalai and Kanchipuram.

The Pandyas of the Kadunkon line seem to have imitated the rock-cut structure of the Pallavas as may be seen from that at Kalugumalai. Besides stone sculptures and icons were produced in the same period, the best examples of which are found in the cave temples at Tirumalaipuram and Kalugumalai. The images of Brahma, Narasimha and Subrahmanya at Kalugumalai are fascinating,

while the sculptures of Brahma, Vishnu and Ganesa in the Tirumalaipuram temple resemble their Pallava counterparts.

But it was under the Imperial Cholas that architecture sculpture and other fine arts reached their sublime height. The Rajarajeswara temple at Thanjavur and that of Gangaikonda Choleswara at Gangaikond Cholapuram are some of the magnificent structures of South India. They were followed by others like those of the Airavatesvara at Darasuram and the Kameswara at Tribhuvanam in the later Chola period which also witnessed additional structures in the older temples of Chidambaram and Srirangam.

Rajarajeswara temple paintings

The recently discovered paintings in the Rajarajeswara temple show that this branch of art, too, was not neglected. But, by far the most distinctive contribution of the Cholas to fine arts was the superb carving of bronze images. The Nataraja bronzes are of unrivalled excellence, as has been demonstrated by the late Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy. Numerous other images, including those of Vishnu and Lakshmi and of the Saiva Nayanmars are of high quality. It is deeply regrettable that the bronze images of later times in Tamilnad are of a conventional and stiff pattern.

Under the later Pandyas, Vijayanagar emperors and Nayak rulers improvements in the construction of temples and of their component parts were undertaken. Mandapas and Gopuras as well as corridors figured prominently during these later periods. Stone carving of great dexterity was developed as may be seen in the temples at Srirangam and Tadpatri. The Maratha kings of Thanjavur were discerning patrons of fine arts, particularly of painting, music and dancing.

Music and dance

Music and dance were developed by the early Tamils from early times. Not to speak of these arts enthusiastically cultivated by the Panar and Viraliyar of old, the most remarkable specimens of skilled music and dance are found replete in the Silappadikaram. It has been contended by some that these intricate patterns of music and dance were of North Indian origin. But the grounds on which this view is advanced are not convincing. There might have been influences in respect of details; but the basic structure in both the fields of music and dance seem to be of indigenous growth.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that in the political, social, economic, commercial, religious, literary and artistic branches of activity, there have been remarkable developments in Tamilnad through the ages. There have appeared extraneous influences in certain directions, and they have contributed to a healthy development of intellectual and cultural progress. At the same time there have been dark spots and certain unwholesome developments which have also to be borne in mind in an impartial survey of history.—[Paper read at the Second World Tamil Conference]

PLAN

Your training with great Care

Youth of today has glorious opportunities in the fields of industry, employment and knowledge.

Take Raman for example. He is just out of School and has a modest job. He is ambitious and does not grudge hard work to achieve his ambition. He lives with his parents and invests a part of his income in getting higher technical education. One day his inventive genius may flower into scientific work of lasting value or enable him set up a small industry. He will need some capital for that. So, he puts by another part of his income in a savings account. With the money saved and more money borrowed from a bank or the Government, he will set himself up in a career in his chosen field.

Two examples

His saving would also help him secure a useful possession like a bicycle or a radio set. In due course, he will marry and set up a family.

Krishnan likes an easy life. He does not care for tomorrow, but hopes that fortune will smile on him without any effort on his part. He enjoys smoking, sipping coffee by the hour and discussing the latest film hit with his friends. He too dreams of a bright future and a good life, but does nothing to earn the good things of life.

A healthy habit

Youth must set goals for itself. Having set the goals, one must plan to achieve the goals. Most goals have directly or indirectly to do with money. Neither Raman nor Krishnan can in the long run do without money. To set up capital, youth must save and invest their savings wisely. Incomes are limited; in order to save, they should learn to control their spendings.

It is for each person to think for himself or herself on what items one could curb expenditures—smoking, tea or coffee, clothes, films and what not?

Don't you think that frugal living makes one's life by any means a worthy affair. One's Life can become fuller not so much by spending as by saving for worthwhile objectives.

Saving not only serves individual interests but also serves the nation, if the amounts saved are invested in Small Savings Securities and Accounts. Every rupee one saves and invests in these securities goes towards the progress of development projects in the country. Youth is the beneficiary of these development projects.

When organized saving schemes were not there, people had to improvise all kinds of methods to put money by for a rainy day. But today we have many alternatives. Some of the Government saving schemes most suited to young people's needs are:

Savings Stamps

Savings Stamps in denomination of 25 paise, 50 paise, and Re. 1 are available at Post Offices. These stamps may be pasted on savings card which may be obtained free of charge from Post Offices. When the total value of the stamps is Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, they can be exchanged for a National Defence Certificate or National Savings Certificate (First Issue) or deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank account or Cumulative Time Deposit account.

Post Office Savings Bank

It is very easy to open a Post Office Savings Bank account. Money can be deposited whenever they have it and withdrawn whenever they need it. It accepts very small deposits—one can open an account even with Rs. 2 and make subsequent deposit of Re. 1 each. However, the balance at the credit of the account

should not be below Rs. 5, once it has crossed that limit. The bank helps people with low incomes and even school children to learn the habit of thrift and provides the medium for doing so.

The deposit enjoys complete security while earning tax free annual return of 4 per cent on balance up to Rs. 25,000 on individual account and Rs. 50,000 on joint accounts. Cheque facilities available at any Head of Departmental sub-savings bank authorised in this behalf.

Cumulative Time Deposit

This provides an easy way for the youth to save regularly.

It provides a facility to save for a purpose, e.g., education of children, giving them a start in life, marriage of a daughter, building a house or retiring in comfort,

etc. The common man living on a fixed income cannot suddenly raise a tidy capital required for the big events in life. For instance a son who has taken a doctor's degree and wishes to open a dispensary needs an initial capital investment. A boy gets technically qualified and may wish to start a small industry of his own. There are also social obligations like marriage. One can anticipate these events and provide for them 10 or 15 years in advance by wise investments in the Cumulative Time Deposit accounts.

Monthly deposits are very much within your reach. The investments are very low, the returns high. A deposit of Rs. 10 every month will fetch you Rs. 665 in a 5 year account, Rs. 1,500 in a 10 year account, Rs. 2,600 in a 15 year account as against your deposit of Rs. 600, 1,200 and 1,800 respectively. Rebate of income-tax is allowed on your investments in 10 and 15 year Cumulative Time Deposit. Open a Cumulative Time Deposit account today for security and comfort. ①

Socio-Economic Survey of Kummangulam

Socio-economic surveys conducted by Planning Forums generally reveal that there is still a considerable lee-way to make in removing the ignorance of the people living in the rural areas of the family planning devices.

Kummangulam is a typical Madras village in the Tiruchirappalli district, twelve miles from Pudukkottai. It was given the "Nehru Award" during the year 1955-56. The development orientation of its people should, therefore, be obvious but not in regard to family planning. A survey recently conducted by the Planning Forum of H. H. The Rajah's College, Pudukkottai, reveals that the average size of the family in the village is 7.2 against the All-India average of 4.5. This is mainly due to the fact that the villagers are ignorant of the family planning devices. Religious beliefs also contribute to this situation.

The villagers of Kummangulam are otherwise progressive. They are co-operative in the land projects undertaken in the village. There is considerable enthusiasm among them in co-operating with the Block Development staff and other official agencies resulting in a satisfactory development of the village. The village enjoys protected water-supply from an overhead tank, has Panchayat Union orchards and a plan information centre. The members of the Planning Forum laid a katcha road near the Harijan colony. Many villagers rendered assistance and a good road came into existence as a result.

The following are some of the other details brought out the survey:—

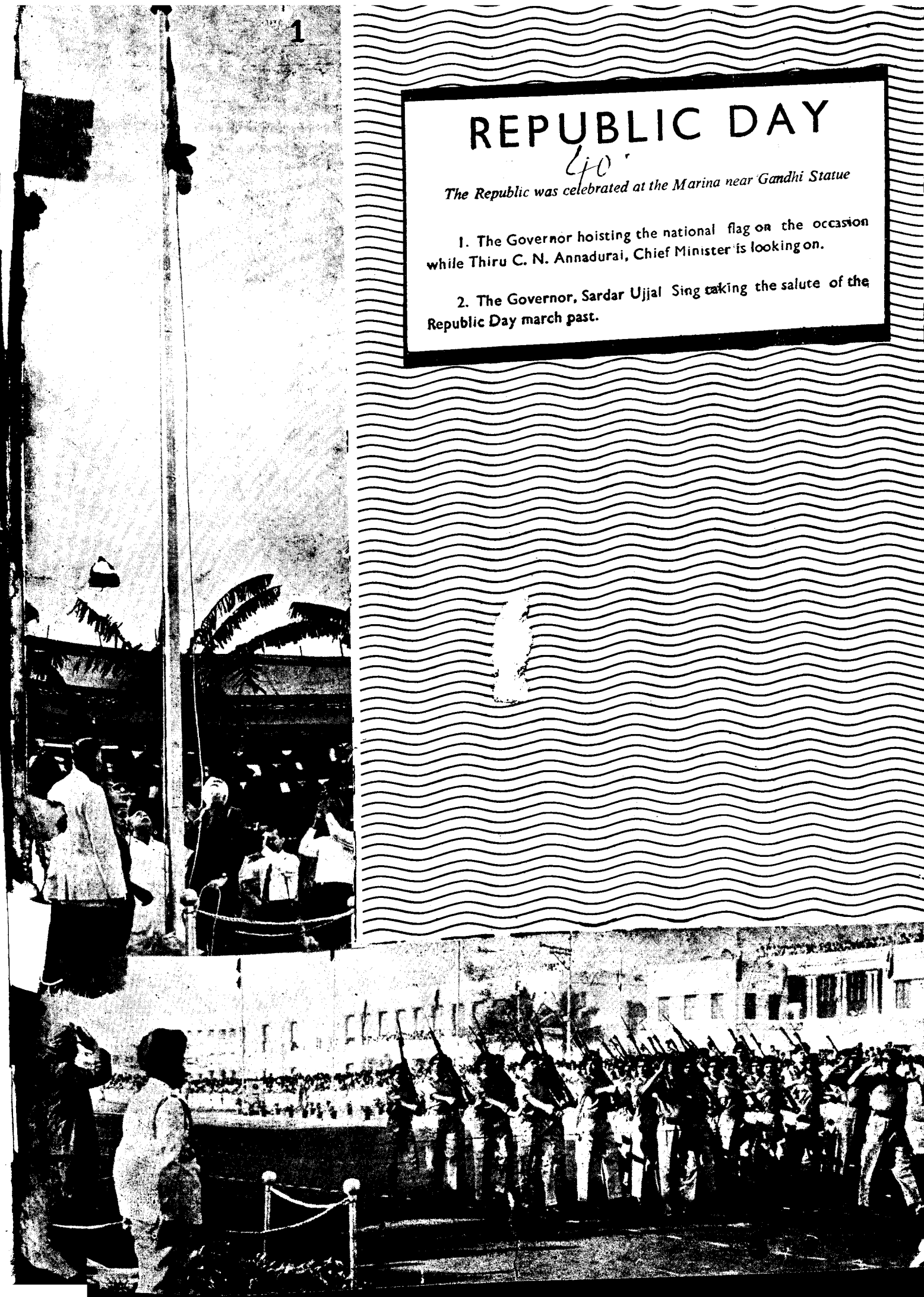
The males outnumber the females 3:2; four out of every five villagers are illiterate. A majority of them are agriculturists. A fourth of them depend mainly upon daily wages.

They are landless labourers and eke out their livelihood by working on farms of others during the agricultural seasons. In the off season, they remain unemployed.

The average wage is low, between Rs. one and Rs. 2.50 per man and between 75 paise and Rs. 1.50 per woman. The well is the major source of irrigation serving 80 per cent of the total irrigated land. The principal crops of the dry and wet lands are ground-nut and paddy respectively. Dry land generally produces one crop only in a year.

One out of every three families owns cattle but the yield of milk is very poor. The average monthly household expenditure ranges from Rs. 35 to Rs. 350 and food is the major constituent. For fuel, the villagers use cow-dung and dry shrubbery.

Though there is considerable interest in small savings, the villagers have little margin to save. Inelastic income and rising prices have hit them hard. The survey indicates that more than half the number of families are in debt. Much of it is being incurred for unproductive purposes such as religious and social ceremonies. Co-operative credit societies play a significant role in providing both short and long term credit but as the process of obtaining loan from co-operative credit societies involves delay, villagers resort to money-lenders even at a high rate of interest.



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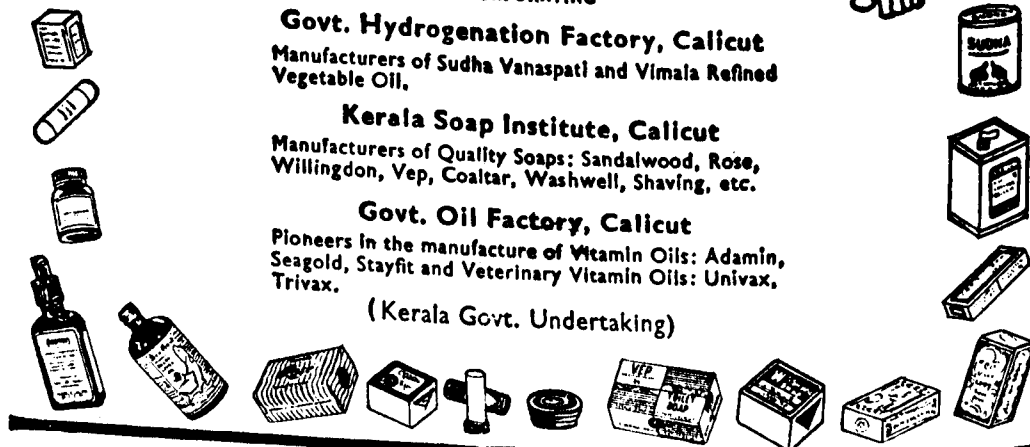
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Madras Information



FOREIGNERS IN THE CITY



1. Dr. J. M. Hunck, Chief Editor, "Handelsblatt," West German Financial Daily met the Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 26-2-1968 at his residence and presented his book "India Tomorrow."

2. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, who received H. E. Brigadier Khalil Ibrahim Hassai, Minister for Industry, Iraq, on his arrival at the airport, is shaking hands with him.

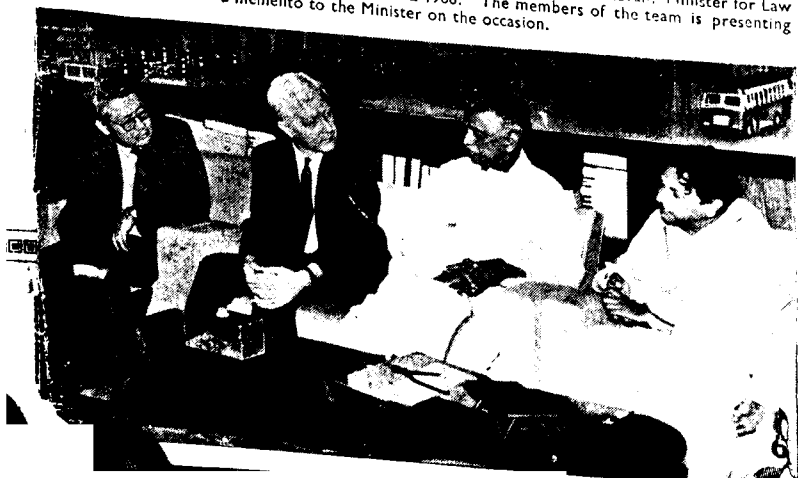
3. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Revenue, received H. E. Mr. Poul Hartling, Foreign Minister of Denmark, on his arrival at Madras.

4. A team of representatives from the Youth Bureau of the Office of the Prime Minister of Japan called on Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation, on 16-2-1968. The members of the team is presenting a memento to the Minister on the occasion.

5. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, received the delegates to the UNCTAD-II, who arrived Madras on 24-2-1968 on a visit. He is seen with the delegates.

6. Members of the U. N. Mission had discussion with Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works and Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture on 16-1-1968 about the second phase of the U. N. Ground Water Project operation in the State.

7. H. E. Philip Gunawardene, Minister for Industries, Ceylon, arrived Madras on 14-2-1968 on a State visit. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, is talking with him at the airport.



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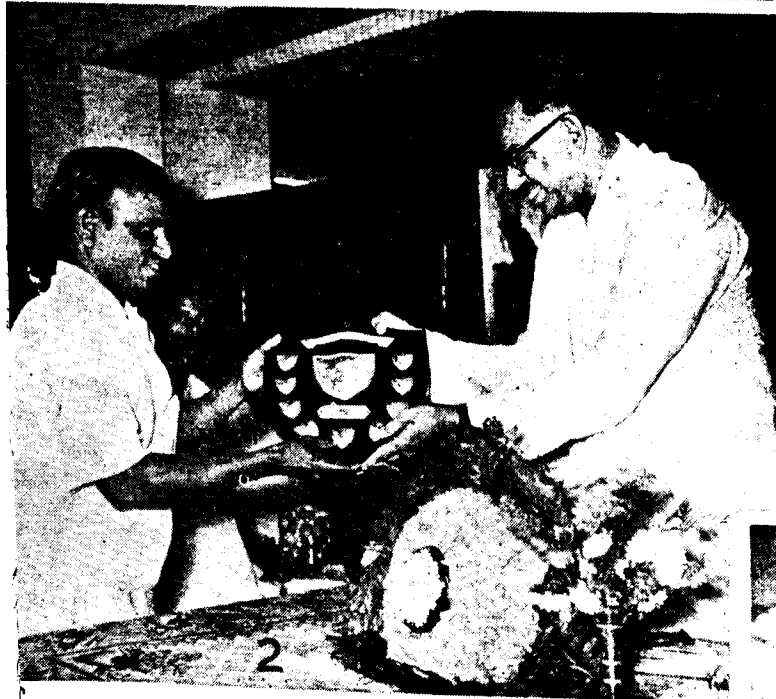
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PRICE, 20 Paise



1. An agreement was signed for the supply of 300 Million Units of power from Mysore to Madras Thiru R. Venkatraman, Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi, Thiru V. P. Appadurai, Chairman, Madras State Electricity Board, Thiru Thirumalai, Secretary, P.W.D., Madras Government, Thiru Chandappa Patel, Secretary, P.W.D. and Electricity, Mysore have signed the agreement in the presence of Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Industries, Madras and Thiru Veerendra Patil, Minister, P.W.D. and Electricity, Mysore.



2. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, declared open the Research Shields in the Madras City Local Library and distributed Shields and Prizes to the winners of the Enrolment Campaign, 1967 on 7th February 1967. The Minister is seen distributing the Shields to the winners in the Enrolment Campaign.



3. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, presenting Certificates and Diplomas to the successful students of the Central College of Karnataka Music, Madras on 21-2-1968.



4. The ship 'Viswakalyan' has brought from Australia from "The Society for those who have Less" 150 exotic animals of which 18 Jersey bulls are for the Madras State Thiru A Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, feeding a bull on board the ship at Madras Harbour on 27-2-1968.

MADRAS BUDGET:

SALIENT FEATURES

- * City Compensatory Allowance extended to suburban areas of Madras and Madurai.
- * Students in Pre-technical classes in Polytechnics exempted from payment of tuition fees.
- * State raffle to be introduced.
- * Extension of area under High Yielding Varieties of Paddy and Millets.
- * Six new Colleges to be opened.
- * Siddha wings to be opened in all District Headquarters Hospitals.
- * Plan for a Cancer Control Project at Kancheepuram.
- * Possible introduction of shift system in PUC in urban areas.

Allocation of Resources Needs Review

Excerpts from the speech of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, presenting the Budget for 1968-69 on 28th February 1968 to the Madras Legislative Assembly.

The presentation of this Budget marks the completion of almost a year in office of the present Government. The House should bear with me, if I am constrained to invite the attention of the House to the state of the national economy when this Government assumed office. The Third Plan had run its full course and a year had elapsed without the uncertainty regarding the Fourth Plan being resolved. The Third Plan was overfulfilled in financial terms, the actual expenditure being of the order of Rs. 8,630 crores, against the original provision of only Rs. 7,500 crores.

Economic background

In spite of the overfulfilment of the Plan in purely financial terms, there were serious shortfalls in the attainment of physical targets in crucial sectors. Except in one year, i.e., 1964-65, agricultural production did not show any increase in the Third Plan period and the actual production in 1965-66 was only 73 million tonnes of foodgrains, against a target of 100 million tonnes. National income grew at an annual average of only 2.8 per cent, against the target of 5 per cent. In view of the steady growth of population, the improvement in per capita income worked out to an annual average of only 0.3 per cent in the Third Plan. There was thus virtually no improvement in the standards of living

of our people in spite of massive expenditure and the substantial privation which the people had undergone in the form of additional taxes.

The failure of agricultural production, coinciding with large disbursements in the name of the Plan, resulted in a very steep rise in prices, bringing acute distress for larger sections of our people. Taking the Third Plan period as a whole, prices rose by 36.4 per cent which was larger than the increase that had occurred in the preceding ten years.

This was the economic situation which faced us when we assumed responsibility for the conduct of affairs in this State. The promotion of economic growth is rightly looked upon in the circumstances as a joint responsibility of the Centre and the States, the Central Government being obviously the dominant partner.

State Government's role

In the draft Fourth Plan, it was visualised that the States should mobilise additional resources to the extent of Rs. 825 crores over the Five-Year period ending 1970-71. The outlay on the Fourth Plan for this State was fixed at Rs. 564 crores, which constituted only 8 per cent of the total outlay visualised for all State Plans together. Even so, this State was called upon to raise additional resources to the extent of Rs. 105 crores, which works out to 12.5 per cent of the resources to be raised by all States. Against the target of Rs. 105 crores of additional taxation set by the Planning Commission, the action already taken by us will bring Rs. 82

crores. In other words, the State has fulfilled about 80 per cent of its target. According to my information, no other State has such an impressive record in regard to mobilisation of resources for the Fourth Plan.

The State in deploying its own resources and those made available by the Central Government should observe the relative priorities of the Plan and that in particular there should be no frittering away of resources on prestigious projects which do not in terms of direct or indirect returns contribute significantly to the strengthening of the economy. It will be generally conceded that we have avoided schemes involving wasteful expenditure and have concentrated on programmes well within our capacity to execute and administer effectively and that, by and large, these are the programmes best calculated to improve the economy of the State.

Resource distribution

The fulfilment of a big plan will generate additional purchasing power on a significant scale and that, therefore, effective steps should be taken to regulate supplies of essential articles so as to contain their prices within reasonable limits. In this respect too, I can confidently claim that in the year which has gone by, the State Government have fulfilled their responsibilities. Through efficient programmes of procurement we have managed to keep up uninterrupted supplies of foodgrains. The prices of foodgrains, even in the open market, have been maintained at far more reasonable levels than elsewhere in the country.

This House and the people at large are entitled to know why despite all these, it has not been possible for this State to attain a rising tempo of development and meet in a full measure the pressing needs of the people. In our view, there is a serious imbalance in distribution of resources as between Centre and States and the failure of the Central Government to keep its non-developmental expenditure under control which are largely responsible for the tardy progress of the Plan particularly in the last three years. In terms of the Constitution, the more elastic sources of revenue have been reserved for the

Centre, while the more expansive functions such as education and public health have been assigned to the States. This imbalance has hitherto not been right to be redressed at least in part through a rising scale of Central assistance for programmes of economic development. But when the Fourth Plan of this State was tentatively finalised in November 1966, Central assistance of only Rs. 250 crores was offered towards an outlay of Rs. 564 crores. At about 44 per cent of the total outlay, Central assistance was significantly lower than in the earlier Plan periods. Even in relation to the aggregate Central assistance for Fourth Plan, the figure agreed upon for this State was low constituting as it did only 7 per cent of the total Central assistance, though in terms of population this State should have secured 7.8 per cent of Central assistance.

Even this had not been released in the agreed proportion in 1966-67 and 1967-68. For the coming year, in response to our pressing request, the Planning Commission has recognised the need for allocating Central assistance in the proportion agreed upon. But as regards the shortfall in the last two years, the Commission has agreed to make good only one-third, though having regard to serious difficulties which we face in the next year, it should, in all fairness, have compensated us fully. Among the few States which had not received the proportionate assistance due to them in the last two years, ours is perhaps the only State which, in terms of the award of the Fourth Finance Commission, does not have any surplus on non-plan account and on this consideration at least, our request should have evoked a favourable response.

Central assistance

Apart from this halting release of Central assistance, the quantum of Central assistance for all State plans together has remained stationary and has in fact come down.

Stagnation in Central assistance for State plans and lack of adequate buoyancy in State's share of Central taxes have coincided with large increase in repayment of loans due to the Government of India. State Governments have therefore been contending with the Government of India and successive Finance Commissions that the Government of India should take note of the unremunerative nature of a substantial portion of the capital outlay at the State level and provide relief to the State through revision of the present onerous terms regarding rate of interest and schedule of repayments. Government of India have now put forward certain tentative proposals for consolidation of the debt due to them from the various States. But the proposals as adumbrated by them do not go far enough. They fail to take note of the fact that a significant portion of our debt has been incurred for such purposes as provision of water-supply or relief of distress

caused by cyclones or famines or for relief and rehabilitation of goldsmiths and that such loans should, in fairness, be converted into outright grants.

Apart from interest charges, there is also a sharp increase in the repayment of loans to the Government of India in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 as compared with the current year. Against Rs. 20.3 crores repayable in the current year, our liability, exclusive of repayment of purely short-term loans, is of the order of Rs. 27.3 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 7 crores. This is one of the main factors contributing to the erosion in our resources for the plan next year. In 1966-67, the Central Government extended special assistance to the extent of Rs. 108 crores for clearance of overdrafts to certain States. Madras is one of the States which did not have to seek any such assistance. There is allround recognition that Government of India should initiate action for stabilising the financial position of the State Governments and that, in particular, resort to unauthorised overdrafts should be put an end to. At this juncture therefore a State which had so far, on its own efforts, steered clear of any financial crisis and has not flinched from mobilising resources for the Plan should be helped to maintain an even pace of development. To deny such help will, in fact, be to penalise us for our prudence in the past.

Repayment problem

On the difficulties caused by repayment of large sums to Government of India have been superimposed those arising from repayment of large open market loans raised in the past. In the current year, we have raised an open market loan of Rs. 18 crores and after repayment of a maturing loan of Rs. 10.5 crores, there was a net accrual of resources of the order of Rs. 7.5 crores. We have a large open market loan of about Rs. 14 crores maturing for repayment next year and on the assumption that we will be able to raise a new loan of the order of Rs. 20 crores, the net relief to the Government's ways and means position will be only Rs. 6 crores. On this account alone, therefore, there will be a shortfall in resources for the plan of Rs. 1.5 crores as compared with the current year. Repayment of maturing loans should present no problems if, in the past, adequate provision had been made for amortisation. Since 1955, following certain specific instructions from the Government of India in this regard, contribution towards Sinking Fund had been made only at certain very low rates in our State. Striking a line different from that of the three earlier Commissions, the Fourth Finance Commission recognised that service and amortisation charges on market borrowings of State Governments should be considered a legitimate charge on the revenues of the State to be covered by devolution. But instead of providing for the actual amounts needed for full amortisation, they included in their scheme of devolution only the amounts as worked out on the

basis of the practice actually in vogue in the States concerned.

We are glad to note that Government of India have themselves subsequently realised the need to set right this anomaly and provide for special assistance to the States so as to enable them to set apart in full for amortisation of open market loans. After setting off a sum of Rs. 8.9 crores already included in the scheme of devolution of the Fourth Finance Commission for the five year period, the Government of India have now indicated that they will make a special grant of the order of Rs. 6.05 crores each year, beginning from 1966-67 towards amortisation of public debt. They have however qualified this offer with the condition that this sum will not be paid in cash but will be provided by conversion of the miscellaneous development loan for financing the Plan into grant.

The Government of India's proposals would mean that one group of States such as Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan will suffer a reduction in Plan assistance equivalent to the special grant for amortisation, while the other group of States such as Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, which have already secured from the Finance Commission adequate assistance for amortisation, will not suffer any such reduction in plan assistance. Equity therefore demands that Government of India's assistance for amortisation which will work out to Rs. 18.15 crores for the three years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 should be in addition to normal plan assistance. Even if Government of India's ways and means position does not permit it to extend assistance in full to the extent of Rs. 18.15 crores, it should not be difficult for them to give at least the assistance due for 1968-69, viz., Rs. 6.05 crores without seeking to set it off against the miscellaneous development loan for the plan. Such assistance will incidentally enable us to maintain the tempo of development in the coming year.

The successive increases in rates of Dearness Allowance of Government employees, though fully justified

Chief Minister addressing the Legislative Council on presenting the Budget for 1968-69 on 28th February 1968



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras addressing the Joint Session of the Madras Legislature on 10th February 1968



with reference to rise in prices and the need to protect the standards of living of low paid employees have caused serious strain on the State's resources. While the increases granted upto the end of 1965-66 have been taken care of by the award of the Fourth Finance Commission, no such relief has been available in respect of subsequent increases.

But even in the absence of any Central assistance, we felt that we would not be justified in denying the claims of the employees for rates of Dearness Allowance on a par with those applicable to the employees of the Central Government. We had therefore increased the rates of dearness allowance of our employees with effect from pay for November 1967 due on 1st December. The Budget Estimates for 1968-69 have been framed accordingly, the commitments on accounts of Dearness Allowance entailing an additional burden on revenue account of the order of Rs. 9.2 crores.

D.A. and C.C.A.

We have also sanctioned for employees of State Government drawing pay up to Rs. 500, City Compensatory Allowance at the same rates as those applicable to the employees of Government of India. The Government have now decided that City Compensatory Allowance should be extended also to teachers in aided institutions within the limits of Madras City. Taking note of certain representations from the employees, the Government have now decided to extend City Compensatory Allowance to areas adjacent to Madras City in which the employees are already drawing house rent allowance at rates applicable to Madras City. In terms of this decision, the City Compensatory Allowance will be extended to places such as St. Thomas Mount, Pallavaram, Chromepet, Tambaram, Ambattur, Villivakkam, Avadi and Madhavaram. Teachers in aided institutions and employees of local bodies in these areas will also get the benefit of this decision. The Government have also proposed to extend City Compensatory Allowance to all their employees working in offices within the limits of Madurai town at 5 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and maximum of Rs. 10 to all employees getting a pay of below Rs. 500. Teachers in aided institutions and employees of local bodies working within the limits of Madurai town will also get the benefit of City Compensatory Allowance at the same rates. These concessions to public servants, which will take effect from pay for March due on 1st April 1968, will entail an additional commitment of the order of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs in the coming year.

The substantial increase in liability for repayment of open market loans and loans to the Government of India and the full impact of the increase in rates of Dearness Allowance are the main factors which

contribute to the deterioration in resources for the Plan next year as compared with the current year. It should also be mentioned that we have in the current year appreciably stepped up outlays on programme like Minor Irrigation, Fisheries and Power with the result that the aggregate outlay on the Plan will be of the order of Rs. 88.10 crores as compared with only Rs. 85.28 crores we had budgeted for. We had also anticipated that the Centre would agree in the course of the year to step up its assistance from Rs. 38 crores to Rs. 43.5 crores. This expectation has not materialised and we have therefore had to dip into our own resources for financing a bigger Plan.

Agricultural production

In drawing up the Plan for next year, taking into account the considerable erosion of resources which has taken place on account of factors mentioned above, we have taken care to see that the tempo of development in crucial sectors is maintained at a reasonable level. We have continued the emphasis on agricultural production and associated programmes, particularly in view of the success we have achieved in the current year in programmes relating to high yielding varieties and conversion of single crop lands into double crop lands. I should hasten to add that the increase in production of food grains which we have registered in the current year is not due to favourable seasonal condition.

The rainfall during the crucial stage of plant growth was highly unfavourable. The storage in major irrigation reservoirs has also been comparatively unsatisfactory. Despite these unfavourable seasonal conditions it is gratifying to note that the production of food-grains in the current year will be of the order of about 60 lakhs tonnes, representing an increase of 2 lakhs tonnes over the level of 1966-67.

Minor irrigation programmes

Encouraged by the results achieved under the high yielding varieties programme in the current year, Government propose to step up the acreage under paddy from about 13 lakh acres in the current year to 25 lakh acres next year. Likewise, the area under hybrid millets will also be stepped up from about 1 lakh acres in the current year to 1.7 lakh acres next year. The success of the high yielding varieties programme depends in a large measure on increased use of fertilisers. We are accordingly planning for a massive increase in the consumption of fertilisers from the present level of about 1 lakh tonnes of nitrogen.

Government are aware that the high-yielding varieties programme should go on hand in hand with augmentation of facilities for irrigation and that, in particular, there should be a vigorous campaign for conversion of single crop wet lands into double crop wet lands.



The Chief Minister, who presented the Budget for 1968-69 on 28th February 1968 to the Assembly, is addressing the House

This will call for extension of facilities for left irrigation and the programmes relating to sinking of wells, bore wells, filterpoint tube-wells and installation of electric motor pumpsets therefore acquire special importance. At the same time, it has been pointed out to us both by the Planning Commission and the Government of India that we should have recourse to institutional finance on a large scale in pushing through these programmes. The Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation and commercial banks are now coming forward to support agricultural production programmes in a big way. Assistance from these sources will however be available only to the co-operative sector and not to Government direct.

Under the pattern now decided on by the Government new loans for sinking of wells and installation of pumpsets will be made available only through land mortgage banks. Likewise, the Agro-Industries Corporation, which will start functioning effectively soon will take over the responsibility for supply of pumpsets and tractors on hire-purchase terms.

Government have also formulated certain programmes for intensive special development of minor irrigation facilities in compact blocks, particularly in areas commanded by major irrigation projects, so as to promote conversion on a large scale of single crop lands into double crop lands. These schemes will be implemented with special assistance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation. A scheme for sinking of 2,000 wells and installation of 500 pumpsets involving an aggregate outlay of Rs. 92.5 lakhs in Pudukottai region has already been sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and it is expected that, as part of this programme, it will be possible to complete the sinking of 500 wells and installation of 100 pumpsets at a cost of Rs. 22.5 lakhs next year. Likewise, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation had already sanctioned a scheme for sinking of 1,000 wells and installation of 1,000 pumpsets in Thondamuthur and Perianaickenpalayam Blocks in Coimbatore district at a total cost of Rs. 168 lakhs and in pursuance of this programme it is proposed to complete 250 wells and install 250 pumpsets next year at a cost of Rs. 42 lakhs.

Schemes have also been formulated for securing assistance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation (i) for sinking of 2,000 wells and installation of 2,000 pumpsets in Amaravathi Reservoir Project area in Coimbatore district at a cost of Rs. 160 lakhs, (ii) for 900 wells and 900 electric motor pumpsets at a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs in Periyar extension area in Ramanathapuram district, (iii) 2,650 wells and 4,000 pumpsets in New Kattalai and Pullambadi canal areas of Tiruchirappalli district at a cost of Rs. 165 lakhs, (iv) for 2,000 wells and 2,000 pumpsets in Madurai and Melur taluks of Madurai district at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs and (v) for 2,000 wells and 2,000 pumpsets in Krishnagiri taluk of Dharmapuri district at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs.

We are also executing with utmost expedition the few medium irrigation projects for which there is still scope in our State. A provision of Rs. 358 lakhs has been made for these schemes in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69. Parambikulam-Aliyar Project with a provision of Rs. 206 lakhs absorbs the bulk of the outlay under Irrigation Schemes. The present tempo in respect of Chittar-Pattanamkal will be maintained with the provision of Rs. 95 lakhs now being made. It should be possible to take the Manimukthanadhi Scheme very nearly to the stage of completion with the allocation of Rs. 34 lakhs in next year's Budget. It will be possible also to make an earnest beginning with Ramanadhi and Ghatana reservoir schemes in Tirunelveli district as a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has now been made for the two schemes together. Preliminary work will also be undertaken in regard to modernisation of channels of the Vaigai system, which will eventually entail a capital outlay of the order of Rs. 4 crores.

Ground-water survey

The scope for new major irrigation projects in this State is limited and even the few projects found feasible depend on the concurrence of neighbouring States, which, understandably, takes a long time to secure. Government have therefore recognised for some time now that their efforts should be directed towards investigating and exploiting fully the ground water potentialities in select areas such as the Palar river basin, Neyveli region, Cauvery delta and the environs of Madras City. A project in this regard was drawn up on the basis of a report of Special Study Team sent by United Nations Organisation and is under implementation since 1966. As the present project does not provide adequate coverage for the Cauvery delta, this Government have recently made a request to the United Nations through the Government of India for additional assistance for extension of investigation for ground water in the Cauvery delta. The second phase of the project, which will take about eighteen months to complete, will entail an expenditure of about

Rs. 45 lakhs for the United Nations and about Rs. 48 lakhs for the State Government. A mission from the United Nations recently visited the Cauvery delta and made an on the spot evaluation of the project proposed by us. They have considered the scheme as proposed by us feasible and desirable and have recommended it for acceptance. The Government have also recently sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 4.5 lakhs for an aerial survey of the project areas by a foreign team and United Nations Development Programme is arranging this survey.

Indo-German project

An intensive agricultural development programme was launched in Nilgiris district early in 1967 with the help of the Federal Republic of Germany. Under this project, special emphasis will be laid on protecting the potato crop in Nilgiris district against the incidence of "late blight". Likewise, steps will be taken to arrest the spread of golden nematode which is found in the cultivation of potato. Attention will also be concentrated on development of animal husbandry, poultry-keeping and dairy farming.

Government have also drawn up a scheme for financing tea plantations in Nilgiris district through co-operative land mortgage banks. An extent of 2,000 acres in a compact area comprising Kundah, Kothagiri, Coonoor, Kil-Kotagiri firkas in Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks will be taken up for intensive cultivation.

In framing next year's Plan we have kept in view also possibilities of supplementing our food resources through more intensive development of fisheries. The outlay on development schemes in respect of fisheries has been raised in the current year from Rs. 84.5 lakhs in the Budget Estimates to Rs. 156.7 lakhs in the Revised Estimates. Though in the last few years we have made some appreciable progress with mechanisation of our fishery craft, it is a matter for regret that no serious attempt has so far been made to exploit possibilities of deep-sea fishing. We have now placed orders for procurement of 4 trawlers at a total cost of Rs. 36 lakhs. Having regard to the long period of delivery of the trawlers a sum of Rs. 10.35 lakhs has been included in the Budget Estimates of 1968-69 towards expenditure on one trawler expected to be delivered in 1968-69 and for advance payments on the remaining trawlers to be made available in subsequent years.

Likewise, under Animal Husbandry too, the present scale of activities will be maintained. Government attach great importance to the wide dispersal of facilities for treatment of animals and have accordingly provided for the establishment of 50 veterinary dispensaries in different rural centres in the coming year. Besides,

sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been allotted for new programmes connected with eradication of rinderpest in an attempt to conserve our cattle wealth.

With improvement in agricultural production and stabilisation of prices of foodgrains at more reasonable levels, we may expect the purchasing power of people to improve significantly and give a stimulus to industrial production. In this slowly improving context, Government are glad to note that private entrepreneurs are again evincing interest in the establishment of major industrial undertakings in the State. We understand from the Government of India that a Plant for manufacture of polyester fibre in our State involving a capital outlay of about Rs. 10 crores will be shortly licensed in the private sector. The Government have also received proposals from private entrepreneurs for setting up of units for manufacture of semi-conductors, earth moving equipment, carbon black and baby food.

Industrial development

The State Government also continue to press the Government of India for the establishment of some major industrial projects in the State so as to ensure that we get our due share of the massive investments of the Central Government in promotion of major industries. An important scheme on which I have made personal representations to the Government of India relates to the setting up of a factory for the manufacture of electronic equipment, involving a capital outlay of Rs. 10 crores. This project, when completed, will provide employment for 3,500 skilled workers. I hope that the personal representations which I have made to the Union Defence Minister will evoke favourable response. We have also moved the Government of India for the location of a heavy plates and vessels project in the State with Rumanian collaboration. This factory is intended for manufacture of pressure vessels and equipment required for chemical industries, fertiliser projects and petroleum refineries and will entail a capital outlay eventually of about Rs. 10 crores and provide employment for 2,000 workers. The Government also hope that the second unit of the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, will be located in this State. If the concept of balanced regional development to which Government of India and Planning Commission have attached importance is to be translated into reality, our request for the location of these major projects has to be complied with.

Industries in State sector

The House is already aware that in response to strong representations made by this Government and public agitation in this regard last year, Government of India have at long last sanctioned the development of a deep-sea harbour at Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 24.40 crores.

The work in regard to establishment of a continuous steel casting plant at Arkonam and a cement plant at

Alangulam, the two major projects entrusted to the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation, is progressing satisfactorily. The cement plant will go into production towards the end of 1968-69 or early in 1969-70. The Corporation is also investigating possibilities of establishing a machine tool plant, a sponge iron plant and a machine tools accessories plant. In regard to the machine tools project, an application has already been made to the Government of India for an industrial licence and their sanction is awaited. In respect of the Sponge Iron Project, negotiations are being held with Messrs. Lurgi of West Germany for supply of plant and equipment. Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, has offered to be consultant for the Corporation in establishing a machine tools accessories plant and possibilities of securing their financial collaboration are now being explored. Another project in the public sector which is worthy of special mention is the mechanised brick plant at Thirumazhisai, which has been commissioned in January 1968 at a cost of about Rs. 70 lakhs. The establishment of sugar factories in the co-operative sector will also be pursued actively. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 for contributing to the share capital of co-operative sugar factories. Apart from the factory at Dharmapuri for which Government have already contributed Rs. 15 lakhs, Government are envisaging three more sugar factories—two in North Arcot and one in Coimbatore district.

Salem steel plant

The programme for establishment of industrial estates is being implemented with unabated vigour. Work has been started in the current year on functional industrial estates for instrument industries, electronic industries and for pharmaceuticals. In the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 provision has been made for the establishment of an ancillary industrial estate near Hindustan Photo Films Factory at Ootacamund and for a conventional industrial estate at Cuddalore.

Government have recognised that industrial development calls for an intensive survey of the mineral wealth of the State. The Government have availed themselves of assistance from Special Fund of the United Nations Development Programme and sanctioned a project for mineral development. The project envisages extensive and intensive geological survey on modern lines over an area of approximately 14,000 square kilometres forming part of Salem, North Arcot and South Arcot districts lying in the belt between Vellore, Salem and Vridhachalam. It is proposed to carry out photogeological mapping and air-borne geophysical surveys of the entire area using air-borne magnetometer and gamma ray spectrometer. The United Nations have agreed to contribute towards this programme about \$ 1 million (Rs. 75 lakhs), the State Government's own counterpart contribution being about Rs. 35 lakhs. The air-borne survey has already commenced.

While it is necessary to continue these efforts at investigation of the mineral wealth of the State it is a matter for regret that we are unable to exploit even the known sources of mineral wealth. The technical and economic feasibility of establishment of a steel plant in Salem based on Kanjamalai iron ores and Neyveli lignite has been firmly established through surveys and studies extending well over a decade. But the House is aware how the unhelpful attitude of the Government of India at every stage has held up the consummation of this project. The argument that it is lack of resources which is holding up this project is hollow and will not stand close scrutiny. It is the firm view of this Government that if only the Government of India had some genuine regard for balanced regional development in a country of continental dimensions, the massive allocation made for the gigantic Bokaro Project could well have been utilised for the establishment of a medium-sized plant at Bokaro and three steel plants in the South. The serious problems of management which have been encountered in large steel plants could also have been obviated with such medium sized plants distributed in different parts of the country. The Salem steel plant would also have met the country's requirements of special alloy steel.

Power programmes

The allocation for power programmes which was originally fixed at Rs. 30.6 crores has been stepped up to Rs. 33.66 crores in the Revised Estimates. The work in respect of erection of Thermal Station at Ennore will gather considerable momentum in the next year and keeping this in view, a provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for this Project. Funds on an adequate scale have been earmarked also for Kodayar and Parambikulam Hydro-Electric Schemes. On the whole there will be an addition of 235 MW. of installed capacity in the next year. Besides, it is expected that another 100 MW. generating set will also be commissioned at Neyveli Thermal station raising in capacity of 500 MW. We have also entered into an agreement with Mysore for purchase of power from Sharavathy to the extent of 300 million units during 1968. The Madras State Electricity Board will thus be in a position to meet any additional demand for power anywhere in the State in the coming year. Within the resources available, we have been able to provide only Rs. 6 crores at this stage for rural electrification. In 1965-66 and 1966-67 Government of India recognizing the importance of rural electrification programmes, had extended special assistance outside the Plan. Lift Irrigation Schemes produce immediate results in terms of increased production. Government of India should therefore recognise this and allocate additional funds.

With the provision of Rs. 160 lakhs for various programmes relating to roads in the Plan, we will be able to maintain the present pace of progress. Three hundred

miles of bus route roads now under the control of the Panchayat Unions are proposed to be taken over by Government for maintenance thus providing relief to them and enabling them to concentrate on the maintenance of other less important roads. The Government's programme of nationalisation of bus routes, in terms of the policy announced in June last year, is also calculated to provide better facilities for transport. A provision of Rs. 230 lakhs has been made for capital outlay on programmes relating to State Transport Service and this will, among other things, enable 106 routes to be nationalised according to schedule. In response to the longstanding demand from Municipal Councils, Government have also decided for the first time to give a special grant of Rs. 7.5 lakhs for maintenance of roads in municipalities, other than the Corporation. Special assistance to the extent of Rs. 47 lakhs in the form of loans and grants will also be extended to the Corporation in the coming year for the improvement of roads and construction of over-bridges in the City.

Education

Inclusive of committed expenditure, the provision for Education in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 is about Rs. 56.28 crores representing 23 per cent of State's revenues. The Annual Plan for this sector provides on the whole for, 7,200 additional teachers to cope with the enrolment envisaged in the age groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17. Keeping in view the need to make a reasonable provision for improvement of facilities in schools, Government have allocated Rs. 32 lakhs for construction of school buildings and Rs. 44 lakhs for provision of scientific equipment. Elementary Education having become free and compulsory throughout the State, the main efforts of the Government in this sphere will now be directed to qualitative improvement. Three thousand posts of higher grade teachers will be converted into secondary grade posts during 1968-69.

With a view to provide some incentive to teachers to acquire higher qualifications and thus serve pupils more efficiently, the Government have approved of a scheme for grant of two advance increments to teachers who acquire higher educational qualifications.

(The Budget Estimates for 1968-69 provide for the opening of six new Government Arts Colleges in centres where the conditions laid down by the Government in respect of public contribution are fulfilled. Provision has also been made for opening degree courses in the colleges at Tiruvannamalai, Dindigul and Cheyyar. Experience has shown that the number of students seeking to join Pre-University courses in urban centres far exceeds the number of seats available and that the introduction of shift system) would facilitate the admission of larger number of students. A more intensive utilisation of the laboratory and other facilities available in the existing

colleges will also be promoted. (Government therefore propose to consider the question of introducing shift system in these colleges in consultation with the Universities.) (It is also proposed to make a start on construction of buildings for Madurai University and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates.) In the wake of our decision last year to grant exemption from tuition fees for students in Pre-University classes, subject to certain income limits, the need has been felt for extending the concession to the Pre-technical course in Polytechnics which has been recognised by the University as equivalent to Pre-University Course. (The Government have now decided to grant exemption from payment of tuition fees in "Pre-technical" classes in Polytechnics, subject to the same income limits as in the case of the Pre-University Course.)

Welfare of Backward Classes

Together with committed expenditure, the total provision for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes will be of the order of Rs. 651 lakhs in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69. Apart from continuing the existing schemes such as grant of scholarships and acquisition of house-sites, Government propose to make a start in the coming year with a scheme for grant of loans to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes to enable them to set up in new trades and professions. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for this purpose. The Government have also decided to supply one set of clothes to all children studying in elementary schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department at a cost of Rs. 3.8 lakhs and to enhance the boarding grants to Harijan hostels at an additional cost of Rs. 4.3 lakhs.

Under the agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Government of Ceylon, 5.25 lakhs of persons of Indian origin are expected to be repatriated to India in the course of the next fifteen years. Of this, about 10,000 families are expected to reach here in 1968-69.

We have taken the position that the funds required for the rehabilitation and welfare of the repatriates should be provided in full by the Government of India over and above the normal assistance available to us for the Plan, and I am glad to state that this position has also been accepted by the Government of India. We have already forwarded to the Government of India for approval a scheme for raising tea plantations over an extent of 3,750 acres in the Nilgiris district at a total cost of Rs. 3.75 crores. We have also formulated a scheme for settlement of repatriates on an area of 330 acres of land in Poosimalaikuppam in North Arcot district at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs. Schemes have also been drawn up for grant of loans to the repatriates for enabling them to settle down in trades suited to their capacity.

Under programmes relating to Medical, Health and Family Planning, though the Planning Commission had recommended a provision of only Rs. 220 lakhs, we have sought to keep the level of expenditure at Rs. 369 lakhs. The construction of additional buildings and provision of equipment for the three new Medical Colleges at Chingleput, Palayamkottai and Coimbatore constitute obviously the first charge on our resources. A provision of Rs. 77 lakhs has been made for these three Medical Colleges. With a provision of about Rs. 180 lakhs, of which Rs. 137 lakhs will be met by Central assistance over and above the normal assistance for our Plan, we have tried to ensure that there is no slackening in the pace of implementation of Family Planning programmes. The Government also attach importance to the development of Siddha system of medicine. Sanction has recently been accorded to the construction of a 100 bedded hospital for Indian System of Medicine at Arumbakkam. Government have also proposals under consideration for the opening of Siddha wings in all District headquarters hospitals. With the continuation of schemes for eradication of small-pox, malaria and filariasis, preventive aspects will be taken adequate care of. Government also propose to start soon a Cancer Control Pilot Project in collaboration with the World Health Organisation at Kancheepuram.

Water-supply and drainage

The pace of execution of Water-supply and Drainage Schemes relating to the Madras Corporation will be maintained at the same level as in the current year. But Government consider that it should be possible for the Corporation to meet a significant portion of the cost of these schemes by raising an open market loan as other major Corporations are doing. On the assumption that the Corporation itself will be able to meet the cost of Water-supply and Drainage Schemes next year to the extent of at least Rs. 75 lakhs, provision has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 for loan and grant assistance of Rs. 60 lakhs only to the Corporation for its normal Water-supply and Drainage Schemes. The House is aware of the proposal of the Government for finding permanent solution for the water-supply problem in the City by drawing water from the Cauvery System at Veeranam. Detailed estimates for this scheme have now been prepared. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs at this stage has been made for this programme and the completion of the scheme will be accorded high priority in the Fourth Plan. Though the allocation for Water-supply and Drainage Schemes relating to other urban centres at Rs. 125 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1968-69 may look small, in relation to current year's anticipated outlay of Rs. 155 lakhs, it should be remembered that the Planning Commission had proposed an outlay of only Rs. 120 lakhs for water-supply schemes inclusive of those of the

Corporation. Attention will be concentrated on completion of schemes in advanced stage of execution. The schemes for supply of water at Avadi, Wandiwash, Dindigul, Yercaud, Namakkal and Villivakkam and as also drainage schemes relating to Mannargudi and Tuticorin will be completed in the coming financial year.

Next year's Plan as emerging from the Budget Estimates will be of the order of Rs. 79.68 crores. Though this may look small in relation to what we expect to achieve in the current year, for a comparative assessment of the dimensions of the developmental programmes in the current year and next we should also take into account the agricultural developmental programmes which we propose to finance outside the Plan through funds obtained from institutional agencies. When these outlays are also included, as they should be, by and large, we would have maintained the pace of execution of developmental programmes at about the same level as in the current year. Central assistance has always been of crucial significance in determining the size of the Plan.

Budget Estimates

We have reason to feel aggrieved that we have not been given our due share of assistance and that even assistance in the agreed proportion had not been released in 1966-67 and 1967-68. The least that the Planning Commission should do is to make good in full the shortfall which has occurred in these two years and if possible, provide a measure of accelerated assistance having regard to the fact that many of our irrigation and power programmes are now in an advanced stage of execution. We have taken credit in our Budget Estimates for Central assistance of Rs. 47.9 crores for the Plan, as we are clearly entitled to the same though at this stage the Government of India have firmly committed themselves to a figure of only Rs. 42.9 crores.

The House will recall that the Budget Estimates for 1967-68 which I presented to this House in June last had envisaged a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 112 lakhs. The provision for subsidy on sale of foodgrains which was then provided for under the capital head "124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading" has now been written back to revenue and this has increased the revenue expenditure by Rs. 5.10 crores. Notwithstanding this, we now place the revenue receipts in the current year at Rs. 227.95 crores and expenditure at Rs. 228.40 crores, revealing a revenue deficit of only Rs. 45 lakhs.

Thanks to the improvements under deposit and loan heads, it is seen that even though our original expectations of additional assistance from the Centre for the Plan have not materialised, it will be possible for us now to finance a bigger Plan of Rs. 88.10 crores as against Rs. 85.28 crores originally budgeted and at

the same time close the year with an authorised ways and means advance of only Rs. 295 lakhs outstanding with the Reserve Bank as against Rs. 495 lakhs originally anticipated.

State Raffles

The Budget for 1968-69 after providing for a reasonable element of growth under all elastic sources of revenue such as Motor Vehicles Tax, Sales Tax and Electricity Duties, estimates the receipts on Revenue Account at Rs. 248.28 crores and expenditure at Rs. 247.54 crores, resulting in a small surplus of Rs. 74 lakhs. This surplus has been arrived at after providing for a sum of Rs. 7.24 crores to meet the element of the subsidy on sale of foodgrains in areas in which the scheme is now in force. The budget estimates also fully reflect the incidence of city compensatory allowance (Rs. 75 lakhs), additional expenditure now involved in the extension of the scheme of city compensatory allowance to suburban areas, teachers in aided institutions and Madurai City (Rs. 40 lakhs) and increase in rates of dearness allowance sanctioned in November last.

While our position on revenue account does not cause concern, it will be only prudent to bear in mind that our ways and means position will be extremely difficult in the year to come on account of the large increase in repayments of loans to the Government of India and open market loan. It is therefore necessary to take some steps to harness the savings of our people for the purpose of economic development on new lines. While the existing schemes for mobilisation of small savings will be pursued with vigour, Government have felt it necessary also to draw up a scheme for State Raffles so as to enable even poor people to contribute to the development of the State. Details of the scheme will be finalised shortly and will be implemented early in the next financial year. We have taken credit under Unfunded Debt for a sum of Rs. 1 crore towards the anticipated net receipts (i.e.), Rs. 1 crore towards the anticipated net receipts for receipts after payments of prizes and commission for authorised agents under the Raffle Scheme. I have no doubt that almost every family in our State will participate in the scheme and thus assist in the development of our State's economy.

New Finance Commission—its tasks

We have had four Finance Commissions. Their efforts have been mainly directed towards assessing the needs of the States for maintenance of existing institutions and services and providing resources just adequate for their maintenance. The needs of development have been left to be taken care of entirely by discretionary assistance from the Centre, thus reducing the States to a position of absolute dependence on the Centre. With the decision to have a new Fourth Plan from 1969-70 the need for appointing

May I take this opportunity therefore to suggest that the terms of reference of the new Finance Commission should be widened to cover, among other things, a searching review of the constitutional provisions relating to distribution of resources? This review could be undertaken by the Finance Commission without prejudice to any interim report which may become necessary for them to make, well in advance of the commencement of the new Fourth Plan, on the limited question of providing resources by devolution for the maintenance expenditure of the three annual Plans covering the interregnum between the Third

Plan and the Fourth. There is no reason to apprehend that the review which I have proposed is in any way calculated to weaken the Centre or impair the unity of the country. On the contrary, with provision of larger resources to the States on a statutory basis so as to equip them better to discharge their responsibilities, there will be less opportunities for friction and mutual recrimination between the State and Centre in day-to-day financial relations and it will become possible to evolve a fraternal and fruitful partnership between them in all matters of common concern to the nation.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

	Accounts, 1966-67.	Budget Estimate (Revised) 1967-68.	Revised Estimate, 1967-68.	Budget Estimate 1968-69.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
Revenue Receipts	1,94,55	2,16,07	2,27,95	2,48,28
Expenditure on Revenue Account. ..	2,01,43	2,17,19	2,28,40	2,47,54
Revenue Deficit (—) or Surplus (+) ..	— 6,88	— 1,12	— 45	+ 74

ALL ACCOUNTS

Receipts—				
Opening Balance	7,35	6,00	6,00	55
Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	74
Loans from the Government of India. ..	49,60	57,73	53,11	54,82
Open Market Loan	13,29	18,00	18,05	20,00
Inter-State Settlements (Net)	..	1,81	1,81	2,34
Loans from Autonomous Bodies	11,19	17,07	19,17	24,92
Ways and Means Advances	— 3,75	4,95	2,95	2,00
Deposits	4,53	8,43	12,27	18,80
Total	82,21	1,13,99	1,13,36	1,24,17
Disbursements—				
Revenue Deficit	6,88	1,12	45	..
Capital Expenditure	46	32,06	35,56	21,43
Repayment of Government of India Loans. ..	25,29	33,12	29,43	43,16
Loans and Advances (Net)	29,12	20,88	26,48	23,65
Repayment of Loans from Autonomous Bodies. ..	14,40	15,79	10,23	21,45
Repayments of Open Market Loans. ..	6	10,47	10,66	13,83
Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds (Net). ..	..	..	..	10
Closing Balance	6,00	55	55	55
Total	82,21	1,13,99	1,13,36	1,24,17



DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN
President of India

(Speech delivered on 5th January 1968 on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for Madurai University Buildings.)

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Friends,

I am grateful to the authorities of the Madurai University for inviting me to this auspicious function of laying the foundation stone of the University buildings. By itself, it is a rare privilege and an honour to be thus associated with the development of this University; and you have crowned it, in keeping with the great tradition of hospitality of the Tamil people, by conferring upon me a degree which I am not at all sure I deserve but of which I shall ever feel proud. I am deeply touched by the affection which all of you bear for me and which is symbolised in this function which I shall ever remember. And to show you how deeply I feel it, let me say it again in Tamil.

நான் என்றும் மறவாத வகையில் நீங்கள்
அன்பிற்கும் பாசத்திற்கும் விருந்தோம்பலுக்கும்
பெரிதும் கடமைப்பட்டு இருக்கிறேன்.

"I am deeply grateful for your love, kindness and hospitality which I shall never forget."

A wise decision

It was a very wise decision of the Government of Madras to establish a University in Madurai, the second largest city in the State. It is one of the few places in India which manifestly deserves this honour. It has the famous temple of Meenakshi which is one of the finest specimens of Indian architecture. It has been the centre of Tamil culture and civilisation for the last two thousand years; and it was in Madurai

that three successive Tamil Akadamies flourished under the patronage of Tamil Kings and attracted many great scholars of the South. It has also a long historical tradition and was the capital of the Pandya Empire of ancient times. It has always been a centre of trade and industry. In ancient times, it used to carry on extensive trade with Greece and Rome; and today it is the centre of the modern textile industry, whose products have distinguished themselves, not only in India, but also in foreign markets. The establishment of this University at Madurai thus brings together the spiritual and the temporal, the old and the new, the local and the universal, and provides the atmosphere necessary for a University. You are also very fortunate in having, as your first Vice-Chancellor, Prof. T. P. Meenakshi Sundaram, an eminent scholar of Tamil, under whose able guidance, the University is expected to make a material contribution to the further development of Tamil and to its use in all branches of learning and at all stages. I have no doubt that a great future lies before this University and I wish you all success in this noble undertaking.

I would also like to compliment the people and the Government of Madras on the great work they have been doing to improve education. The extent of voluntary enterprise, the generous contributions made by local communities for educational purposes, and the large band of dedicated and competent teachers which you have, shows a faith and dedication to education and a determination to improve it, which are unique in India. You have given a lead to the country in several fields. You were the first to levy a library cess and

promote a library movement. You were also the first to develop a very big programme of school meals and of providing free books and uniforms to children in primary schools. You also took the lead in making all education free at the secondary stage. Science education has taken deep roots in your area—I find, for instance, that about 56 per cent of the students of this University are studying in science courses. Unlike some other States, you have not established many Universities; but the elaborate preparations which you have made for the purpose and the careful planning you have done make your approach to the problem unique and significant. This very university, for instance, first began as University Centre, which was raised to the status of a University only after the situation was ripe; and the caution exercised in its creation will, I am sure, be matched by a liberal provision of resources for its growth. I wish that other States in India also would adopt similar policies.

The challenge

Universities in India are facing tremendous challenges today. Some of these are a legacy of the past. For instance, they have the onerous and difficult task of shaking off the heavy load of their early tradition which gives an undue prominence to external and terminal examinations and to strive to substitute the desire of the average student to 'pass' an examination for a genuine awakening of curiosity and dedication to the pursuit of truth and excellence.

A second group of their challenges arises from the role they are expected to play in national development in an underdeveloped country like ours which is trying to modernise itself. They have to serve as Dr. Saiyidain has pointed out, as the 'conscience of the nation' and to carry on a sustained national debate—sympathetic, objective and fearless—regarding our national goals and the programmes that are being developed to realise them. This responsibility becomes all the greater in the absence of an enlightened public opinion. They must also actively participate in programmes of national development by evolving a plan of national service for their students with a view to creating in them a sense of social responsibility and a commitment to nation building. It is their main responsibility to develop the languages of the people—if Indian Universities do not take it up, who will? They cannot also rest content by blaming the schools for sending up students of poor quality. It is their imperative duty to take interest in schools and to undertake concrete programmes for improving school education itself.

A third group of challenges arises out of the period of excessive stresses and strains through which we are passing. The old values and organizational forms

which held society together are being eroded; and as there is no effective programme to replace them by a new sense of social responsibility suited to modern needs, innumerable signs of social disorganisation are evident everywhere. These include strikes, increasing lawlessness, violence and disregard for public property, communal tensions and troubles, and growth of local, regional, linguistic and State loyalties which tend to make the people forget 'India' herself. It is natural but unfortunate that these should affect higher education which is a sensitive and significant sector of national life. Student unrest, which is thus a reflection of this wider social malaise, presents a difficult challenge. It disturbs and often paralyses the functioning of the educational system itself and its recent intensification augurs ill for the future.

You can, therefore, see how crucial these days are for our Universities; and the crisis becomes worse because the resources available to them have been continuously dwindling as their challenges have been mounting. For instance, the cost per student in Government Arts Colleges was Rs. 354 in 1882 when national income per head was only Rs. 20 and prices were so low. But even at present, the cost per student is only about Rs. 400, in spite of the rise in prices and the increase in national income per head which now stands at Rs. 425. In fact, never were our Universities confronted with challenges of such magnitude from different quarters as they now are and never were their resources so inadequate as they happen to be at present.

Role of politicians

I am not dismayed either by the magnitude of these challenges or by the inadequacies of our resources. In my view, the Central theme in all education is to enable Man to face his challenges boldly and squarely. I, therefore, believe that education thrives on challenges and that its quality improves in proportion to their magnitude. My main object in referring to these factors is, therefore, to make an appeal to all concerned to rise to the occasion and to do their best to improve higher education. Let us remember its significance. "If the Universities discharged their duties adequately", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "it is well with the nation and with the people". If the present challenges to higher education are not met, social disorganisation and national disintegration may be accelerated. But if they are met fully and in time, social cohesion will be strengthened, national integration will be promoted and the pace of national development will be quickened.

In order to enable the Universities to meet these challenges, I appeal to Government, Central and State, to provide resources on a liberal scale. Enrolments in higher education are now increasing at about ten per cent per year; and if the University system is to keep abreast of these, to clear at least partially—

the backlog of the past, and to improve standards, our investment in higher education, for several years to come, will have to be about twice the rate of the increase in enrolments. This is basically and inescapably the responsibility of Governments.

I also appeal to politicians to take a long range view of the problem and not to live solely for the immediate present. It is their duty to help the system of higher education to function smoothly and to grow effectively. If they cannot do so, let them at least leave the Universities and Colleges to function in peace and not try to convert them into foci of discontent deliberately fostered for narrow and short-term political ends.

Advantages and handicaps

But as a teacher, I would like to address my most ardent appeal to teachers and students. I do realise that additional resources and peace are needed. But I cannot also forget that the results will depend, not so much on the additional resources or opportunities as on the use which teachers and students make of these resources and opportunities. It is, therefore, their primary responsibility to improve higher education by creating a climate of discipline, dedication, hard work and relentless pursuit of truth. In this, the lead must come from the teachers because of the quality of education and its contribution to national development and their identification with the interests of the students are entrusted to their charge. On their part, the students also have to realise their responsibilities. They are the members of the University Community; and it is therefore their duty to set an example of responsible and civilized life and to eschew all violence. I concede that they have several difficulties and problems. But violence and anti-social behaviour can only make these worse. These problems can be solved only through peaceful and constitutional methods, through discussion and persuasion, and through the

democratic methods of give and take. It is these which they should adopt in dealing with their problem and thereby strengthen the forces of democracy and create an atmosphere conducive to national development.

Yours is a young University; and as compared with the older ones, you have both advantages as well as handicaps. It is true that you do not have their ancient tradition and established repute. But it is no small compensation to be free from their inherited conservatism and unshakable red-tape and to be able to venture out in search of "fresh woods and pastures new". I am happy to find that you are already trying to get out of the ivory tower existence which is so common in the older Universities and that you are trying to develop programmes which will relate you intimately to your local community. From this point of view, I commend your proposal to establish a Centre for Advanced Specialisation in botanical studies and research on medicinal plants to exploit the varied flora which is available on the Western Ghats in your neighbourhood and your proposal to specialise in industrial chemistry pertaining to textiles and dyes which can be of immense use to the most important modern industry of this region. I feel equally happy about your proposals to establish advanced studies and research centres in Tamil and in South Indian History and Archaeology. I request you to carry this idea still further in other walks of life and make this University a Centre for the development of this region; and side by side, you should also tackle some problems of national significance. These are significant undertakings in which I wish you all success.

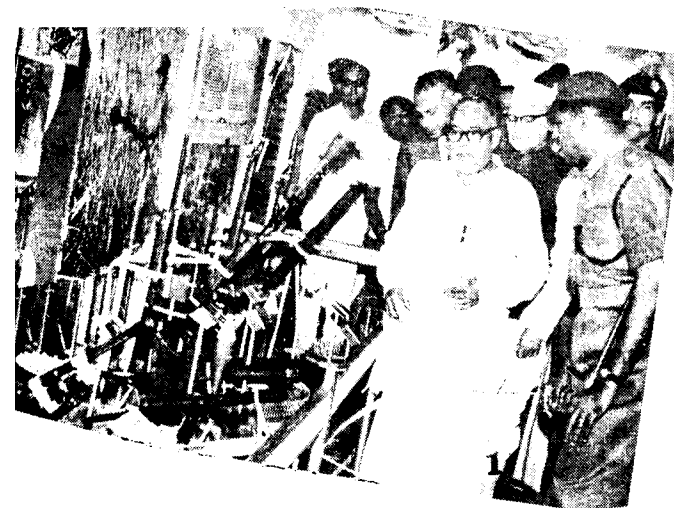
Friends, I do not want to take more of your time.

இந்த விழாவிற்கு என்னை அழைத்ததற்கும்
எனக்குப் பட்டம் அளித்ததற்கும் என் நன்றி

"I thank you for inviting me to this function and for giving me this degree."

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The total number of towns, villages and hamlets electrified in Madras State as on 1st January 1968 was 27,672 and the total number of pumpsets given power connection was 326,153.



FUNCTIONS IN THE CITY

1 Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad, who inaugurated the Meter Gauge Defence Exhibition at Madras Beach station on 7-1-1968, is going round the exhibition. Thiru K. K. Shah, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting presided.

2 Chief Minister of Tamilnad declared open the Kuralagam at Explanade and Thiru M. Karunanidhi Minister for Public Works inaugurated "Khadi Krati"—Khadi and Village Industries Emporium on 14-1-1968. Thiru M. Muthuswamy Minister for Local Administration presided. They are going round the emporium.

3 Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, Leader of the Dravida Kazhagam unveiled the portrait of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad, on 2-2-1968 at a function organised by the Tamilnad Secretariat Association to commemorate the provision of drinking water inside the Secretariat from Red Hills through the good efforts of the Chief Minister.

4 Thiru C. N. Annadurai is presenting a memento to Thiru S. S. Vasoo, Chairman of the Pageant Committee which organised the pageant on 3-1-1968 during the Second World Tamil Conference as a function arranged on 12-2-1968 to felicitate the members of the Committee.

5 The Siddha System of Dispensary was inaugurated at the Secretariat on 29-1-1968 by Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health.

6 Thirumathi Sathiyavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, with the members of the Madras Women's Cottage Industries Central Co-operative Society on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Society held on 4-2-1968 at Madras.

7 Thiru C. N. Annadurai, is addressing the gathering at the Tamilnad Day celebrated at the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair on 22-2-1968. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Tamilnad, presided.





Meetings in the CITY



The Small Savings Cultural Show was held at Nehru Stadium, Madras on 25th February 1968 for the promotion of Small Savings. Tanjore Art plates were presented to all those who have taken active part in the programme.

1. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board on Small Savings, is receiving the Governor on his arrival. The Governor presided over the function.

2. Sardarini Ujjal Singh is presenting a Tanjore plate to Thiru A. L. Srinivasan who has taken active part in arranging the Show.



1 & 2. The National Commission on Labour under the Chairmanship of Dr P B Gajendragadkar (first row—fourth from left) had its sittings in Madras on 19th and 20th February 1968. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Labour (second row—fifth from left) gave evidence before the Commission on 20-2-1968.

3. The Cabinet Sub-Committee meeting on Family Planning was held on 23rd February 1968, under the Chairmanship of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health and Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration and Officers attended the meeting.

4. Sardarini Ujjal Singh distributing certificates to Hospital Welfare Voluntary Workers at the 44th meeting of the Guild of Service held on 10-2-1968 at Madras. The Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh presided.

5. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, presided over the meeting of the State Tuberculosis Association held on 27-2-1968.

6. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation, delivering the inaugural speech at the Conference of Departmental Officers and Representatives of Co-operative Institutions held on 3-1968 at the Tamilnadu Co-operative Union premises.





savings programme



OUR BOUNDEN DUTY

THIRU V. V. GIRI
Vice-President of India

It is two decades, since the greatest apostle of truth and non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi was removed from our midst by a senseless assassin and thus the light not only of India, but in a way of the entire world was extinguished. We are still unable to believe that he is no longer with us. His mortal coils might have perished but his soul and his spirit is always alive and is ever with us, the people of India. His sacrifices towards the brotherhood of man, his universal love, his sense of detachment, and self-abnegation will remain eternal. His armour was his honest thought, and simple truth, his highest skill. His conscience was his strong retreat. As a rare personage who practised whatever he preached, his name will always be remembered and will continue to inspire and guide humanity for ages to come. He was the greatest personage of our times and he has indeed found a place amongst the greatest martyrs of humanity like Jesus Christ.

Inspiring leadership

It is but fitting that we should observe martyrdom day on 30th January and it is a great occasion for introspection and retrospection as well as rededication. It is a time for solemn appraisal. Let us look back on the years that have rolled by, years of hope and tears, ups and downs, omissions and commissions, fulfilments and frustrations, stumbling blocks and stepping stones.

The martyrs of India have, by dint of their monumental services and supreme sacrifices under Gandhiji's inspiring leadership, carved out for themselves an abiding niche in the annals of Mother India.

No one other than Bapu could have worked the miracle of changing in the course of a short span of a quarter of a century in removing the curse of untouchability in all its forms. He held that humanity could never be safe unless nations of the world adopted righteousness and truth in solving mutual differences and without a desire for territorial aggrandisement.

On the eve of our Independence, Mahatmaji stressed that he would not rest content unless and until economic freedom is assured to everyone in the country. This task has yet to be accomplished. It is only by following his teachings and philosophy can we be able to attain these cherished goals.

Even before United Nations Organisation was thought of he stood for a world order wherein nations should live in amity and concord and settle all their differences through the spirit of non-violence and truth by methods of conciliation, mediation and arbitration. If only he had been spared to the world for some more time, I am confident he would have set the pace for ushering in a world order where peace and goodwill would reign among all.

Now it is our bounden duty to rededicate ourselves to the service of the nation by following the sacrifices of Gandhiji and other martyrs who have laid their lives at the altar of freedom so that India may attain its proper place in the comity of nations. ①

Hospital for Indian Systems of Medicine

The Government has sanctioned the construction of a 100 bed hospital for the Indian Systems of Medicine at Arumbakkam herbal farm of Indian Medicine near Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.18 lakhs—Source : G.O. Ms. No. 411, Public Works Department, dated 23rd February 1968.

We need Global Strategy of Development

THIRUMATHI INDIRA GANDHI
Prime Minister of India

The elimination of poverty and the development of impoverished regions are now widely accepted as international obligations. It is imperative that the international community find ways and means to intervene effectively in defining the responsibility of economic power, in matching resources, to needs and in guiding economic forces towards progress and peace.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates to this conference,

May I extend a warm welcome to all of you who have come from many countries to take part in this great assembly of nations in a joint endeavour to build a better world. We had greatly looked forward to the distinguished presence of Secretary-General U Thant who more than anyone else has helped us in our moment of despondency and urged us to remain true to the ideals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations over which he presides with such distinction. It is a matter of deep regret to us all that he is not here with us today to launch this truly historic conference which is no less important for the peace of the world and the well-being of the vast majority of its people than any other issue confronting us today.

Spirit of the country

I am glad you have chosen this country for your deliberations. Here you will find the problems which all struggling nations face, and you will see them if I may say so, projected on a giant screen. You will see them not as statistics but in the expectant glances of our bright eyed young people and in the anxious faces of their elders. We are conscious that we bear the mark of the storms we have weathered. I hope you will also recognise the spirit of the country, a spirit which has seen our people through countless difficulties, natural calamities, man made complexities. It is this spirit which has inspired our great men through the ages. Some of our problems are centuries old, and some are very new—parched land and bursting cities, illiteracy and brain drain.

For more than a hundred years, the most sensitive and perceptive minds in our country have been obsessed with poverty and have striven to remove its causes. Our fight for freedom was itself part of the greater fight to liberate our people from the grip of poverty and the fear of economic insecurity. The vastness of our country makes the challenges so much the greater. Whatever we do, must be done for 560,000 villages. In the last fifteen years, we have almost doubled agricultural production, created 30 million jobs, put 45 million more children in schools, added 20 years to the life-span, and established a base of heavy industries but we cannot even take time off to think of this as achievement. We must go on with our work, for what is unfinished is so much larger than what is done.

In our unending labour, our consolation is that we are not alone. Through the long hard struggle for political independence, we were keenly aware of other nations and of peoples who also were oppressed by their fellow-men. We shared with them the indignities and humiliations of discrimination and exploitation of this was forged a kinship. It has been our hope and constant endeavour that India should work not only for herself but for the larger world community. At the greatest moment of our lives, when we became free and sovereign, my father pledged us to the service of India. He said, "The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. And so we have to labour and to work and work hard, to give reality to our dreams. Those dreams are for India, but they are also for the world for, all nations and peoples are too closely knit together today, for any one of them to imagine that it can live

apart. Peace has been said to be indivisible, so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this One World that can no longer be split into isolated fragments".

Peace and prosperity

The United Nations was established twenty-three years ago to keep world peace and promote human prosperity. The juxtaposition of peace and prosperity is not a contrivance for stating moral precepts. The two are indissolubly linked together. Without peace there can be no prosperity for any people, rich or poor. And yet, there can be no peace without erasing the harshness of the growing contrast between the rich and the poor. Unless we sense this urgency and use our energy to eradicate the economic causes which make for conflict, men and women will be impelled to revolt, and to use violent means to bring about change.

Wherever a wide gulf has divided the small section of the rich from the vast masses of the poor, the State has either imposed a forced peace on the opposing camps or faced instability from within. What has been true within a nation is equally valid for the international community. Apart from reducing the inequalities within their social structures, the developing nations must adopt modern technology to create a new balance of benefits to all their citizens. In this endeavour, can we not apply to the problems of the world community the accumulated experience of some of the member States of the United Nations who are now in the vanguard of progress? Can we not co-operate to give meaning and substance to the very concept of a world community? These are the questions before this Conference.

Hope reawakened

This is not the first occasion for the United Nations to address itself to the problems of world poverty and hunger. The Charter of this great Organisation calls upon it to work for the removal of want. To achieve this objective, a number of international organisations were set up. In December 1961, the General Assembly declared the Sixties to be the Decade of Development. In June 1964, the first UN Conference on Trade and Development adopted its Final Act, a blueprint drawn up to achieve a better balance in international economic relationships. But we find that concrete action has fallen far short of its declaration. In the meantime, year by year, the needs of the developing nations are becoming more acute, more urgent.

Some success has of course been achieved. Funds raised by diverse methods have been invested in the process of development. Difficulties have been studied in depth and the continuing machinery of this Conference has been engaged in a search for solutions. Under the able guidance of its distinguished Secretary-General,

the Secretariat has produced valuable documents which I am sure you will find useful. The Group of '77' has even prepared a modest though practical programme of action. Naturally, hope is reawakened by the presence of so many distinguished statesmen from different parts of the world. But we are also haunted by the fear that historic opportunities to set the world community firmly on the road to peace and prosperity might again be missed.

Are these fears altogether groundless? The Development Decade is drawing to a close. During the last years, most Member States have laboured, individually or collectively, to promote economic advancement of under-developed countries. An average growth rate of 4.6 per cent per annum has been achieved, but dwindles to a mere 2 per cent, if we take into account the increases in population. Anyhow, the average growth rate is at best an imperfect measure of social and economic development. A much surer guide is the per capita income, on which the efforts so far made have had little impact. It is the human aspect—the opportunity for men and women everywhere to lead a fuller life—which is of the utmost importance. So long as the fundamental rights of millions of people in regard to employment, food, shelter and other needs remain unsatisfied, so long will their urge to rise to their full stature and serve their fellowmen remain unfulfilled.

Economic co-operation

This situation is a source of anxiety. The goal is distant. But impatience and dissatisfaction sap our will to preserve. Those who look upon development assistance as repayable charity will inevitably miss the expected gratitude from its beneficiaries. Those who view it as investment to earn political support or to collect dividends or to promote trade will be disappointed with the meagre returns. At the same time, growing numbers in the developing countries are beginning to look upon external capital and know-how, not as aids to their own strength and achievement of economic freedom, but as bonds which increase their dependence on dominant economies. We must all plead guilty to being tempted by the illusion that small efforts can yield big results. This is why we became disenchanted, and international economic co-operation is the first casualty. Thus domestic pressures mount. Our affluent friends seek to curtail their contribution to development. In turn the recipients of aid retreat inwards.

Sovereign nations are gathered here. But in some cases the structure of their mutual economic relationship has been inherited from their colonial past. We are all familiar with the part colonialism has played in the exploitation of dependent countries. The dominant powers introduced modern science as industry to

agricultural lands. But they developed only those segments or dependent economies which met metropolitan needs. They did not build the economic base for the development of material and human resources and of self-generating growth.

Today the rich nations find it more rewarding to invest their savings in their own security, in the advance of their technology, or even in establishing contacts with distant planets. They find it more interesting to trade amongst themselves than with the developing nations. Their markets and profit patterns are protected by tariff and non-tariff barriers. The efforts of the less developed countries to process their natural products and increase their share of international trade in manufactured and processed goods are thus frustrated. The continuous invention of synthetic substitutes further deprives poor nations of the resources they could derive from the use of their products.

Gap keeps growing

Thus, the gap keeps growing. The technological and scientific advances achieved by industrial nations accelerate this process. While industrial nations naturally use their resources to improve their technology, developing nations do not have even the means to borrow it. Even so, modern technology offers to the developing nations the possibility of avoiding the earlier stages of development and thus overcoming the challenge of poverty.

How can this possibility be realised? How can nations, now embarking on the difficult task of modernising their economies, be helped to telescope their industrial effort — spread over two to three generations in most advanced countries — into a decade or two? How can they mobilise the immense capital needed for investment in developmental projects, while making at least some provision for social welfare? How long can the hope of a minimum improvement in the standard

of personal consumption be postponed, when the people are so conscious of their rights as well as of the grim realities of their comparative situations? How can economic activities meet the requirements of efficiency and be geared to the achievement of rapid advance, while ensuring the dignity of the human being and guaranteeing to the individual full enjoyment of his fundamental rights?

Advanced nations' responsibilities

These conflicts cannot be resolved in a day or even in a decade. Their solution demands patience, understanding, right motivation and above all, a far greater effort and bigger sacrifices than we have so far volunteered. Poverty corrodes the spirit of the poor and weakens their will to overcome it. The wealth of the prosperous grows in isolation and does not provide support to those who need it. The world economy has no built in corrective. Economic processes must therefore be guided by a moral purpose and directed towards desirable ends by the political will of the international community. Otherwise only those nations which have inherited economic advantage from historical accidents can hope to achieve the maximum gains within the area of their political control.

Responsibility for development must primarily be shouldered by the developing nations themselves. Political domination over the process of development by nations which wield economic power is inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter to which we all subscribe. What we need is a global strategy of development, an integrated programme of international co-operation, which outlines convergent measures to be undertaken by every Member State. The elimination of poverty and the development of impoverished regions are now widely accepted as international obligations. In order to discharge them, it is imperative that the international community finds ways and means to

intervene effectively in defining the responsibility of economic power, in matching resources to needs, and in guiding economic forces towards progress and peace.

Perils of weakness

Distinguished delegates assembled here have the experience of the last seven years of the Development Decade to guide them in their deliberations. Seven years is too short a period for mankind to tire of despair in this unprecedented endeavour. On the contrary, any shortcomings and inadequacies should spur us to a bigger and bolder effort. Remember, millions of people hopefully await on your decision—the growers of jute, copra and cocoa, the miners of manganese and tin, the spinners and the weavers, to mention only a few. Their future is at stake, their own livelihood and the lives of their children, as also the capacity of their governments to provide the base for development.

The consequences of failure are too terrible to contemplate. Years ago Rabindranath Tagore wrote,

“Power has to be made secure not only against power, but also against weakness for there lies the perils of its losing balance. The weak are as great a danger for the strong as quicksand for an elephant. They do not assist progress because they do not resist, they only drag down. The people who grow accustomed to wield absolute power over others are apt to forget that by so doing they generate an unseen force which some day rends that power into pieces.” The question before the advanced nations is not whether they can afford to help the developing nations, but whether they can afford not to do so.

Poverty cannot be the destiny of the majority of mankind. I believe we have the power and the wisdom to give all these people new hope. With this faith I inaugurate the Second Conference of the United Nations on Trade and Development—*Inaugural speech delivered at the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at New Delhi on February 1, 1968.*

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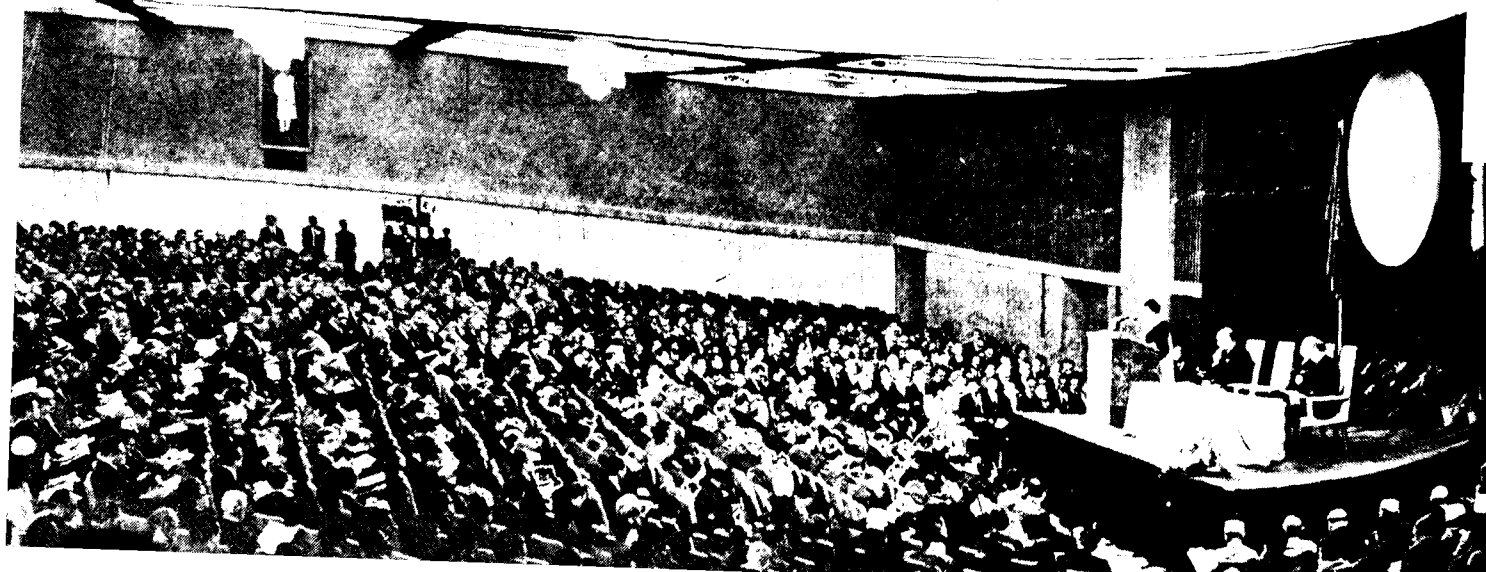
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I, T. V. Vasudevan, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. V. VASUDEVAN,
Signature of Publisher.

1st March 1968.

The Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi in the new Convention Hall of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi, on February 1, 1968.



சேமிப்புச் சமுதாய நலனும்

[தமிழக முதலமைச்சர் மாண்புமிகு திரு. சி. என். அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் 1968-ம் வருடம் சனவரி மாதம் 6-ம் தேதி அன்று ராஜாஜி மன்றத்தில் தொழிலதிபர்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்ட தேநீர் விருந்தில் ஆற்றிய உரை.]

சிறு சேமிப்பு இயக்கத்தின் துணைத் தலைவர் திரு. எம். ஜி. ராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்களே, நண்பர்களே, உங்களுையெல்லாம் இங்கு வரவழைத்து வழக்கமாக உங்களிடத்தில் எடுத்துச் சொல்கின்ற வேண்டுகோளை மீண்டும் எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்காகத்தான். நீங்களும் அதை தெரிந்து தான் இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறீர்கள். சிறு சேமிப்பைப் பற்றி நான் அதிகமாக வலியுறுத்தி சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. அதை எல்லோரும் ஏற்றுக் கொள்கிறார்கள். அதை வெற்றிகரமாகக், வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு உங்களைப் போன்ற பெரிய வர்கள் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும்.

திட்டம் வெற்றிபெற

சர்க்கார் பணம் கேட்கிறார்கள், சர்க்காராக இருப்பதாலே கேட்கிறார்கள் என்று மக்கள் ஏக்கத்தோடு கவனிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சிறு சேமிப்பைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இதனால் திரட்டப்படும் பணம் சமுதாயத்தின் நலனுக்காக, சமுதாயத்தை சீர் செய்வதற்காக பயன்படுகிறது என்பதை மக்கள் உணரும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்படி உணருவார்களேயானால் இந்த இயக்கத்திற்கு மேலும் ஆதரவு பெருகும்.

தொழிலதிபர்களாகிய உங்களுக்கு சிறு சேமிப்பில் முதலீடு செய்யப்படும் முதலீட்டிற்கு வட்டி விதிதம் குறைவு என்பது தெரியும். சிறு சேமிப்பு இயக்கம் என்பது பலதரப்பட்ட மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பைக் கொண்டு பின்னப்பட வேண்டிய ஒத்துழைப்பைக் ஆகவே வட்டியைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் எண்ணிப்பார்க்கத் தேவையில்லை, எண்ணிப்பார்க்க மாட்டீர்கள் என்று கருதுகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக தொழிற்சாலையிலே பணியாற்றுவவர்கள், ஆசிரியர்களாக உள்ளவர்கள், படத் துறையிலே பணியாற்றுவவர்கள் இப்படிப்பட்ட மக்கள் இதில் ஈடுபடுவார்களேயானால் இந்த திட்டம் வெற்றியுடன் பணியாற்றும்.

நமது துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் அடுத்த வருடத்தில் 50 முதல் 60 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவுக்கு இந்த திட்டத்தின் மூலம் கிடைக்கும் என்று சொன்னதைக் கேட்ட பொழுது கொஞ்ச நேரத்திற்கு முன்பு சாப்பிட்ட,

இனிப்பு திரும்ப நாக்கிற்கு வருகிறது. உண்மையிலேயே நாம் திட்டமிட்டு பணியாற்றினால் அவர் சொன்ன அளவு திரட்டுவது நடக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு காரியம் தான்.

இந்த சிறு சேமிப்புக்கு என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் சென்று பள்ளி மாணவர்களையும், கல்லூரி மாணவர் களையும், ஆசிரியர்களையும் சந்தித்து அவர்களிடம் சிறு சேமிப்புக்கு நிதி திரட்டித்தர கேட்பது என்று ஒரு திட்டத்தை ஹெற்கொள்ளுவார்களேயானால் அவர்கள் சொன்ன அளவை எட்டிப்பிடிப்பது என்பது மிகவும் சலபம்.

அவர்கள் இந்த இயக்கத்தில் நல்ல வெற்றியை தேடித் தருவார்கள் என்பதில் எனக்கு மிகுந்த நம்பிக்கை யுண்டு. அதற்கு காரணம் அவர்கள் ஆடம்பரமற்ற தன்மையான வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திக் காட்டிவருவது தான். படத்துறையிலும் சமுதாயத்திற்கு மிக நல்ல பணியை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய முயற்சியில் நம்முடைய மாநிலத்திற்கு அதிக நிதியை திரட்ட முடியும்.

குறையை போக்க வேண்டும்

ஆனால் இப்போது மேற்கு வங்காளமும், மகாராஷ்டிர மாநிலமும் அனைத்துள்ள வெற்றியை நாம் இந்தத் துறையிலே அடையவில்லை. வேண்டுமானால் மகா ராஷ்டிரம் நம் மாநிலத்தைவிட பெரிய மாநிலம் என்று ஒப்புக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் நாம் வங்காளத் துடன் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும் பொழுது அந்த அளவுக்கு நமது வளர்ச்சி இல்லை என்பது தெரிகிறது. இந்தக் குறையை போக்க வேண்டும்.

நாம் குறைந்தது 3 மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு தடவையாவது மக்களிடத்தில் ஏதாவது ஒரு காரணத்திற்காக சென்று பணம் கேட்கின்றோம். அது சிலருக்கு ஓர் அளவுக்கு வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது.

நான்காவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திற்கு இன்னும் வடிவம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அடுத்து வரும் வருடங்களிலே திட்டம் எந்த அளவில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நினை யிக்க சர்க்காரிடத்திலே உள்ள எல்லா துறைகளையும்

உங்களுக்கு என்ன என்ன திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று கேட்டறிந்து நாங்கள் திட்டம் தீட்டிய பொழுது 135 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் தீட்டினோம். அன்று இரவு எனக்கு நிம்மதியான தூக்கம். நாம் 135 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் தீட்டியிருக்கிறோம். அதை நிறைவேற்றும்போது இன்னும் பல புதிய கல்லூரி கட்டிடங்களைக் கட்டலாம், மருத்துவ மனையிலே இன்னும் பல படுக்கை வசதிகள் செய்யலாம், இன்னும் நல்ல போக்குவரத்து வசதிகள் செய்யலாம் என்று நினைத் தோம். ஆனால் அதன் பிறகு ஆய்வாளர்களின் ஆலோசனைப்படி அது ரூபாய் 95 கோடியாக குறைந்தது, பிறகு திட்டம் கொடுக்கின்ற நேரத்தில் அது 85 கோடி ரூபாய் நிலைக்கு வந்து நின்றது.

நாங்கள் டெல்லியிலே நிதித் துறையிடம் ரூபாய் 85 கோடிக்கு திட்டம் தீட்டியிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்ன போது, அவர்கள் 85 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் தீட்டினாலும் எங்களால் 42 கோடி ரூபாய் தான் கொடுக்க முடியும். மேலும் தேவைப்படும் பணத் திற்கு நீங்கள் உங்கள் மாநிலத்திலேயே ஏதாவது வழி செய்துகொள்ளுங்கள் என்று கூறிவிட்டார்கள். நாங்கள் உடனே அரசு அதிகாரிகளை அழைத்து மக்களிடமிருந்து எவ்வளவு பணம் திரட்ட முடியும் என்று கேட்போது அவர்கள் 23 கோடி ரூபாய் திரட்டலாம் என்று மதிப்பீடு கொடுத்தார்கள். மிச்ச முள்ள 20 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு ஏதாவது வழி கண்டு பிடித்தாக வேண்டும் என்ற நிலையில் தமிழக அரசு இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே தான் அரசு சிறு சேமிப்பு துறையில் திட்டமிட்ட அளவு நிதி திரட்ட வேண்டுமென்பதில் மிகுந்த அக்கறை காட்டிவருகிறது.

கடனும் கடமையும்

துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் பேசும் பொழுது கணக்கிலே கடன் வாங்குவது என்று வருகிறது என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். கடன் என்ற வார்த்தையை நாம் சுலபத்தில் விட்டுவிடுவதற்கில்லை. கடன் என்பது கடமை என்று கூட தமிழிலே ஒரு அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே கடன் என்பதை கடமை என்று எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம்.

சிறு சேமிப்பில் இருந்து எவ்வளவு தொகை கிடைக்கும் என்று ஒரு கணக்கிட்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்த தொகை யாவது திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற உதவ வேண்டும். ஆகவே அந்த தொகை கிடைக்க வழி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று உங்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நீங்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொரு துறைக்கு தலைவர்கள். எனக்கு பெயர்தான் அண்ணாதுரையே தவிர, நீங்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொரு துறையை

கவனித்துக் கொண்டால்தான் நான் ஒரு துறையை கவனித்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். எல்லாத் துறையிலும் உள்ள நீங்கள் இதில் ஊக்கம் காட்டினால் தான் இந்த இயக்கம் நல்ல முறையிலே நடக்கும்.

படத் துறையிலே உள்ளவர்கள் பலர் இங்கே இருக்கிறார்கள். திரைப் படத்திலே சிறு சேமிப்பைப் பற்றி ஒரு சிறு துணுக்கு நல்ல முறையிலே சேர்க்க வேண்டும் என்று துணைத்தலைவர் அவர்கள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். நான் சொல்ல விரும்புவது படத்துறையிலே உள்ளவர்கள் இது போன்ற, செய்ய வேண்டிய, நல்ல காரியங்களை எப்பொழுதும் செய்யத் தவறியதே இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இந்த சிறு சேமிப்பின் அவசியத்தைப் பற்றி நிச்சயமாகத் தெரியும். அவர்கள் அப்படிப்பட்ட படங்களை எடுப்பார்களே யானால் அது உருக்கம் நிறைந்த படமாக இருக்கும் என்று எனக்கு தெரியும்.

ஆலோசனை நல்குங்கள்

இங்கு வந்துள்ள நீங்கள் உங்களுடைய ஆலோசனை களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி, சிறு சேமிப்பு இயக்கம் வெற்றி களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள முறையில் நல்ல வழி வகுக்க பெறுவதற்கான முறையில் வேண்டி கேட்டுக்கொள் வேண்டும் என்று விரும்பி வேண்டி கேட்டுக்கொள் கிறேன். நீங்கள் உங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களையும், ஆலோசனைகளையும் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களிடம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாம். இப்பொழுதே எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்ற அவசரம் இல்லை. நீங்கள் நேரிலும் சொல்லலாம். கடித மூலமாகவும் கருத்துக் களைத் தெரிவிக்கலாம்.

கிராமத்திலே ஒரு பழக்கம் உண்டு. ஏதாவது ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்திற்கு நிதி திரட்டும்போது எல்லோ ரிடமும் சென்று நிதி திரட்டுவார்கள். அதிலே முதல் தொகை கிடைப்பது தான் கடினம். முதலில் ஒருவர் 100 ரூபாய் கொடுத்து விட்டால், பிறகு தானே கூட வந்து மற்றவர்களிடமிருந்தும் அவர் மிகுந்த பணத்தை சேர்த்துத் தருவார். அது மனித சுபாவம்.

அதுபோல் நீங்கள் மட்டுமன்றி உங்களுக்கு தெரிந்தவர்க ளிடமும் எடுத்தச் சொல்லி இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு வெற்றி தேடித்தருவீர்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். கிராமப் புறத்திற்கும், சிறு சேமிப்புக்கும் ஒப்புமை காட்டியது தவறு என்று யாரும் கருத மாட்டீர்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

நீங்கள் அனைவரும் இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு நல்ல ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வெற்றி தேடித்தரவேண்டுமென்று உங்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரையும் விரும்பி, வேண்டி கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

உங்கள் சேமிப்பால் பயனடைவது குடும்பம் மட்டுமல்ல—நாடும் தான்

தமிழக சட்ட அமைச்சர்

தொழில்துறை நல்லுறவிற் கு அடிப்படை தொழிலாளர் நலன்தான். அவர்களது நலனைக் குறிக்கோளாகக் கொண்டே, தொழில்துறை சம்பந்தமாகச் சட்டங்கள் இயற்றப்படுகின்றன. தொழிலாளர்—தொழிலதிபர் இடையே ஏற்படும் புரஸ்காரையும், வழங்குமையும் தீர்ப்பதற்கென்று தனி நீதிமன்றங்கள் செயல்படுகின்றன. எத்தனையோ சட்டங்கள் இருந்தாலும், எத்தனையோ சட்டங்கள் இருந்திருந்தாலும், தொழில்துறைப் முறைகள் வகுக்கப்படும். வேலை நிறுத்தங்களுள் புரஸ்கள் எழுத்தான் நடக்கின்றன. இதன் பயனாக கதவடைப்பு நடைபெறுவதால் தொழிலாளர் சி குன்றுகிறது. உற்பத்தி குறைந்து

தொழிலாளியிடையே உழைப்பை விரைவாகக் கொடுத்த வாங்கலாம் என்ற எண்ணத்தில் தொழிலாளர்களின் வாணிகப் பொருள்களாகக் கருதும் தொழிலாளர்களின் விட்டது. உழைக்கும் தொழிலாளி, பாடுபடும் பாட்டினி நாட்டின் செல்வங்கள். உழைக்கும் கூட்டத்திற்கு தேவை உணவு, உடை, தங்க இடம். இந்தக் குறைந்த பட்சத் தேவைகள் விடைக்காத இந்தத் தொழிலாளியின் வாழ்க்கையில் அமைதியைக் காண முடியுமா?

சுட்டம் இயற்றியோ, சமூக பொருளாதாய அமைப்பை
மாற்றியோ பாடுதும் பாட்டாவித்து ஏற்ற வேலையும்,
போதிய ஊதியமும், தரமான வாழ்வும், தகுந்த
ஒய்வும் கிடைக்கும் வகையில் வேலை வாழ்குவதும், சமூக
பண்பாடு வாய்ப்புகளும் கிட்டுமாறு அரசு ஆவன

சமுதாய, பொருளாதார, அரசியல் நீதியை
மக்களிடையே நிலை நிறுத்துவது இந்தியக் குடியரசின்
குறிக்கோள் என்று நம் அரசமைப்புச் சட்டத்தில்
அறிவினுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. தொழிலாளர் நலம் பேணும்
முயற்சிகள் சமுதாய நீதியின்பாற்பட்டவை, பொருளா
தார நீதியைக் குறிக்கோளாகக் கொண்டவை
இவை உணர்ந்து சொல்லாற்றும் பாங்கினை புதிய தமிழக
அரசின் சீரிய பணிகளில் காணலாம்.

தகராறுகளோடு தீர்க்க

உழவுப் தொழிலும், சமுதாய நலனுக்கு அடிப்படை யானவை. தொழில் வளர்ச்சியால் உற்பத்தி பெருகு வது, பொருளாதார வளம் பெருகுகின்றது. உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கம் இல்லையென்றால் சமுதாயம் வளம் இழந்து வாடிற்றிகும். தொழில் வளர்ச்சியில் தடங்கல் ஏற்பட்டால் சமுதாய நலம் குன்றும். சமுதாய நலம் குன்றாதது தொழிலாளர் நலமும் குறைகிறது. தொழில் வளர்ச்சி என்ற அடிப்படை இல்லாமல் சமுதாய நலம் இருக்காது, தொழிலாளர் நலம் இல்லை. தொழிலாளர் நலனுக்கென்று பாடுக்கப்படும் முயற்சிகள் அமைதல் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்குப் பெருக்க வதுவாக உள்ளதில் லேனர்டும், மூலக் அடிப்படை உண்மையை உள்ளத்தில் எந்த வேண்டுகோள் கூறத் தக்க உண்மையை மற்றொரு பார்வையில் காண்பது போன்ற நலனுக்கென கொண்டு வருவது போன்ற விஷயங்கள் சோகப் பயன்தரும்.

[illegible]

தொழில் தகராறுகளைச் சமரசம் பேசித் தீர்ப்பதிலும் அதிகமாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இவ்வாறு தீர்ப்பதில் காலதாமதம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. சமரசப் பேச்சுகளை நடத்துவதிலும், காலதாமதம் இன்றித் தகராறுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதிலும் முயற்சிகள் பெருக வேண்டும். தொழில் தகராறுகளுக்கு நீதி மன்றங்களில் தீர்வு பெற முடியும் என்று எண்ணுவது தவறு. இதில் ஏற்படும் காலதாமதம், மனக்கசப்பு தொழில் உறவைப் பாதிக்கும். பெரும்பாலும் நடுவர் தீர்வுக்கு (Arbitration) இருசாரரும் இசைவுதருவது பெருமளவுக்கு பிரச்சினைகளைத் தீர்க்க எதுவாக அமையும்.

நீட்டு வசதி

தொழிலாளர்கள் குடியிருப்பதற்கு வீட்டுவசதி மிக முக்கியமானதாகும். இதில் நாம் இன்னும் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் காணவில்லை. சென்னை நகரில் பல தொழிலாளர்கள் சேரிகளில்தான் குடியிருக்கின்றனர். சுகாதார வசதிகள் இல்லாத நிலையில் தொழிலாளர்களின் குடும்பங்கள் வாழ்வதைக் காணும்பொழுது வேதனையால் உள்ளம் துடிக்கின்றது. தொழிலாளர் வீட்டு வசதிகளை அரசாங்கம் அளிக்கும் நிதி உதவி வாய்ப்பினை நிர்வாகத்தினர் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். தொழிலாளர் அரசு ஈட்டுறுதித் (Insurance) திட்டம் தமிழகத்தில் பெரும்பயனைத் தர வாய்ப்புள்ளது. தொழிலாளர்கள் குடும்பங்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி அளிக்கும் திட்டம் விரிவுபடுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

தொழில்துறை உறவு, தொழிலாளர் நலத்துக்கான
சட்டங்கள், இடைபற்றி அவ்வப்போது அரசிற்கு ஆலோ
சனை கூறுவதற்கென்று தொழில் ஆலோசனைக்
கூட்டுக் குழு (Labour Advisory Board) ஒன்றை
அரசு நிறுவியுள்ளது. பலதிறப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்
களின் பிரதிநிதிகள் இக்குழுவில் இடம் பெறுவார்கள்.
இதேபோல் தொழில் அதிபர்கள் அடங்கிய குழு ஒன்றும்
தொழிலாளர் பிரச்சினைகளில் அரசுக்கு ஆலோசனை

தொழில் துறையில் அமைதி நிலவவேண்டும் எனில் தொழிலாளர், தொழிலதிபர்கள் ஒழுங்குமுறை விதிகள் வகுத்து கட்டுப்பாட்டோடு பின்பற்ற வேண்டும். ஒரு தொழிலுக்கு ஒரு தொழிற் சங்கமே என்ற நிலை ஏற்று தொழிலாளர் சக்தி பெருக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால், நாட்டிலுள்ள அரசியல் நிலை காரணமாக ஒரே தொழிலுக்கு ஒன்றுக்கு மேற்பட்ட சங்கங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அரசியல் கருத்துக்கள் தொழிற் சங்கங்களில் இணைந்து அரசியல் சூழ் நிலைகளுக்கேற்பத் தொழிற் சங்கங்கள் செயல்படுகின்றன. இந்த நிலை மாறவேண்டும்.

நாம் நினைவிற கொள்ளவேண்டிய முக்கியமான ஒன்றைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். நாட்டின் அமைதியும் ஒழுங்குமே நல்லவாழ்வின் அடிப்படையானவை. ஒழுங்கு முறைகளை மீறி அமைதியைக் குலைக்கும் செயல்களால் தீமைமின்றி நன்மை கிடைக்காது. வன்முறைச் செயல்களில் ஈடுபடாமல் தொழிற் சங்கங்கள் இயங்கவேண்டும். வன்முறையில் இறங்கிய உடனே சமுதாயத்தின் அமைதி கெடுகின்றது. பொது மக்களுக்குத் தொழிலாளர்கள் மீதுள்ள நல்லெண்ணம் மறைகின்றது. வழிதவறி வன்முறைகளில் இறங்குவோர்களையும் நாம் திருத்த வேண்டும். அதே சமயத்தில் தொழிலாளர் இயக்கம் ஒவ்வொன்றையுமே சட்டம், ஒழுங்கு, அமைதி என்ற பெயரால் ஒடுக்க முயலுவதும் கூடாது. சட்டம், ஒழுங்கு, அமைதி இவை பாதுகாக்கப்பட வேண்டியது தலையாய கடன். ஆயினும், இவற்றின் பெயரால் தொழிலாளர்களின் நியாயமான நடவடிக்கைகளை அடக்க முற்படுவதும், தொழிலாளரின் உரிமைகளை நசுக்குவதும் எதிர் மாணவர்களை விளைவுகளையே ஏற்படுத்தும்.

ஒவ்வொரு தொழிலாளியின் மனத்திலும் தானும் தொழிலில், உற்பத்தியில், பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் பங்கு கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்ற பெருமிதம் தோன்றும் வண்ணம் தொழில்கள் நடைபெற வேண்டும். தனிப்பட்டவர்களின் சொந்த இலாபத்திற்கு மட்டுமே தொழில்கள் நடைபெறுகின்றன என்று யாரும் எண்ணக்கூடாது. சமுதாய நலம்தான் முன் திறக்க வேண்டும்.

சட்டம், நீதிமன்றங்கள் மூலம்தான் தொழிற் பிரச்சனைகளை தீர்க்க முடியும் எனக் கருதுவது தவறு. தொழில் தகராறுகள் எழுவதும் அரசாங்கம் தலையிட்டு சமரசம் என்ற பேரால் இரு சாராரையும் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் விட்டுக்கொடுக்கச் செய்வதும் நமது நாட்டில் பழக்கமாகிவிட்டது. இந்த முறை தொழில் துறையில் நல்ல சூழ்நிலையை தோற்று விக்காது. மாறாக ஒவ்வொரு தொழிற்சாலையின் பொருளாதார நிலைக்கு ஏற்றவாறு தொழிலாளரின் தேவைகளை நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டும். இத்தேவைகளை நிர்ணயிக்க நடுவர்களின் தீர்ப்பை இறுதியாக

நிர்ணயிக்க நடுவர்களின் தீர்ப்பை இறுதியாக

எற்கவேண்டும். இந்த நிலை யெத இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் தொழில் நீதி மன்றங்களின் அலுவல் முறையில் பெரும் மாறுதல் காணவேண்டும்.

தொழிலாளர்களைப் பழிவாங்கவேண்டும், தொழிற் சங்கங்களை வளரவிடக் கூடாது என்ற எண்ணங்கள் மறைய வேண்டும். அதேபோல் தொழிற்சங்கங்களை அரசியல் நோக்கங்களுக்காகவும், தனிப்பட்டவர்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்காகவும் பயன்படுத்தும் முறைகளும் மாற வேண்டும்.

இருவேறு கருத்துக்கள்

தொழிலாளர் இயக்கங்களில் அரசியல் பொருளாதார தத்துவங்களைப் பரப்பும் முயற்சிகளையும் காண்கின்றேன். அரசியல் கட்சிகளின் நிழல் படிந்திருப்பதாகக் கற்பித்துக்கூறி எல்லாத் தொழிலாளர் இயக்கங்களையும் ஒடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தம்பட்டம் அடிக்கும் ஆதிக்க உணர்வு உள்ளவர்களையும் காண்கின்றேன். இந்த இருவேறு தீவிர கருத்துக்களும் நாட்டின் பிரச்சனைகளைத் தீர்க்கும் என நான் நம்பவில்லை.

தொழிலாளர் நலம்பேணும் தொழில் அதிபர்களும், சிறந்த தொழிலாளர் தலைவர்களும் நிறைந்த தமிழ் நாடு தொழில் வளம் பெருக்கும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை.

தொழிலாளர்களுக்குச் சமூக நீதி கிடைத்திட, அரசு நல்ல பயணத்தையும் திட்டங்களை உருவாக்க வேண்டும் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி பெற்ற வெளிநாடுகளில் காணும் மாறுமலர்ச்சி காண இயலாவிட்டாலும் நிலையான வாழ்வும், நிர்வாகி தரும் செதியும் பெற்றுத்தர முயற்சிகள் எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“தானாற்றித் தந்த பொருளெல்லாம் தக்கார்க்கு வேளாண்மை செய்தற் பொருட்டு.”

என்றோர் வாழ்வுவர். பாடுபட்டு உழைக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களை விடத் தக்கார்கள் எவர்? தொழிலதிபர்கள் இவ்வாறு தங்கள் ஆதாயத்தில் கணிசமான பகுதியைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கென விரும்பியளித்தால் ஒவ்வொரு தொழிலில் நிறுவனமும் ஒரு குடும்பம்போல் ஒற்றுமை தொழில் நிறுவனமும் ஒரு குடும்பம்போல் ஒற்றுமை யாக விளங்கும். வளமை குன்றாத நட்பில் நிலைக்க வறுமை காணாத தொழில்களும் நாட்டில் நிலை வேண்டுமெனில் நாட்டில் அமைதியும் நல்லுறவும் நிலைபெற வேண்டும். இந்த நல்லுறவின் அடிப்படையில் புன் வேண்டும். இந்த நல்லுறவின் அடிப்படையில் புன் புன் தொழிலாளர் நலம் பெருக முடியும். நாட்டின் நலனைக் கருத்தில்கொண்டு தொழிலதிபர்களும் தொழிலாளர்களும் தொண்டு செய்யத் தொடங்கி விட்டால் நம் நாட்டின் எதிர்காலம் பொற்காலமாக அமையும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை—(சென்னை அகில இந்திய வாடுவி நிலையத்தில் இருந்து 13-12-67-ல் ஒலிபரப்பப்பட்ட பேச்சு.)

The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947

The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, is in force in the City of Madras, in all the Municipal areas and Class I Panchayats in this State and also in some special areas notified by the Government.

In 1966, there were 1,37,164 establishments covered by this Act in the State including 1,79,569 shops, 7,055 commercial establishments; 540 theatres; out of the 1,79,569 shops, 1,24,078 shops were run by owners without employees. The total number of persons employed in the establishments was 2,27,358.

Temporary exemption from the provisions of the Act relating to working hours, opening and closing hours and weekly holidays was granted by the Commissioner of Labour in the case of 15 fairs and festivals. The stalls situated in six exhibitions were also exempted from all provisions of the Act.

Four hundred and fifty-two prosecutions were sanctioned during the year for contraventions of the provisions of the Act. During the previous year also the number of prosecutions sanctioned was 458. During the year 457 cases ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal. 441 appeals under section 41 of the Act against alleged wrongful dismissal of employees, 18 applications under section 51 for rulings on the applicability of the Act, were filed before the Commissioner of Labour during the year under review. Of the cases filed under section 41 of the Act 517 cases were disposed of during the year.



THE DORIS PROJECT

(Indo-French Collaboration for the advancement of Fishermen on the Coromandal coast of India.)

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister who inaugurated the Doris Project on 31st January 1968 is seen taking drive in the Doris type boat.

The 'Doris Project' is an Indo-French Fisheries Collaboration for the advancement of the fishermen on the Coromandal coast of India. The main objectives of the Project are—

- To provide facilities for training fishermen in improved methods and techniques in line fishing operation.
- To build up an organisation which will help the fishermen to obtain a more substantial share in the returns for its efforts.
- To establish on the Coromandal coast, a chain of centres which will operate improved methods of fishing.

A Managing Committee has been set up to co-ordinate necessary action for facilitating the work of the French team which has arrived at Madras. The team consists of a leader and four French expert fishermen. They have brought with them two special type of 'Doris' ocean-going launches and other fishing equipments. The experts will demonstrate the use of improved methods and techniques of line fishing to the local Departmental Officers as well as fishermen.

These 'Doris' type boats have been designed and developed at the Island of St. Pierre Miquelon on the Atlantic Ocean, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000 per boat. These boats can be operated with two men only and catch an average quantity of 640 kgs. of fish per day. But the catches may even go up to 3,000 kgs. per day. These 'Doris' boats are equipped with electronic 'fish finder' that can indicate availability of fish even at a depth of 40 fathoms. The launches are capable of cruising at a speed of 5 to 6 knots per hour. These boats are 8 metres long and equipped with 2 to 3 h.p. petrol operated engine and rigged with sails.

An added advantage in the design of these launches is that they do not need harbour facilities. These boats can be beached like our 'Masula' boats.

If these are found suitable for the coastal waters of this State, a Boat Building Yard will be set up to fabricate such boats in Madras, for supply to the fishermen who now depend upon indigenous crafts like Catamaran.

Protect Your Sight Against Diseases of the Eye

DR. U. C. GUPTA and THIRU U. S. MISHRA

Poultry can help raise crop yields

When you keep poultry, you, of course, get wholesome and nutritious food—eggs. In addition, you get rich manure also. This manure can help you get better yields from your field.

A poultry bird weighing 2.5 kilos excretes about 55 grams of droppings in a day. These droppings contain the faeces as well as the urine of the bird. The faecal material includes undigested food, intestinal bacteria, digestive juices, worn-out intestinal living tissues and mineral matter. The urine is seen as a white pasty material on the faecal material or mixed with it. The whole mixture is called poultry manure.

As compared to the dung of domestic animals, poultry manure is much richer in organic matter and in the three important plant nutrients, viz., nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Most of the nitrogen in poultry manure is easily available to the growing plants, unlike the nitrogen in the manure of domestic animals.

Organic contents

The organic contents of poultry manure—about 29 per cent—are more than in horse, cattle or pig manure, though slightly less than in sheep manure.

It is richer in nitrogen (1.46 per cent), phosphoric acid (1.17 per cent) and potash (0.62 per cent) than the manure from any other domestic animals.

So poultry manure is a good manure. But where and how do you get it?

Under the intensive system of poultry raising, chicks are always kept on a thick layer of litter material in a shed. Now for the litter, a number of materials can be used.

Straw of wheat, rice, oat, barley, jowar, bajra bean and dry grass and leaves, rice husk, groundnut hulls, peat and saw dust are the materials from which litter is prepared. Each one of these also contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which can be used by plants.

The manure

This litter material is allowed to remain in the poultry shed for a year or more. During this period the droppings of birds get mixed with the litter. The entire material gets decomposed. As a result, a dry, loose, friable material free from bad smell is produced.

How rich the manure is depends on the type of litter used and the time for which it is kept in the poultry shed. On an average, a properly formed poultry litter, after a year, will contain about 3 per cent nitrogen, 2.5 per cent phosphoric acid, 2 per cent potash along with valuable trace elements.

This litter can be straightway used on the land.

About two tons of this litter can be had every year from a poultry house measuring about 350 square feet and having 100 laying hens.

This is how you can get manure from your poultry flock.

So don't be satisfied with eggs alone from the birds, get manure too for your fields.—From *Intensive Agriculture*, August 1967.

Eye sight may be impaired or lost due to eye diseases, injuries in sports and war, use of irritants, pernicious activities of the quacks and couchers and other occupational hazards. Visual abnormalities, if not attended to in time, cause considerable loss of vision. Wrong postures, inadequate or too strong light and reading of badly printed books may also account for the diminution of vision.

Certain systemic diseases, especially the diabetes, syphilis, hypertension, tuberculosis, etc. play an important role in causing visual defects.

The problem

Prevention is better than cure.—Early detection and timely treatment of the eye diseases is essential. The problem can be considered in two groups (i) of those that are below 21 years of age and (ii) of those who are above 21 years.

In case of the former the main causes of preventable blindness are trachoma and associated conjunctivitis, smallpox and under nourishment and ophthalmia neonatorum (commonly called as the eye disease of the new born).

In persons aged over 21 years, besides trachoma and associated conjunctivitis, glaucoma and cataract, the injuries, diabetes and venereal diseases also cause the impairment of vision. Hence, it is advisable that on the least suspicion of diseases to the eye, immediate attention should be paid to consult an eye specialist for treatment.

Myopia or short-sightedness.—A person suffering from myopia cannot see distant objects clearly, although his vision will be perfectly alright. This may be due to many causes, but can be corrected with a pair of lenses fitted by a qualified optician. In case this does not help, it is advisable to consult immediately an eye specialist. Glasses should never be bought from pavement opticians and hawkers.

Generally children who suffer from short-sight take little interest in outdoor games, since they will find it difficult to see distant objects sharply. If untreated for a long time, it will affect their personality and career in the long run.

Hyper-metropia or long-sightedness.—After 35 years of age, there is a common complaint, that there appears to be difficulty in seeing near objects, reading and doing

fine works, like embroidery, etc. This is also a physiological change due to aging process. This defect, called Hyper-metropia can be corrected with lenses. In early ages, however, this may be an indication of some serious eye disease and hyper-metropia in children should always be taken seriously and a specialist consulted.

Conjunctivitis and Trachoma.—Popularly called as "Rohe", "Kheel" and "Kuthai" in India, Trachoma is a common disease in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. In this disease white sago like granules appear inside the eye lids, which cause irritation and some trouble. If not treated in time, it may result in many complications and even cause blindness. Trachoma can be prevented by maintaining ocular hygiene and use of antibiotic eye ointments. So also conjunctivitis, which is generally associated with Trachoma. However, in case such treatment is not effective, the earliest opportunity should be availed to consult an eye specialist for treatment.

Affects career

Colour blindness.—Colour blindness debars many of the youngmen in taking up a career as Drivers, Railway Guards, Pilots and so on. So far nothing has been known to cure this deficiency. If the vision test is taken up early in the childhood, the person after knowing the deficiency may select a career where colour blindness may not stand as a bar.

Night blindness.—In developing and underdeveloped countries, permanent blindness frequently occurs due to lack of Vitamin "A". Night blindness is one of the common symptoms generally caused by the deficiency of Vitamin "A".

This nutritional deficiency can easily be made good by taking green leafy vegetables, curry leaves, coriander, *Amaranth*, sap flower, carrot and drumstick. Germinated bengalgram is rich in Vitamin "A" and protein and may form part of a cheap balanced diet. The practice of eating a carrot or tomato a day could be popularised among children. It will go a long way in reducing the nutritional deficiency and its evil broods.

Glaucoma.—Ninety per cent of Glaucoma cases could be saved, if the disease is detected and treated in time. Its first indications are very often, a halo around lights after the dark, rapidly failing up-focussing power of the

eye and occasional blurring of vision. Poor vision and discomfort after a stay in the dark are due to pressure of the iris against the fluid circulation channels around the lens. Headaches may occur, often on one side only.

If the disease is not checked there will be a rapid loss of vision. This disease is caused by the pressure inside the eye ball becoming high enough to stretch the eye ball and press on the sensitive layers.

Physiological change

If you are about 35 years, when you go out at night, look at street lights. If you see coloured rings like halos around the lights, it is better you get yourself checked for Glaucoma by a specialist. It is a preventable and curable disease, if detected in time. Delay may cause irreparable damage to vision.

Cataract.—The natural lens of eye is transparent and permits light rays to enter. Due to physiological changes during the aging process, the transparency is gradually reduced due to certain metabolic change in the lens which are nutritional in nature. This affects the vision and ultimately the whole lens become opaque like a pearl, known as Cataract. This, it is not a disease, but a physiological change. Any treatment by couchers or quacks should be avoided. If cataract is suspected, an eye specialist should be consulted for treatment.

Venereal disease.—The venereal diseases like, Gonorrhoea and syphilis affect the vision. Hence, the treatment for these diseases should not be neglected. In cases where adverse effect to the vision is detected after the treatment of the venereal diseases, complete history of the disease should be given to the specialist so that he may be able to come to a correct diagnosis and give proper treatment.

Occupational hazards.—Very often the employees engaged in occupations where there is a risk to the eyes, neglect to use protective glasses or goggles. This is a dangerous practice, since slight mishaps may cause permanent loss of vision.

Diabetes and smallpox.—Diabetes and smallpox cause loss of sight. Smallpox vaccination should be taken at proper intervals. In addition to the treatment of diabetes prescribed by the physician, persons suffering from diabetes should get their vision also checked up regularly.

High blood pressure or hypertension.—Hypertension is a systematic disease of our circulatory system mostly in advanced age. Like diabetes, it affects the eyes and the acuity of vision. In extreme cases of high blood pressure there may be haemorrhage or bleeding from the vessels inside the eye ball.

Simultaneous to the treatment of the high blood pressure care of the eyes should always be taken according to the advice of the physician.

Enemy number one

Government efforts and public co-operation.—Trachoma is enemy number one to the eye-sight due to its high prevalence in the country. For the control of trachoma, the Government of India is taking all the measures, wherever necessary, in collaboration with the International Organisations like WHO and UNICEF.

Smallpox has also been brought under control to a great extent with the implementation of the eradication programme. The cases of ophthalmic neonatorum are diminishing, since people are availing the services of trained midwives and of maternity centres.

Nutrition education under the Applied Nutrition Programme is directed to raise the nutritional standards of the people. It would, however, take some time before the ideas propagated under the Programme are accepted by the masses and they are suitably motivated to practise them.

Wrong postures and refractive errors should be detected early to avoid permanent impairment of the vision of youngsters. For detection and correction of these defects, the teachers as well as the parents owe responsibility to their wards. School Health Services, if properly constituted can play an important role. ①

Plantation Workers and Small Savings

Poverty and illiteracy have been problems that have confronted us besides unemployment and underemployment. The Government have moved in the right direction to obliterate the miseries consequent on the above and have achieved a remarkable measure of success. Any plan or scheme that the Government evolve can succeed only if it has the understanding and the spontaneous co-operation of the people.

The Government plan for the welfare of the people. The resources at their disposal are not adequate. Hence the estimates of the Government provides for the people's co-operation and contribution to a certain extent in each of the plan. It is needless to say that this target is realised the plan becomes a success. Otherwise the opposite is the case.

Facing the problems

The general apathy of the people to the plans and the various schemes of the Government are born of frustration rather than by a critical assessment of the facts. Countries with lesser potential have achieved greater measure of progress, only because the people of these countries have stood steadfastly as one man behind the plans of their Government. It is, therefore, not improbable that we as a nation could easily surmount the problems confronting us, if only we made up our minds to face the challenge with courage and conviction.

One of the simple things expected of us is small savings. The habit of saving is ingrained in us traditionally. Just as the wild animal saves and stock-supplies of food, we too save for the rainy day. While we save for ourselves, we should also think of the nation. The savings that we effect if channelised through the Government could perform a double benefit.

Besides, coming to our aid in times of need, it also helps the country achieve its objectives in the fields of development and construction.

In the world of industrial workers, savings is not a new philosophy; workers have saved from time immemorial. Although no worker likes to admit that he has a substantial amount of savings, it is a fact that the worker saves according to his capacity.

Pay Roll Savings Scheme

The small savings scheme envisages savings of small amounts through the Pay Roll for the Industrial Worker. There are millions who are benefited by this scheme. Those who agree to the deduction of a small amount every month have realised after a period of five or ten years that they have been able to save up a tidy sum, without their knowledge.

The Plantation workers with their very low wages have benefited substantially by this scheme. There have been initial oppositions and the hurdles were many, as in the case of Provident Fund. But, once the worker realises to his surprise, that he had such a large amount to his credit, it is not surprising that he speaks so highly of the scheme to his fellow workers, and inculcates the habit of savings in them. The news spreads like wild fire and every one is caught up in this spirit.

Yet there are thousands of Plantation workers, who are not participating in this scheme and benefiting by it. They simply do not realise what they are missing. They not only miss the opportunity to save for the difficult days ahead but the exhilarating experience of participation in the nation building activity and working to the prosperity of themselves and the generations after them. ①

“Your Small Savings Sustain Big Projects”

“In your Savings Lies your Security and your Children's Prosperity”

Post Office Fixed Deposits Accounts

A new facility, "Fixed Deposits Accounts" has been introduced in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Deposits can be made in these accounts in multiples of Rs. 50. Each deposit will be repayable on the expiry of Five years from the date of deposit, the amount payable being Rs. 62.50 for every deposit of Rs. 50.

Accounts can be opened by—

- (i) Any adult in his own name;
- (ii) by two adults jointly, to be operated by both depositors or by either or the surviving depositor;
- (iii) in the name of a minor to be operated by either the minor or the guardian;

AND

- (iv) the guardian on behalf of a person of unsound mind.

An adult can have only one account either in his own name or jointly with another. Only one account can be opened in the name of a minor.

The maximum deposits at credit in a single account at any time will be Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 in a joint account.

Fixed deposits accounts can be opened in any Head, Sub or Branch Post Office like Post Office Savings Bank Accounts. Cheques will be accepted for deposit at Head Post Offices and Departmental Sub-Post Offices. Commission will be charged in respect of outstation cheques at the prescribed rates.

The return on the deposits will be free of income tax. In all other matters, viz.—opening of fixed deposit accounts, repayment, transfer, etc., the procedure as for Post Office Savings Bank accounts will generally be followed. For details please contact the local Postmaster.

The return on Post Office Savings Bank accounts is 4 per cent and that on Fixed Deposits is 5 per cent. This compares favourably with the rates offered by private institutions. The interest rates on certificates and Cumulative Time Deposit accounts for Rs. 10 and above, have been raised by half a per cent.

New Process to make Sterilized Bone Meal

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, has developed a process for the production of bone meal which is completely chemical and is free from the drawbacks of the conventional method. Sterilized bone meal is in great demand at present, particularly for the preparation of poultry and animal feeds. Its use as a phosphatic fertilizer in agriculture has also been recognised.

According to the new process, disintegration of bones can be effected by the action of caustic soda. The paste thus obtained is subjected to a cleaning treatment for removal of caustic soda. At present disintegration of bone is done in a steam digester from which the steamed bone meal is obtained. This method involves the use of expensive steam digesters, which also suffer from limitations of low operational capacity and need for further disintegration of the product. Moreover, the bone meal obtained is not considered sterilized and is not safe to be used as feed.

The advantages of the new process are that (i) it can be worked on a small or larger scale as required and with

little equipment, (ii) that the chemicals required are cheap and easily available, (iii) that complete sterilization is ensured, and (iv) that the equipment required is simple and the process can be adopted without any handicaps in villages.

The laboratory investigations have been completed and the pilot plant trials have been carried out at Bombay with 100 kg. bones. The main raw materials—bones, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid required in the process are indigenously available. No special plant and machinery is required. Only iron drums, plastic cloth for drying, wire gauge sieve, wooden hammers are needed. The total capital outlay for a plant capable of processing 6,000 kg. bones per month has been estimated at Rs. 8,000. The cost of production works out to Rs. 80 per ton.

Those interested in undertaking commercial development of the process may write to the Secretary, National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi-1.

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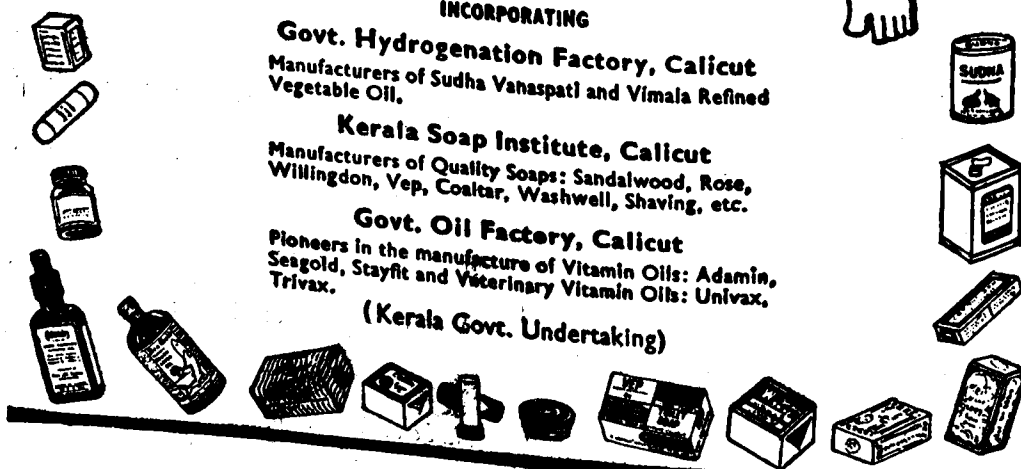
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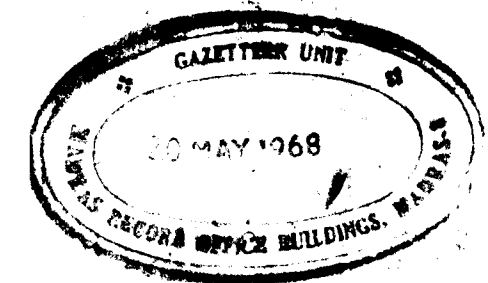
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APRIL 1968

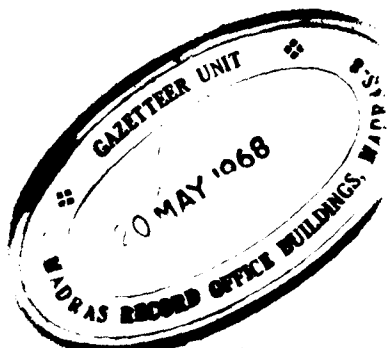
PRICE 20 PAISE

SMASH IT UP

If a natural choice between drunkenness and sobriety were possible in our civilisation, I should have the people free to choose. But when I see enormous capitalist organization on pushing drink under the people's noses at every corner, and pocketing the price whilst leaving me and others to pay the colossal damages then I am prepared to smash that organization and make it as easy for a poor man to be sober if he wants as it is for his dog.

The trade proposals are a sign and a portent but that is all. Ever since I have been alive, the brewers have been going to reform the public house. They have never done so because if they did there would no longer be any public houses.

—G. BERNARD SHAW



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THIS MONTH'S COVER

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister greeting the vast gathering at the Meenambakkam Airport before his departure to U.S.A.



V.I.P.s in the city

1. Thirumathi Sathiyani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, received Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, on his arrival at Meenambakkam Airport, Madras on 24th March 1968

2. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad is presenting a Kuthu Vilakku to Senator Henry Clare, Leader of the French Team of Expert Fishermen, on 13th March 1968 before their departure on the completion of the Doris Project experiment. Thiru the Minister for Agriculture, Thiru A. Govindasamy is also in the picture.

3. Dr. Hirschmanova, Director, Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, met the Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information on 23rd March 1968.

4. Thiru Rajkumar Bhanu Pratab Singh, Minister for Tribal Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, met the Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information on 12th March 1968.

5. The 17-member Ladies Hockey team from the University of Malaysia, who were on a visit to Madras, met Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, on 8th March 1968.

THE POLICE and their duties



SARDAR UJJAL SINGH
Governor of Madras

Speech delivered at the Madras Police Medal Parade on 29th December 1967

It gives me great pleasure to meet you all at this parade, especially those who, by acts of gallantry, meritorious and dedicated service, have distinguished themselves in the discharge of their duties. I offer my warm felicitations to all the recipients of the awards on the public recognition they have deservedly won for themselves. I find one award has been posthumously made and it is a matter for sorrow that the recipient is not in our midst today to feel the glow of honour.

I have witnessed an impressive parade and I would like to congratulate you on your smart turn out. Devotion to duty is the hall mark of the Police Force. The citations in respect of the recipients of the awards indicate how they have earned their well-deserved recognition by a high sense of duty. This should serve as a good incentive to others to emulate their example. It is gratifying to find that the Madras Police which has established great reputation for efficiency, continues to maintain its high traditions. I congratulate all officers and men on this.

Responsibilities of Police

The responsibilities of the Police are many and varied. In November last year (1966) the Police rendered effective help to the victims of the cyclone in parts of the State. This year (1967) is noteworthy for the General Elections held throughout the country. So far as Madras State is concerned, the elections were smoothly held and officers and men of the Police deserve our gratitude and admiration for their contribution to the impartial and peaceful conduct of elections. Soon after the General Elections, mysterious and disastrous fires broke out in slums in South Madras. This caused a good deal of anxiety to the authorities and the Police. It was a testing time for all ranks in handling the situation, and although complaints of complacency were made in the beginning, I am glad to say that prompt action was taken to restore confidence.

It is a matter for satisfaction that on the whole the police-public relationship has been well maintained. The Village Vigilance Committees have been of some assistance to the Police in this regard. The Boys' Clubs, the Home Guards, the Public Relations Office in Madras City, the maintenance of Children's Traffic Park in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras, the observance of traffic courtesy weeks, the periodical association of students in Traffic regulations, police stalls in exhibitions and periodical conferences with the representatives of the press, have also helped to foster police-public relationship.

Crime Investigation

As regards crime, there has been a slight increase of 1.1 per cent in the volume of crime against property, up to the end of September 1967 over the figures for the corresponding period of 1966. Reported cases have also been higher than in many of the other States in India. Perhaps there is comparatively unrestricted registration of crime in this State which accounts for higher crime incidence. In any case, effective investigation and apprehending of criminals can greatly help in reducing crime. I am glad that the judicious use of preventive sections of law, effective surveillance over known bad characters and sustained drive against receivers of stolen goods has served to keep the criminals under control. It is essential that the detection of offences should be maintained at a high level and scientific methods should be availed of in an increasing measure. It is worthy of note that we have the needed equipment and trained staff for the purpose and that the intensive training given to officers and the institution of a Diploma Course by the University of Madras in Criminology and Forensic Science steadily tone up the quality of investigation. I am happy to note that the Madras State did well last year in competitive events at all-India level involving theory and practice in legal and scientific aspects of crime investigation.

Maintenance of Law and Order is the supreme responsibility of any Government and the prime duty of the Police is to see that there is no breach of the peace. The Police have to discharge their duties in this regard impartially and fearlessly with firmness and tact. No room should be given for any suspicion to arise in the public mind that the Police failed to act when their assistance was imperatively sought or that they left innocent and law-abiding people unprotected in case of trouble and violence. Causing wanton damage to public and private property is the worst crime against society and the nation. Anti-social elements are enemies of a well-ordered community of people. It does not at all redound to the credit of the Police if such elements are allowed without check to cause destruction of public property and dislocate and damage public undertakings meant for the benefit of the people as a whole. Police investigations should be prompt and complete and the culprits have to be apprehended and brought to book.

It is good that the Home Guard continue to assist the Police. Special mention must be made of the good work done by them during the cricket test match early

this year, the general elections in the State and the slum fire incidents in the City.

The increase in the volume of traffic on the roads and highways has thrown additional burden on the Police. I am glad to note that a scheme costing Rs. 50 lakhs for effecting traffic improvements in the City for the next five years, has been prepared. I have noted with satisfaction the improvements that have been made recently for the safety of pedestrians. The Traffic-wing of the Police have to make determined efforts to reduce road accidents.

The Madras Police Benevolent Fund and the State Police Families Welfare Organisation, I am glad to note, continue to do good work for the improvement of the economic conditions of the families of policemen. I congratulate the Madras State Police teams on the creditable part they played in all India sports events.

In conclusion, I would like to remind you that it is a high sense of duty, integrity, discipline and spirit of true public service that will enhance the prestige of the Police Force and ultimately help in building up a Welfare State.

Loans for Sinking New Wells and Purchases of Pump Sets

The Government have hitherto been extending loans with subsidy to ryots for sinking of new open wells under the New Well Subsidy Scheme. Loans (without subsidy) were being given for the hire purchase of oil engines and motor pumpsets. The Reserve Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation and Commercial Banks are now coming forward to support agricultural production programme in a big way. Assistance from these sources will however be available only to the co-operative sector. With a view to getting the assistance available from institutional sources of finance, the Government have, as a matter of policy, decided that new loans for these two purposes should be given wholly by the Land Mortgage Banks. This decision was announced by the Chief Minister in his speech presenting the budget. Thus with effect from 1-4-1968, the issue of new loans directly by Government under the New Well Subsidy Scheme and for the hire purchase of oil engine and motor pumpsets will stop and all loans for sinking of new open wells and for the installation of oil engine and motor pumpsets will be made available to ryots only through Land Mortgage Banks. The Agro-Industries Corporation is

also expected to supplement the efforts of the Land Mortgage Banks, as far as pumpsets are concerned.

Until further orders, the staff in Blocks and the Revenue Department will continue to receive applications for loans for these two purposes as before, enquire into them and forward the processed applications to the Land Mortgage Banks and the Land Mortgage Banks will sanction loans to ryots direct. The loans given by Land Mortgage Banks for sinking of new wells will be eligible for the usual subsidy of 25 per cent of the value of the work done subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred).

The allotment of funds made in the budget under the New Well Subsidy Scheme for 1968-69 will be utilised only for sanction of second and further instalments of loans in respect of wells for which first instalment had already been sanctioned prior to 31-3-1968. Thus, those who have already been given the first instalment will, if they are eligible, be able to get the second and further instalments as hitherto.



In the historical map of India the Tamil country has a pride of place. As one of the earliest habitats of man, it has a hoary antiquity. Archaeological explorations and excavations have revealed the continuity of civilized life in this region ever since palaeolithic period. It has been found that the palaeolithic man of Tamilnad lived in the region around Madras. The discovery of microlithic tools in the Tirunelveli district establishes that his successor of the mesolithic age lived in that area. Traces of the neolithic man who came next after him are to be found in different parts of the Tamil country. Unlike his predecessors who were food gatherers, he was a food producer with a knowledge of the use of metals like bronze, copper and later, iron. The description of India as an 'ethnological museum' is in a restricted sense applicable to Tamilnad also in whose racial texture one finds the blending of such elements as Negroid, Proto-Austroloid, Proto-Mediterranean, Alpine, Armenoid and Nordic.

The really historical period of Tamilnad begins with the fourth century B.C. The Tamilnad of that period, known as Tamilagam, comprised the region between the Vengadam hill in the north, Cape Comorin in the south and the two seas on the east and west. Our knowledge of the history of this region prior to the Christian era is very vague. The references to the Pandya country in a scholium of Katyayana on Panini and in the works of Megasthenes and Kautilya are the earliest available data. In the second and thirteenth Rock Edicts of Asoka, we hear of the southern kingdoms, besides Ceylon—the Cholas, Pandyas, Satiyaputa, Kerala-putra and Tambaraparani. Of these, the Pandya monarchy was in the extreme south and included the modern districts of Tirunelveli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and South Travancore. It had Madurai on the banks of Vaigai as its capital and Korkai and Saliyur on the Tambaraparani as ports. The Chola kingdom which comprised the region between the two Vellar rivers, included the present Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts and had Uraiyur in the suburb of the modern Tiruchirappalli Town, as capital and Puhar as port. The Chera kingdom, with Vanji as capital, and Tondi and Musiri as ports, was lying on the western coastal strip. The real identity of the 'Satiyaputa' of Asokan inscriptions is uncertain; the usually accepted view is that they were the same as the Adigaiman chiefs of Tagadur.

The early Sangam classics throw a flood of light on the political institutions, social and economic life of the people and the religious observances prevalent in the early centuries of the Christian era. But, in them, accounts of political history are very meagre and it is not until the rise of the Pallavas of Kanchi that we rise from the twilight of vague historical references to the limelight of recorded history.

The Pallavas appear to have held supremacy in the Tondaimandalam and the present southern districts of Andhra Pradesh from at least about the second quarter of the fourth century A.D. But all their records, until the reign of Simhavarman, grandfather of Mahendravarman I (610—630 A.D.), are in Sanskrit and not Tamil. It is in the Pallankovil copperplate grant of Simhavarman that we come across the first instance of Tamil being used for Pallava official records. However, the recent interpretations of the Saka-type of silver coins issued by some Satavahana rulers have shown that Tamil, along with Prakrit, was once extensively used as far north as modern Maharashtra. It is very likely that future researches in this regard will throw more and welcome light, not only on the early history of the southern dynasties, but also on the wider nature of the area under the linguistic and cultural hegemony of Tamil.

The history of the Pallavas from the earliest known ruler, Simhavarman of the Mancikallu stone inscription, to Simhavarman, father of Simhavisnu, is until now a tentative pedigree of rulers. No two scholars agree either on their genealogy or on chronology. But their history from about the end of the sixth century can be reconstructed largely with the aid of their copper-plate charters and lithic records. Mahendravarman I, the first in this well-known list of Pallava rulers, is taken to be the king in whose reign rock-architecture in the Tamil country was initiated. His son and successor, Narasimhavarman I, was the famous conqueror of Vatapi and the author of most of the monuments at Mahabalipuram. Rajasimha Narasimhavarman II was another great ruler of the dynasty, who built the grand structural edifices of the Kailasanatha at Kanchipuram and the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram. The next important ruler of the dynasty was Nandivarman Pallavamalla, a prince of a collateral branch, who ascended the throne even as a young boy and had a long reign of about sixty-five years. The Pallava

tail-ender was Aparajita, in whose reign the : under Vijayalaya and Aditya asserted themselves the Thanjavur area.

Under Aditya (871—907 A.D.) and Parantak. 955 A.D.), the Chola kingdom expanded in the and the entire Tondaimandalam region was absorbed in its fold. Under the illustrious Rajaraja, the Chola kingdom became what may not be incorrectly termed as 'the Chola Empire'. Besides the extension of the Peripheries of the kingdom, an active commercial, cultural and, to a lesser extent, also political contact with South-east Asian kingdoms was maintained. Under Kulottunga I, the Chola and Chalukya kingdoms were merged under a single banner, but, in the following centuries, the kingdom shrunk in size under weak hands.

The rise of the Pallavas in the late sixth century in the Tondaimandalam synchronised with the ushering in of a new era in the history of the extreme South. The Pandys of the Sangam age, whose supremacy was effectively overshadowed by the Kalabhras for nearly three centuries, redeemed themselves and established their power at Madurai. Some of the early rulers of the dynasty were Sendan, Arikesari Maravarman, Koccadaiyan, Rajasimha, Nedunjadaiyan, Srivallabha, etc. The increasing power of the Cholas in the north inevitably eclipsed the Pandys, though they were occasionally raising their heads. Ultimately they established a second, if short-lived kingdom. History knows also of such minor dynasties like the Banas and Kadambas, Muttaraiyars and other chiefs, who played a secondary role in the political history and whose political loyalties often changed with the exigencies of time.

South India received a rude shock by reason of frequent Muslim raids from the time of Malik Kafur in the early years of the fourteenth century. Though a Muslim Sultanate was established at Madurai in 1334 A.D. and Hindu institutions suffered considerably, it is in the South that one finds to day the pristine Hindu culture; and this, in no small measure, was due to the emergence of the Vijayanagar dynasty, which offered effective resistance to aggressive Islam and encouraged the progress of everything that was cherished by the Hindus. With the fall of the Vijayanagar kingdom, the Nayak feudatories rose into prominence in Madurai, Ginji and Thanjavur. The last place was conquered by the Marathas in 1676 and was under their authority till 1800, when the British took over. In the eighteenth century, the European powers, who had come to South India as commercial people, were struggling with one another to establish themselves in the region. The British overcame their rivals, the Dutch and the French, and ultimately entrenched themselves in the region. The Nawabs of the Carnatic, who also appeared on the political horizon in the eighteenth century, sought their protection and handed over to them little by little the administration of the Carnatic and in 1801, it completely went into their hands. Tamilnad became a part of the Madras Province.

Throughout the successive historical periods, the Tamil country has contributed to the cultural heritage of India. In fact, her history and institutions are inextricably intertwined with those of the whole country, notwithstanding some of their individualistic features which mark them as distinct. The ancient Tamil genius has been profoundly and succinctly expressed in literature and learning, art and architecture, besides administrative institutions and philosophy. The present-day Panchayat Raj can be traced back to the concept of village autonomy of ancient times. The conduct of election to village assemblies, gleaned from Uttiramerur inscriptions, is an eloquent testimony to enlightened political practices during the period of the Cholas. We hear in inscriptions of educational institutions at Kanchi, Ennayiram and Bahur, which were veritable, if less known, universities of their own kind.

It is indeed significant that two of the greatest philosophers and reformers in Hinduism, Sankara and Ramanuja hailed from the South. The bhakti movement in this region, which saw its beginning in the seventh century and ran its course through the twin streams of Saivism and Vaisnavism, produced a large volume of religious literature, ranging from the ecstatic hymns of devotional poetry of the Nayanmars and Alvars to recondite philosophical works, both in Tamil and Sanskrit, which it is not possible to list here.

The greatest contribution of Tamilnad to Indian and world thought and culture alike is the Trukkural of Valluvar. This work, written in the 'Augustan Age' of Tamil literature, incorporates in small couplets, among other things, the best ethical codes to be adopted in life.

In the field of art, the inner creative urge of the Tamils has found ample expression in architecture and sculpture, painting and music. The imposing tower in the temple complex, which should not be confused with the superstructure over the sanctum sanctorum, is a speciality of South India, particularly Tamilnad. The best age of Tamil sculpture was the period between the middle of the ninth to the end of the eleventh centuries and productions of this phase are found in numerous temples; built during the period throughout the Tamil country. In the art of metal casting, which rose to great prominence under the Cholas, the Tamil sthapatis attained much technical perfection that is really superb.

More than all, it must be recognised that Tamilnad was second to none in maintaining a harmonious liaison with different countries and varying cultures and assimilating the best among them. The eternal universal outlook of Tamilagam is best expressed in the old maxim 'yadum ure yavarum kelir'. It can be asserted without fear of contradiction that the entire history of Tamilnad, covering over nearly two thousand years in time-scale, bears witness to this claim—*Reproduced from the World Tamil Conference Souvenir.*



Side Lights on siddhars

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"Worship thou the Light of the Universe; who is One;
Who made the world in a moment, and placed good men in it;
Who afterwards himself dawned upon the earth as a sun;
Who, without wife or family, as a hermit performed austerities;
Who appointing loving sages (siddhars) to succeed him,
Departed again into heaven:—worship Him."

—(Agattiyar, Gnanam Nuru).

Tamilnad has been a land which has witnessed a continual and continued succession of mystics. It could count with pride a number of glorious Siddhars, whose thoughts had greatly influenced its people. Therefore, Tamil literature is abundantly rich in its material on Siddhars. This article attempts to focus attention on the term Siddhar (சித்தர்) and its use in early Tamil literature. As the exhaustive delineation of details and illustrations is not possible within the short compass of an article, attention is focussed only on broad trends.

The term Siddhar (or Siddhan—சித்தன்) denotes one who has achieved Siddhi (சித்தி). The word Siddhi in its ordinary sense means success, realization or attainment. It also means moksha (final liberation). But with particular reference to the term Siddhar, as it is popularly understood now, it means the supernatural powers—more specifically the eight supernatural powers known as attamasiddhi (அட்டமாசித்தி). Therefore, Siddhars in the generally accepted sense of the term, are 'the Perfected Ones' or the mystics who have acquired the eight supernatural powers. The Thiruvilayadarpuranam records interesting accounts of the exploits of Lord Siva in the role of a Siddhar. More traditionally, the word Siddhar refers to the Supernals

who inhabit the intermediate region between the earth and the Sun and who are one of the Patinen Kanam (பதினெண் கணம்) of the Lord Siva.

The term Siddhan (or Siddhar) has been in use in Tamil literature from very early times. We find the word Siddhan occurring in the great Tamil epic Silappadhikaram, written as early as the 2nd century A.D. Ilango Adigal, the royal-ascetic poet of this unsurpassed gem of early Tamil literature, uses the word Siddhan in a particular context, to mean the one who has achieved all his desired goals or one who has completed all that he has to do or one who has cleansed himself of all past deeds. In another context, Ilango makes use of the word Siddhan to denote the one who had originated the eight types of Siddhis. The term Siddhan referred to above has been utilised to describe Vardhamana Mahavira, the great sage who established Jainism as a separate religion. In the epic, the words are uttered by the Jaina Siddhar known as Saranar (சாரணர்) to the Jaina lady monk, Kavunthiadigal.

Among the Buddhists and the Jains, the sages who had achieved supernatural powers were referred to by the term Saranar. There are references to Saranar in the Silappadhikaram, as already seen. The epic reveals that the Saranars are capable of raising themselves up from the ground and standing in thin air and that they are capable of flying fast in the high skies.

There are also references to Saranar in the Tamil classical work, Manimekalai, a Buddhist poem, which also dates back to the 2nd century A.D. This work which narrates the life story of Manimekalai, a Buddhist Bhiksuni (nun) reveals that Saranar had supernatural powers like flying in the high skies above as if to catch the Sun and the Moon, delving into the land below as if it is just a sheet of water and walking on water with the same ease of walking on the land. According to the Buddhist tradition, the Saranar visited many

sacred places flying in the high skies, gave enlightenment to appropriate individuals and granted to others their genuine requests.

The Jaina lexicon Chudamani Nigandu (சூடாமணி நிகண்டு) of Mandala Purudan (மண்டல புருடன்) of the 10th century A.D., records that the Jaina Saranar were of eight divisions.

Further in the Jaina philosophy, the term Siddha-charanam (சித்தசரணம்) occurs, which means seeking refuge with the Siddhars or 'the Perfected Ones'. Again there is also the term Siddhaparamestikal (சித்த பரமேஷ்டிகள்), which means the Supernals or 'the Perfected Ones'. There are references to them in the commentary on the Chintamani (the Jivaka-Chintamani—சிவக சிந்தாமணி) of Thiruttakadevar (early 10th century A.D.), the Jaina ascetic-poet.

Though the word Siddhar does not occur as such in Kurunthogai (a collection of short-poems) included in the celebrated Sangam collection called Ettuthogai (எட்டுத்தொகை), there are references in a verse about those who possessed supernatural powers. The gist of the Kurunthogai verse (attributed to the poetess Vellividhiyar—வெள்ளிவிதியார்) which makes interesting reading is given below. The verse is in the form of confident words of consolation uttered by a girlfriend to a lady in love, who had been temporarily separated from her lover.

"Our lord (though separated from you) is not one who can delve into the earth and disappear. Neither is he one that can fly in the high skies, nor is he one who can walk over the sea that crosses his path, with his feet. Therefore, is he one that cannot be found if he is looked for in country after country, in village after village and in settlement after settlement?" (He is sure to be found; therefore, thou despair not of thy lover).

In the Thevaram hymns, which are melodious outbursts of highly spiritual souls in moments of supreme rapture, there are indeed many references to Siddhars. For instance in one of his hymns, Sundaramurthi Nayanar addresses the Lord Siva Himself as a Siddha and the Siva who exhibits His glorious siddhis. There are also other references. The Thevaram hymns differentiate those who are trying to realize God as Bhakthars (பக்தர்கள்) and those who have realized God as Siddhars.

There are also indeed usages of the term Siddhar in the compositions of the Vaishnava Acharyas and saints who go by the name Alwars and who are the famous authors of the great and well-known collection, the Nalayirappirabandam or the Divyappirabandam.

The references to Siddhars in the Saira lyrics of Thayumanavar of the early eighteenth century are well-known. The collection of his lyrics (Thayumanavar Swamigal Thiruppadartiratu—தாயுமான சுவாமிகள் திருப்பாடற்றிரட்டு) carries a full canto in praise of the glorious assemblage of Siddhars (Siddhar Ganam—சித்தர்ணம்).

Siddhiyers: The Lady Siddhars: The feminine form of the term Siddhar is Siddhiyer (சித்தியர்). The Siddhiyers are considered to be a class of celestial women. There is a reference to Siddhiyer in Kambaramayanam.

The term Siddhar in other senses: The word Siddhar has been used in early Tamil literature in other senses also. For instance in the celebrated commentator Nachinarkkiniyar's gloss on Thirumurugattruppada (திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை) of poet Nakkiar, the word Siddhan refers to Lord Muruga, the traditional Tamil God of the hills.

From the commentary of Nachinarkkiniyar it is seen that the place now known as Pili (Madurai district) was in early times known as Siddhanvazhvu (சித்தன் வாழ்வு) and that it is this Siddhanvazhvu that is referred to as Avinankudi (ஆவன்குடி) in Thirumurugattruppada. The word Siddhanvazhvu also occurs in one of the poems of Avvaiya (1st or 2nd century A.D.), the popular poetess of Tamilad.

The ancient Tamil nigandu (lexicon) known as Pingalanigandu or Pingalam (பிங்கல நிகண்டு அல்லது பிங்கலம்) after the name of its author Pingala Munivar (பிங்கல முனிவர்) records that the term Siddhan refers to Bhairava (பைரவன், Arhat (அருகன்) and Jupiter (வியாழன்). The term was also commonly used to refer to Lord Sivan (சிவன்).

According to the Vaidhiya Malaiyagarathi (வைத்திய மலையகராதி) of Pathinen Siddhar (பதினெண் சித்தர்), the word Siddhan also refers to a type of tree—the red-flowered silk cotton tree (இலவம்). The word Siddhan also connotes loadstone (காந்தக்கல்).

"But now where'er I sit,
Or stand or walk,
Thou (God) art forever near."
—(Sivavakkyam).

"There is a land of pure delight
Where saints immortal reign."
—(Watts' Hymns—Hymn 66).

(From the Souvenir released Conference of the Sidha System of Medicine, during World Tamil Conference).

History of PROHIBITION in India

This article will be of much interest in view of the fact that the Fourth All India Prohibition Conference held at Madras on 12th, 13th and 14th April 1968.

The story of modern Indian Prohibition is, in its essence, but a chapter in the ageless biography of Mahatma Gandhi. To him drink by itself was not the question of the moment. In this issue he saw the evil of drink as symptomatic of the malaise that global humanity was suffering from. When he saw the Indian humanity in the clutches of the alien imperialism, emasculated, aimless on the verge of extinction he diagonalised the disease. He traced its origin to a definite cause.

The cause in his opinion was the nations straying away from cultural values, evolved by it in its hoary history. These values he had no difficulty in finding, were time and again taught by the Gita, the Buddha and every saint and sage without exemption. He summarised them in these words: 'Satya, Ahimsa and Brahmacharya'.

To the Mahatma, Prohibition was a spontaneous result of a voluntary life of abstinence—Brahmacharya. This much misunderstood word Brahmacharya actually means abstaining from all sensual desire. Drink is only a pleasure of the senses.

He therefore adopted Prohibition scheme and got the Indian National Congress to incorporate it in its eleven essential schemes of national reconstruction in a special sitting in Bombay in 1921. Prohibition after this became an issue of national importance.

Drinking was and is a Western convention. The Westerners brought this convention to the East and although so to say through the force of circumstances, some of the Eastern peoples took to drinking, they yet had reserves of mental sanity to wish to refrain from the habit forming usage and kept on demanding and occasionally obtaining Prohibition as occurred in India in Tipu Sultan's time.

The frame work of the British Indian Excise Policy was laid down in 1790. About this time Tipu Sultan's famous Prohibition Edict had gone out. This princeling was only following the excise policy of other great kings like Allaudin Kilji, Sultana Razia, Aurangazib and nearly all muslim rulers.

Then there was Emperor Asoka who was a Buddhist. His religion definitely debarred indulgence in drink and drugs. One of the five commandments of Buddhism is:

"The householder who delights in Dharma should not partake of intoxicating drinks and drugs, should not make others to use both and should not sanction the (alcoholic) indulgence of those who do so, knowing that the use results in loss of sanity."

Role of Religion

In those distant days religions played the role of sustaining society. In stressing the essential features of human activity and outlawing those based on the pleasures of the senses. Buddhism can banish not only drink but also theft, adultery, gambling and all similar aberration of human conducts. This period of balanced life lasted for centuries.

"Nothing but ruin shares a nation in the face that is a prey to the drink habit. History records that empires have been destroyed through this habit. We have it in India that the great community to which Lord Krishna belonged was ruined by that habit."

—Mahatma Gandhi.

In a later epoch of Indian history comes the set back of human values vis-a-vis the Prohibition proposition. When due to another renaissance traced to the revival of vedic Hinduism in about 187 AD the use of alcoholic drinks was introduced in religious rituals, the state under Mauryan Emperors came to minimise the evil effects of drinks as witnessed in Kautilya's code, where the Government carried on a strict supervision of the manufacture and sale of spirituous beverages.

During the British Rule

During the British rule, they had to find money in ever greater amounts both to carry on an empire defence system and also to make remittances to the Home Treasury. New sources of a recurring revenue had to be found and in 1790 the frame work of the British Indian liquor laws and also of an excerpt of Indian grown drugs like opium were framed and enforced.

India did not love liquor yet love of liquor had to be fostered. Unhappily the object of the rulers was achieved, though very gradually. Thus liquor revenue and revenue from imported and house consumed drugs began to grow.

By the time Mahatma Gandhi appeared on the Indian scene in 1914 the revenue was fully one quarter of the total revenue of the whole Indian Empire. And this climax was reached inspite of the principles of Akbari administration as laid down by the Secretary of State and accepted by the House of Commons in 1892.

Gandhiji enters

When Gandhiji incorporated the evergreen aspirations of the Nation for total Prohibition into his general scheme of human life the demand came automatically to be one of the eleven major issues before the National Congress in 1921. Prior to this date it was not as if the Congress has overlooked the issue.

"Prohibition is one of the cornerstones of the new society of Gandhiji's dreams. I am convinced that this policy in the Congress will benefit the workers and the peasant of our country."

— Rajendra Prasad.

In July 1912 the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale while leading a deputation to wait on Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, as leader of the Indian nationalists, stoutly condemned the Indian Empire liquor policy and declared that the habit of drinking was not inherent in the Indian way of life which has been always demanding total prohibition.

On April 30 1889, Samuel, Member of Parliament, moved the following resolution in the House of Commons—

"That in the opinion of this House the fiscal system of the Government of India leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries, liquor and opium shops in large number of places where till recently they never existed in defiance of native opinion and the protests of inhabitants and that such increased facilities for drinking produce a steadily increasing consumption and spread misery and ruin among the industrial classes of India calling for immediate action on the part of Government of India with a view to their abatement."

When put to vote this resolution of Censure was passed 110 voting for and 103 against.

Growing demand

Ever since this date activity motivated by the public demand for Prohibition continued steadily to grow, perhaps accentuated by increasing consumption of intoxicating liquor. The excise revenue was only £ 1,750,000 in 1875 but by 1905 it had grown to £ 5,861,000. An Official Enquiry Committee was therefore appointed in 1905 to enquire into the whole question of excise administration.

The Committee merely white-washed the Government policy. Beyond recommending appointment of local committees nothing was done as a result. An influential deputation of Indian leaders waited on Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India on August 1, 1907. On full enquiry Lord Morley indicated the Government of India of introducing into the country "this new, dire and additional plague". The reaction of the Government of India was that no action was taken as suggested. The whole excise machinery was, on the contrary, more efficiently organised from a revenue stand point with the result that the financial returns became more substantial from year to year.

The first and the greatest of all prohibitionist was perhaps Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Kesub Chandra Sen, founder of the Brahma Samaj was another such. Dr. H. D. Pesikka, D. D. Gilder (father of Dr. Gilder one time Minister of Bombay Government) worked for temperance between 1890 and 1900.

William Sproston Caine, M.P., who founded the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association of London in 1890 was the greatest of old World Englishmen who helped the Indian demand for Prohibition. The Rev. Thomas Evans, a Welsh Missionary also helped the cause at about the same time.

Nearly every Christian Missionary working in India espoused the cause of temperance. Dr. Annie Besant, that fearless fighter for Indian Freedom always had a lot to say for Prohibition. Lokamanya Tilak devoted time and energy towards this cause.

Of the Congress Stalwarts C. Rajagopalachari has been championing Prohibition ever since he took up politics. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, B. G. Kher, K. M. Munshi, Satyamurthy and Sadanand, the veteran journalist who took prominent part in the Freedom struggle and the founder of the "Free Press Journal", Bombay are among others.

The 1923 liquor picketing movement in which thousands of men and women went to jail scarcely needs particular mention. This picketing continued all over the country for a considerable time. The gallantry of men and women who participated attracted country-wide attention. To try and circumvent Congress propaganda for Prohibition many a Commission was appointed by the rulers to sidetrack the demand. Nothing however succeeded and in 1937 the Congress came into its own even though partially.

First effort

In 1922 Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, first sought to introduce a local option Bill in the Madras Legislative Council. The Punjab had already passed this measure in 1921. In Bombay Sir Chunilal Mehta rationed country liquor and within four years that is between 1919 and 1923 reduced country liquor's consumption by 50 per cent.

Bengal improved and extended the Licensing Board System through the inspiration of Sir Deva Prasad Senadhikari, President of the Temperance Federation and had all liquor shops removed from those wards of Calcutta where the Principal Colleges and Schools were situated and prohibited the sale of liquor to those under sixteen years of age.

The Uttar Pradesh followed the Bengal System and began gradually to reduce existing liquor shops. Assam went in local Option to give power to Electors to control

the issue of liquor licences within certain areas, gradually to effect local Prohibition throughout the province.

Total Prohibition

Against the All-India picture total Prohibition came to be introduced in some states. Bhopal a State only smaller than Hyderabad prohibited liquor to all Muslim subjects, allowing controlled supply to non-Muslims.

Sir Prabha Shankar Pattani, President of the Council of Administration of Bhavanagar State visited America in 1925 to study the question of Prohibition and on his return home influenced the State Council to issue strict Prohibition orders on October 1, 1925. The neighbouring states of Palitana and Jasan soon followed Bhavanagar's example. Mysore the then second largest state adopted local option. So did Travancore and Baroda. Hyderabad removed all liquor shops from its midst.

When in 1937 the Congress came into power the fight against drink rose in Tempo and had it not gone out of office immediately total prohibition would have been brought out in India in 1940.

When the Congress Governments were formed in the States in 1947 (after Independence) Prohibition policy was taken up in right earnest.

Madras was the first State in whole of India to introduce Prohibition. The Prohibition Act is an epoch making piece of provincial legislation.

Prohibition in the composite State of Madras was introduced areawise in three stages. Eight districts were made dry with effect from October 1946, eight more in 1947 and in the last stage Prohibition was extended from 2nd October 1948.

Following the Madras example Maharashtra came in a big way and introduced total Prohibition. The other states which later towed the line were Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore. Kerala and Andhra when they became separate by Reorganisation Plan continued to follow the total Prohibition.

The Congress rule in Madras State continued this policy unabated.

"To give the poor people drinking water and to wean them from drink are, if there were nothing else, achievements of which any ministry might be proud."

—The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri

TAMILNAD TO CONTINUE PROHIBITION

When the Congress Governments in some States are wavering over this important social reform and relaxing it to get more revenue, the D.M.K. Government in Madras is determined to continue total Prohibition, since it happens to be main plank to afford peace and tranquility in poor man family. There is no denying the fact that Prohibition is an essential reform and the necessity of it is not disputed. But the entire problem is how best it can be implemented. The Government of Madras is not vacillating on this issue. The Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai is fully aware of what Thiru C. Rajagopalachari once said. He said "As a lover of my country men and as one who believes in good Government, I insist that alcohol with its well-known habit forming property should not be distributed at the instance of Government and made easily available to unthinking people and that organised Governments should cease making a business of it. It is not really a profitable business for the State to organise continuous temptation on the part of people."

The very fact that the D.M.K. is in power after 20 years of continued Congress Rule shows beyond doubt that it has popular backing. It will be possible for this Government to implement Prohibition successfully, since the people are convinced that schemes benefiting common man are being implemented.

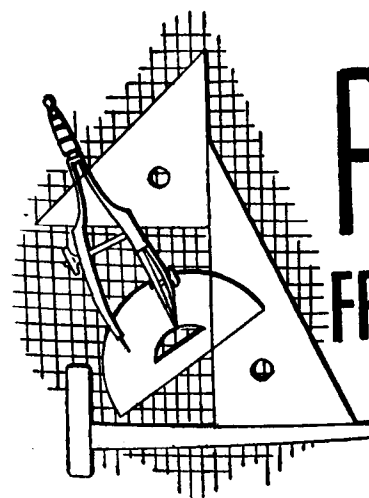
While Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and lately Maharashtra, the States which implemented total Prohibition, had relaxed it, it is left to the Tamil Nadu Government to implement this social reform and give a lead to the whole country.



HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE

The State shall regard the raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvements of Public Health as among its primary duties and in particular the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

—Article 47 of the Constitution of India.



PLANNING FROM BELOW

PROF. D. R. GADGIL
Member, Planning Commission

This is the first of a series of meetings discussions, etc., which will be held during the course of this year or the preparation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, scheduled to commence from 1st April 1969. The Fourth Five-Year Plan will begin after a break of a three-year period of annual plans. This break indicates the intervention of a critical phase in the progress of our planned development, and has necessarily many lessons for those involved in the process of planning. We have to internalise these lessons and to reorient appropriately our methods, procedures and policies. It may be useful to start with a statement of what appear to be the most important of the needed adaptations and adjustments.

We have to look on planning not as a series of distinct programmes of five year effort but as a continuous, ongoing process; and planning has to be thought out not only in relation to possibilities of long term development of the economy but also to short and intermediate term variations and fluctuations in its fortunes. Therefore, while the five year plans in its fortunes. Therefore, while the five year plans of the future will continue to embody the best estimates and judgments made on the basis of intensive investigations, analysis, and thinking at the beginning of the period, they need not be treated as either not being capable of or not needing adjustments from time to time during the currency of the five year period.

Planning from below

There is general agreement that planning so far has not sufficiently taken into account the specific circumstances and requirements of particular States and areas and that an element of "planning from the bottom" has to be introduced in our approach and procedures. However, because finalised elaborate plans are required to be fully prepared at the beginning of each five year period the pressure of time, etc., has invariably led to this being ignored and the final

effort has tended to be put in the form of a series of standardised schemes in an already accepted frame. The same pressures are likely to lead to the same results this time unless the approach is changed. The change suggested is two-fold. Firstly, exercises made at the State and the district level should begin with collating all available information in regard to development resources, requirements and prospects, so that programmes of action are formulated directly in relation to these and not modelled on or limited by any set of standardised schemes. The change implied is that of inviting State and District planners to look at their own data afresh, formulate their objectives and requirements and prepare corresponding programmes of action.

The second change is that while this will be done in as great a detail as possible, the full working out of all programmes should not be insisted on at the very outset. Every programme must, of course, be worked out in full relevant detail before its execution is undertaken. However, at the time of formulation of the five year plan the extent of the detail worked out should be of the order needed only to justify the place and priority of the programme in the plan. Not only will such an approach give the needed flexibility to planning but it will also ensure that the work of investigation, collection, collation and analysis will continue throughout the plan period. It has to be recognised that in most respects the information available at the state and the district and even at the national level is today not fully adequate. It is, however, natural that investigations are not undertaken or data collated and analysed unless these are required for a specific purpose and can be meaningfully utilised. When plan formulation, implementation and evaluation become continuous, successive processes and each successive stage of planning requires more intensive effort, enquiry and research would come to be integrated

with planning and will acquire a newer dimension. The enquiry may be local and highly specific and the research mainly an exercise in adaptation; such activities will none the less prove highly essential and useful in planning. Therefore, the planning organisations, of the future will not only need to have at their disposal adequate economic and statistical expertise but will also require to be in touch with local agencies of investigation and research in all relevant subjects.

The natural corollary of beginning to plan from the bottom is to recognise that planning is not something that comes from outside or the above but what each State, district, locality and community does to develop its own resources and potentialities. This emphasises a wide diffusion of initiative, decision-making and participation; it also implies a parallel shouldering of responsibilities. That we have reached a point in planning where our resources are highly strained is by now glaringly evident. Logically, this should be a chronic condition in all poor countries in the early stages of development.

Self-reliance

With us the situation has been partly concealed so far because of two factors. Firstly our plans were limited in scope and objectives and pressures from all sectors and areas for development effort had not mounted up. Secondly, timely and generous foreign aid enabled us to continue with fairly large development expenditures without making adequate internal efforts. The situation has changed in both respects. Expectations are rising all along the line and the limit has been reached in the raising of foreign resources; also as they have become somewhat uncertain, the importance of self-reliance has come to be stressed. The time has come to do all we can to raise progressively larger internal resources for development planning; if the effort is not to slacken and the economy allowed to stagnate. The effort is not likely to succeed unless its base is widened as much as possible. This involves a number of things; the maximum effort by all taxing authorities, an appropriate policy regarding rates and charges by all public utilities and services and the maximum contribution by all public enterprises. It also means restraint on non-essential consumption expenditure by all establishments and house-holds (and this in our case has to be brought about largely by voluntary discipline), maximising individual savings and maximum effort by all companies, unincorporated establishments and households, who require resources for development, to find these to the greatest possible extent from out of their own surpluses. Planned action to encourage or explore all these sources has to be equally vigorous at all levels, the Centre, the State and the district.

It is likely that through a number of convergent trends the formulation and financing of plans at each level will, in future, be more autonomous. So that while at each tier planning will proceed within a given broad frame and for a set of objectives and some financial contribution from above will be available, these will be relatively fixed and the size and quality of plans at each level will be largely shaped by action of appropriate authority at that level. It may be premature to generalise in this manner regarding planning at the district level, as conditions in this respect vary greatly from State to State and are at present relatively fluid. There is not, however, much uncertainty regarding development in this direction in relation, to planning at the State level in the near future.

Financial restraints

I consider this a highly desirable development. Planning loses all meaning and direction unless it is undertaken within certain constraints and is related to a given effort. The need for making choices, defining priorities and attempting balanced and co-ordinated effort become evident only in the context of financial and other restraints. Above all, in the absence of such compulsions, efficiency and economy are usually disregarded. Constant awareness of financial restraints is thus of extreme importance in planning in a poor country.

The two main stages in plan formulation are firstly, setting the objectives and targets for the ultimate or long-term achievements, and secondly, defining precisely what you expect to do within a definitive period of five years, one year, etc. While the first sets the main directions and looks, if fairly realistic, to general feasibility, the other has to be a much more detailed and it must take full account not only of resources, financial and physical and how they will be made available, but also of possible administrative performance, the implications for economic policy and of the socio-political milieu. Also, it has to be internally fully co-ordinated so that at each stage appropriate effort is made in every direction, and is currently fully synchronised. We are to consider how each State (and by implication each district or such lower level authority) will initiate and complete these tasks for itself for the next five-year period.

Collection and analysis of data

Planning activity during the last fifteen years has thrown up some amount of information and led to collection of a body of statistical data. The first stage is the collation and analysis of the available data with a view to assessing the extent of progress made or development achieved in various directions

The next requirement is to define carefully the objectives of future effort in each important direction. Let me explain what I mean by definition of objectives at different levels by reference to the instance I gave in my statement before the N.D.C., I quote "For example, while a national road plan would be concerned chiefly with construction and maintenance of through routes important for inter-State traffic and for the country as a whole, a road plan of a State would have to be oriented to such objectives as opening up backward areas, integrating the various regions and making for a disposal of economic development uniformly over the entire area of the State. A district road plan, on the other hand, may well be directed to creating centres from which socio-economic services are provided for individual villages and to integrating such centres with the area of surrounding villages and with each other".

Differing needs

Similarly, in respect of activities like co-operation or education while the very distant goals may be similar the goals set for the next five year period may differ widely from State to State and district to district. It is often pointed out that vitality of co-operative activity and the progress made by it in different areas are so disparate that general prescription in relation to them have no validity. While this may be accepted, there is no reason to hold that what can be achieved in one part of the country cannot, with appropriate effort and in time, be accomplished elsewhere. However, two types of steps have to be taken in the intervening period. Firstly, an organisational substitute must be found for performing the development functions which in the advanced areas devolve on the co-operatives and secondly an appropriate programme of action for building up over a time the required co-operative structure be drawn up. This means that careful analysis of the situation in each area relating to such aspects as, official policy and attitudes, the quality of non-official leadership and the areas in which a break through appears most likely must be undertaken, apart from the usual statistics regarding needed revitalisation, extent of linking the State of overdues, etc.

The physico-geographical conditions vary within the country even more widely than the socio-economic; and the only way in which full account can be taken of these variations in planning is to spell out for each type of area and activity the goals of proximate development effort in physical terms. The point need not be laboured. It is, however, clear that the definition of objectives when attempted in some detail will involve not only analysis of the existing situation but also an assessment of limitations and possibilities. And this assessment will be related to scientific and technological advance as well as to social and economic structure and attitudes. I trust I am not making

the task appear unduly difficult. That is not my intention, also I do not believe it to be too difficult. It would be wrong in this regard to set our sights too high. In planning in an underdeveloped country inadequacy of data must be taken for granted. What I would like to emphasise is not so much full information or elaborate tools of analysis as the desire to understand the situation, to define a set of co-ordinated goals with some precision and to think-out possibilities carefully and in some detail. If such an approach is fully accepted and there is readiness to take pains, planning at the State and the district level is bound to get a good start.

In collecting information

In the initial stage of collecting information and defining objectives attention will naturally be concentrated on particular areas of activities, such as agriculture, roads, small industry, education or health. However, for making progress towards a properly co-ordinated plan meaningful frames in which a number of activities could be fitted must be found. It appears that in the context of State and district planning it is important to integrate plan formulations relating to (1) provision of socio-economic overheads and (?) the conservation and development of natural resources. The State has the responsibility of providing universally the utilities and services which are needed for the development of economic activities of individual establishments.

An economic way of planning for the diffusion of these facilities is to locate them in a series of well-distributed centres each of which serves a convenient surrounding area. This approach could take care of not only the vital system of communications but also of the location of schools and health centres, of bank branches and warehouses as also of the location of industry. The concept of such a physico-geographical frame for the planning of socio-economic overheads at various levels could prove a powerful device in economic, effective and also objective planning of an important area of State activity. Though less comprehensive, the concept of co-ordinated conservation and development of natural resources will also meaningfully bring together a number of important functions of the State. This exercise will also provide the needed secure and broadening base for planning the development of agriculture, other primary production and of the necessarily resource-based, widely spreading small industry.

Development plans of individual productive activity will have to be formulated separately. However, especially at the district level an important consideration in the planning of all aspects i.e., of the socio-economic overheads, of resource development and of productive activities will be the provision of employment or

rather as full utilisation as possible of labour resources. This requirement should provide an important directing and integrating factor in all area or regional plans.

Spade work

Finally, I may touch upon an important aspect of our data about which firm indications may not be available for some time. As you are aware a Finance Commission is due to be appointed which will investigate a large area of Central-State financial relations. Until its interim report is available an exact picture of the availability of resources for each State plan would not emerge. Though this information is vital for the final drawing up of the plans I consider that a very large part of the preparatory work can be done in advance. Taking stock of the existing situation, collecting information, defining objectives and ascertaining possibilities can for the most part be completed in advance. Similarly preparing the physico-geographical frames for provision of socio-economic overheads or compiling long term plans of conservation and development of natural resources and of agricultural and industrial activity need not wait for an exact idea of the results of financial devolution. Moreover, consideration of raising of resources at the State or local level and of other aspects such as policies for encouraging investment of private resources in own business, inducing savings and restraining non-essential consumption (public and private) have also a little to do with the findings of the Finance Commission. All these subjects can be carefully studied and attention can be concentrated on what could be done in the earlier years of the next five year plan; so that we could be in a position to put the plan in the final

form soon after the Finance Commission's recommendations are known.

If all this is properly planned there is no reason why satisfactory formulation of plans along new lines should not be achieved within the year. It will, however, require strenuous organised efforts. The organisation will have to be fairly elaborate. Planning activities will have to be initiated in all areas and departments and the Central Coordinating Unit will have to be greatly strengthened. Also, elements outside the official circle will have to be drawn into the process. Leaders of opinion and knowledgeable people in all areas and subjects must be invited to participate in plan formulation, and to contribute towards thinking about raising of resources. It has to be widely recognised that planning is not sending up lists of demands to somebody high up and that the revolution of rising expectations could produce lasting results only if matched by an upsurge of matching effort.

We realise that parts of the suggested approach are unfamiliar and have not been fully worked out. In relation to these and also in relation to other aspects of the work such as surveys, analysis or project reports some State Governments may desire to be assisted. The States Plans division within the Planning Commission is being specially strengthened to enable it to give such assistance. Also the Committee on Plan Projects is being reorganised for helping with surveys and project reports in particular. We shall be glad to learn from representatives of States of the directions in which any of them would like to have such assistance.

High Power Committee on Land Acquisition

The High Power Committee on Land Acquisition which arrived at Madurai on 5th February 1968 from Madras met at the Collectors Office and recorded evidence from 25 witnesses. Some of the members were of the opinion that the quantum of compensation should be decided by a judge and not by a Collector. Another important point stressed by most of the witnesses was that the agricultural lands should be acquired only when the other types of lands are not available for public purposes. Some witnesses said that land should be acquired only for Governmental purposes. They stressed that the existing procedure should be streamlined so as to avoid unnecessary delays and inconveniences in completion of the Land Acquisition proceedings.

Among the members present at the sitting were Prof. N.G. Ranga, Thiru Onkarlal Bohra, Thiru Kanwarlal Gupta, Thiru V. Krishnamurthy, Members of Parliament, Thiru M.P. Raja Rao, M.L.A., Andhra Pradesh

and Thiru D. B. Kulkarni, Joint Secretary to the Government of India and Member-Secretary of the Committee.

Witnesses representing various interests namely agriculture land owners and lawyers, gave evidence before the Committee. Prominent among them were Thiru T. A. Viswanathan representing kisans and peasants, Thiru Sambhushankar Rao, Thiru A.L. Krishna murthy, Thiru Savaranatha Pillai, Thiru Dhanushkodi, Secretary, Bar Association, Madurai.

The Committee headed by Thiru Anand Narain Mulla, M.P., consists of 28 Members. The Committee was appointed by the Government of India to review the entire working of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and to suggest improvements in its administration which have become necessary on account of the developing economy of the country.



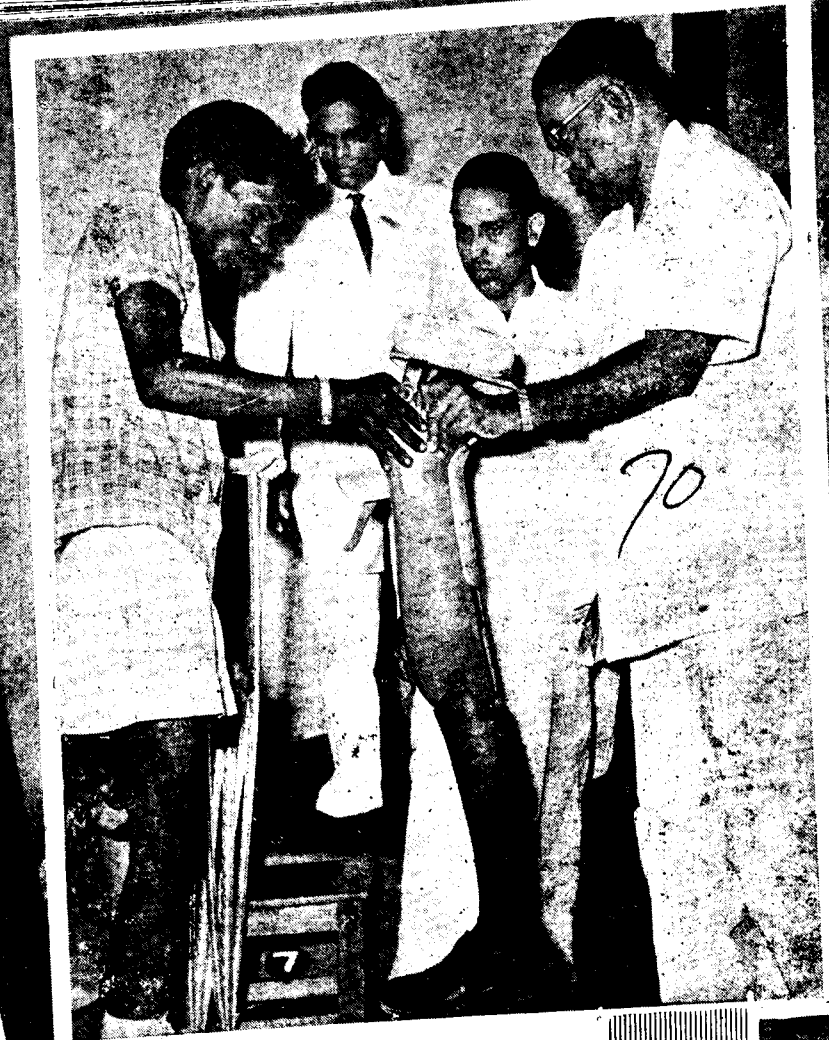
1. The Madras State has been adjudged as BEST STATE in INDIA in the Fourth All-India Skills Competition of the Industrial Training Institutes.

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, received the President's Shield from Thiru Jaisukhalal Hathi, Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, at a function held on 9th March 1968 at Madras.

2. The Minister for Education and Industries is inspecting some of the handloom fabrics displayed at the Prize Award Competition for Handloom Fabrics of Madras, Chingleput and North Arcot districts at Rajaji Hall on 21st March 1968.

3. & 4. The Minister for Education and Industries distributing prizes to the winners in the Prize Award Competition for Handloom Fabrics.

5. The Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation presenting awards to the winners in the All-India Skills Competition of the Industrial Training Institutes.



1. The Governor of Madras in conversation with the Chief Minister at the tea-party given by the former to meet the Legislators on 25th March 1968.

2. Thirumathi Sathiyani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, presenting a final cheque for Rs. 10,000 on behalf of the Madras Hut Dwellers Fire Accident Committee to Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad, at the concluding function of the committee held at Queen Mary's College Gardens on 24th March 1968.

3. The Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information is presenting a Ponnadai to Padma Bhushan Mary Clubwala Jadhav, who was felicitated at the 26th meeting of the State Social Welfare Board on 28th March 1968. The Minister inaugurated the meeting.

4. Thiru Si. Pa. Aditanar, Speaker, Legislative Assembly casting his vote in the Biennial Election to the Council of States held on 28th March 1968.

5. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health inaugurated the Annual Conference of the Madras Health Inspectors Association on 9th March 1968. Welcome address is being presented to him on the occasion.

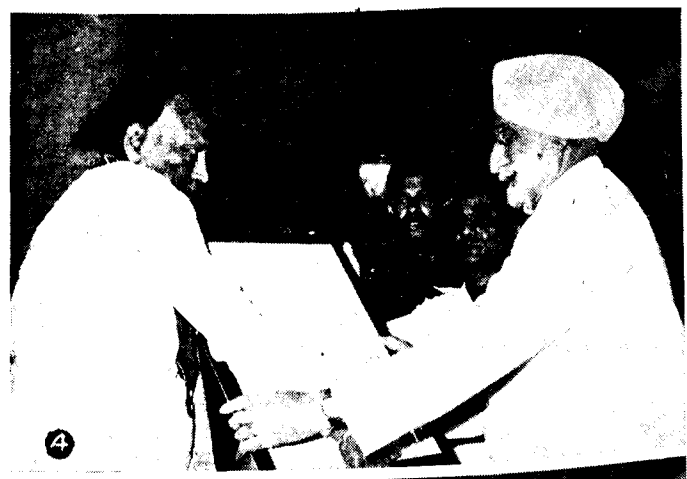
6. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, who inaugurated the low priced Indian edition of American University text books exhibition at Guindy, on 21st March 1968 is looking at some of the books.

7. Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, Union Minister for Health and Family Planning is distributing Artificial limbs to poor handicapped persons at a function held at Madras Medical College on 15th March 1968. The State Public Health Minister also participated.

8. The General Secretary of the Madras State Health Visitors' Association is pinning the conference badge of the Association on the Minister for Public Health as he arrives to inaugurate the conference held on 12th March 1968.

Events IN THE City

HERE is your SOLUTION



The State Awards for Artistes and Teachers were distributed by the Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh on 22nd and 29th March 1968 respectively.

1. & 2. The Governor is distributing the State awards for elementary school teachers.

3. Cine Artiste Thirumathi Vijayakumari (cinema actress) is receiving the Madras State Sangeetha Nataka Sangam's award.

4. Thiru Injikudi Pitchaikannu (Nathaswaram) is receiving the award.

5. Thiru S. Balachander (Veena) is receiving the award.

6. Thiru S. S. Rajendran (cinema actor) is being honoured with medal.



Tamilnad Day



Thamizhagam Day was celebrated on the 22nd February 1968 at the Madras Government Pavilion in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair. The function started with a visit by the distinguished invitees to the Tamilnad pavilion, where the Agriculture, Industries, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Power, Irrigation and Information and Publicity Departments had put up their stalls in a very impressive manner depicting their activities.

After the visits, the distinguished visitors adjourned to the International Centre, where light refreshments were served. While welcoming the distinguished gathering present on the occasion, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan Minister for Education and Industries said that the Madras Government was considering the idea of maintaining the Fair ground permanently as an exhibition site for the State. He also expressed the hope that some of the structures put up by foreign countries would be given as a parting gift to this State.

Delivering the inaugural address, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, referred to the great progress made by Madras in the Industrial sphere in recent years. He paid a tribute to the handloom industry of the State which accounted for nearly half of the handloom exports of the country amounting to Rs. 6 crores out of the total of Rs. 12 crores. Though the industry was not in a very good way now, he hoped with good crops, etc., the purchasing power of the people would increase. He stressed the need for a co-ordinated development of both agriculture and industry.

Speaking on the occasion, Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, said that there were some people who had expressed doubts about the possibility of holding the Fair in the midst of the recession in industry and import cuts but thanks to the vigorous steps taken by the organisers, the Fair had been a grand success.

He said that though our country was blessed with vast natural resources it was still lagging far behind other advanced countries of the world and the progress recorded in the country fell far short of what could be

achieved with a proper and fuller utilisation of our resources nor was it adequate to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population. Besides, he added, lakhs of Indian Repatriates would be coming from Ceylon, Burma and other countries and they would have to be rehabilitated in the coming years. He pointed out that a tremendous lot of planning would be necessary in rehabilitating the repatriates as agriculturists, plantation workers and also as participants in industry. Hence he appealed to all to whichever political party they might belong to work together for ten or fifteen years, pooling all their resources. If this was done, he was sure that, our country would be able to achieve a high stage of economic prosperity comparable with that of foreign countries. In this context he explained how Britain, Germany and the Soviet Union, whose economies were ravaged by the war were able to reconstruct themselves by hard effort and were now in a position to help the less developed countries and expressed the hope that India would follow the inspiring example of these countries and would reach an eminent position in Asia.

Thiru Annadurai also touched on the problems facing the handloom industry and said that if the foreign visitors to the fair were to buy one piece of handloom cloth, it would be helpful. In the context, of the expanding demand for our handloom products abroad, he stressed the need for maintaining quality at all costs.

Thiru C. A. Ramakrishnan, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, proposed the Vote of Thanks.

The function ended with pleasant cultural shows, arranged for the occasion, which include Music, Dance Kummi and Kolattam and Villupattu.

The Tamil Nadu Pavilion had attracted a very large number of visitors everyday. Prominent among them being Ministers from Central Government, Mysore, Andhra, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, West Bengal, Prominent Industrialists, Delegates of the UNCTAD conference and leading Educationalists. ①



ARTISTES and TEACHERS HONoured



Experts on Health

"Health in the World of Tomorrow" is the theme of World Health Day Celebrations of this year which was celebrated on 7th April. This year's celebration marks the 20th Anniversary of the coming into force of the Constitution of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Prediction is an art as difficult as it is dangerous—and a theme such as "Health in the World of Tomorrow" is no exception to the rule. On the contrary, in so vast a domain as the physical and mental well-being of man there are too many imponderables—on the debit as on the credit side—for anybody to be justified in adopting an attitude of serene assurance as regards the future. The economic, social, and demographic changes that are emerging on the horizon suggest that no form of progress will ever put a stop to man's efforts to improve his health and that the quest for discoveries, which can barely be guessed at today, will continue unabated. This perhaps is the very human conclusion to be drawn from the statements of some of today's experts quoted in the following pages.

"Suleiman the Magnificent, the famous Turkish Sultan of the 16th century, in one of his poems compared health with sovereignty and said that there is nothing superior to a breath of health. It is indeed true: health is the most precious treasure of a man. Therefore the funds which are allocated for building up new industries, improving agriculture, giving better education and health services to the public must be balanced carefully. The need of industry and agriculture for man-power also makes it necessary to improve education and health services"—Dr. Nusret H. Fisek, School of Public Health, Ankara.

with nursery school. From their earliest years, children will learn about cleanliness in primary school, and acquire knowledge about communicable diseases and the importance of early treatment for the health and development of man. All of these ideas will also be disseminated by newspapers, magazines and lectures for adults so that the entire population will be convinced of the importance of health care.—Dr. D. C. Doineau, Ministry of Health, Yaounde Cameroon.

Health means progress

"Health goals, as is more and more widely recognized, must be seen within the larger frame work of the other aspirations of any country. A healthier population will grow more food, build more dams, schools and roads—but it will develop greater demands, and there will be more people to make them."—Dr. Leona Baumgartner, Assistant Secretary of State, Agency for International Development.

Everybody plays his part

"Health education will form an integral part of general education and be taught at all ages beginning

will be able to make available for human use will not produce the reactions or allergies which still characterize our present sera."—Professor Bernard Halpern, Institute of Immuno-Biologic, Paris. In a WHO radio interview.

Coeexistence

"The future of infectious diseases will depend on the resources and ingenuity of men of the future. If they understand, as many people do not, that man has to live with his infections in a state of ecological bliss which cannot be upset by wild applications of drug therapy and attempts at eradication, then control of infectious diseases will improve even in the face of possible invasion by extra terrestrial micro-organisms."—Dr. H. Koprowski, Director of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia in "Man and his future".

Whether vaccination

"The question is more and more being raised as to what should be the scientific cut-off in terms of the use of vaccines. Whenever one puts a strange protein material in the human body one gets benefits, but one also runs a small risk of harm. At some point the harm may be increased to a point where it outweighs the benefits. We have to watch out step. Careful research will tell us when we approach this point."—Dr. Thomas H. Weller, Nobel Prize winner, in a WHO radio interview.

Inequalities in the human clockwork

"The next stage in the struggle for health will be against congenital diseases and those of middle and late life. I do not doubt that these are largely congenital in the sense that a baby of one genotype is likely to die of cerebral haemorrhage due to renal failure at the age of seventy, another of chronic bronchitis at the same age, while a third, of still another genotype, survive both of them but is crippled by arthritis. Perhaps fortunately, we cannot yet predict which organs of a child will break down in old age"—J. B. S. Haldane, Genetics and Biometry Laboratory, Government of Orissa, India.

Immunology revealed

".....Twenty years from now our various types of diseases, such as communicable diseases, will disappear, the individual age of the population will increase, and by that increase certain diseases which were less prevalent when people died younger, namely diseases of aging, will become more prominent. Twenty years from now there will be very few mysteries left in the field of immunology. We will entirely understand the principle

by which our immune system works and we will be able to manipulate it to the benefit of individuals in ways which we cannot, at the moment, even imagine."—Dr. Niels K. Jerne, Director, Paul-Ehrlich Institute, Frankfurt-am-Main in WHO radio interview.

New horizons in perception

"We must expect explosive changes in our understanding when we begin to understand the brain. The learning system builds a model of the world out of units with which it is probably pre-endowed by heredity. This is a form of representation which is produced by selecting certain items from a pre-set alphabet and transmitting the information in terms of this selection from the code. If we get to know something about this alphabet, which I think is embodied to some extent in the shapes of the cells in the brain, we should understand a great deal more about how we recognize shapes, how we read, how we teach children to read, how we see ourselves, shapes, faces and people."—T. Z. Young, Professor of Anatomy, University College, London "Man and his future".

The secrets of life

"We can expect three great periods in the future history of biology and medicine. The first is a continuation of the present one, that of molecular biology, which is still far from having run its course. The next great period I expect to come from the application of wave mechanics to biology. This period has already made most hopeful beginnings but may depend, for its full development, on progress still to be made in the parent science of physics. My feeling is that beyond all this lies a third period, which may depend, for its initiation, on hitherto unknown physical principles, or on a far advanced refinement of our present knowledge, which will then open the way to the understanding of the deepest problems, the nature of life, how it originated and perfected itself."—Dr. A. Szent-Gyorgyi, Nobel Prize winner, Director of Research, Marine Biological Laboratories, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

More ways than one...

"The best way of getting carbon monoxide into your blood is by smoking cigarettes. From the work we have done so far, it appears that whereas traffic policemen and people exposed to high concentrations of traffic might get 4 per cent saturation of their blood with carbon monoxide, it is very common to find somebody who smokes some 20 cigarettes a day having 8 per cent saturation."—Dr. P. J. Lawther, Director, Medical Research Council Air Pollution Research Unit, London, in a WHO radio interview.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCENE OF TAMILNAD

Tamilnad is known for its monuments—cultural and historical, holiday resorts, health resorts, beauty spots and verdant natural scenes.

Yet there is another more interesting and more enchanting scene—That is the Industrial Scene!

Big factories around sprawling cities of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and all over the State; energetic workers moving around the factories in large numbers amidst humming and buzzing sound—All at once provide a splendid scene.

It speaks for the determined efforts of the people to move forward.

The new Government takes pride in helping the capital and labour in fostering this memorable industrial scene for ever, paving the way for industrial peace and prosperity.

Visit Tamilnad and enjoy the novel experience which the industrial scene of Tamilnad provides.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for various age groups."—Professor I. Bogatyrev, Semashko Institute of Social Hygiene and Public Health Administration in WHO radio interview.

Indelible imprints

"The future of paediatrics should be to penetrate into the intimacies of life in the family, at school and at university. As the human being develops, especially in the early years, he is plastic, open to impressions, sensitive and influenced by the environment and the mental and physical impressions which will mould him for life."—Professor Robert Debre, Member of the Institute, Paris, from a WHO radio interview.

Get a good start

"If malnutrition during the first two years of life could be largely eliminated, and breast-feeding could be supplemented and followed by feedings free from heavy bacterial growth, there is reason to expect a very significant reduction in the current, tragic infantile mortality, even though 'dirty' hands might continue to transmit infectious agents for a long time to come."—Cause and control of fatal, infantile diarrhoeal diseases, by Albert B. Sabin, M.D., University of Cincinnati.

More than too much

"The diets to which we have become accustomed in North America, Western Europe and Australasia represent about ten times subsistence requirements. This does not, of course, mean that we eat more cereal; in fact we eat much less. The rest is made up of the meat, milk, eggs, bacon, fruit, etc., which have required large quantities of cereals to be fed to livestock in order that they might be produced, or have used up the grain equivalent of substantial quantities of agricultural land and labour. Many doctors tell us that we would be healthier if we ate less."—Colin Clark, Director Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, "Man and his future".

Not by bread alone

"Excellent human subjects will not be produced without an abundance of cultural as well as material resources. We are likely to run out of copper before we run out of food, of paper before we run out of copper. We are short even in this country now of

housing, of hospitals, and of educational institutions."—Jean Mayer, Ph.D., D.Sc., Department of Nutrition, Harvard University, School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts in "Nutrition Reviews".

Science to the fore

"The increasing pace of industrialization, the revolutionary changes in methods of transport and communication, the swelling tide of migration from the villages to the cities and the new social orders replacing the old ones constitute sizeable factors which have an impact on each other and on the total health picture. Science and technology being in a way responsible for these trends should also be in a position to meet the challenge of this changing world order."—Dr. T. R. Tewari, Director, Contributory Health Service Scheme, Ministry of Health, India.

The modern tussle

"The enormous confluence of human life and interest in the metropolitan city has resulted in self-destructive building densities, and haphazard overlapping and mutual hampering of areas of habitation, industry, business, storage, recreation and education. The private car has expelled civic life from its natural centres and from many residential and recreational areas. Unsolved traffic problems are only a physical expression of the confusion ruling all human communication and interaction in the metropolis and even in smaller towns", —Artur Glikson, Architect, Tel Aviv, "Man and his future".

Little man, big city

"The fall-out from the population explosion is already affecting us in many unpleasant ways. Over-increase of population leads inevitably to over-large cities; and this, as we see for ourselves in our daily London lives, leads to traffic paralysis, to frustrating rush and long hours of commuting for millions of men and women and to the city-dweller being more and more cut off from nature."—Sir Julian Huxley, Biologist and writer in "Man and his future".

Double or quits

"If we are to lose on the mental health side what we are gaining on the physical, today's medicine will obviously have failed in its task."—Louis Armand, Member of the French Academy in a WHO radio interview.

"In the next twenty years, research will be pursued along the same avenues as today, that is to say into parasitic, bacterial and virus diseases, into malnutrition, immunology and mental health problems which are extremely important. However, I am afraid that this growth will not be significantly amplified and intensified unless governmental and international bodies play a more active part."—*Dr. M. Roche, Director, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas, Caracas, in a WHO radio interview.*

Slow revolutions

"The future depends on scientific research. Sometimes discoveries come about quite unexpectedly as for example, radio-activity and antibiotics, which revolutionized medicine. But we can also imagine some advances based on the research now under way. In psycho-pharmacology, for example, the use of drugs in mental health will do away with the traditional psychiatric hospital. Surgery has a future in the use of grafts, replacing "spare parts" of the human body. Furthermore, the study of abnormal chromosomes will eventually lead to modifications of heredity."—*Professor Robert Courrier, Academie des Sciences, Paris in a WHO radio interview.*

Remnants of the distant past

"A new aspect of research is appearing in areas where conditions are primitive; in such areas it is possible to study in their primeval state epidemiological or pathological conditions which, elsewhere, have been complicated or modified by civilized life. Such research is of more than historical interest because it will allow us to follow up the thread which leads to today's problems. A good example has been the research carried out in the "archeological" home of plague in Iranian Kurdistan which has led to the solution of many plague problems in India and Java as well as in other parts of the world."—*M. Chamsa, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Teheran.*

Research reciprocity

"Kwashiorkor, though unknown in the United States, is profoundly interesting for what it may teach about protein deficiency. The study of yellow fever may yield valuable information on the transmission of virus diseases. By the same token, the less-developed countries may greatly benefit from the collaborative exploitation of unique research opportunities, such as those afforded by Kuru in New Guinea, the apparent

low incidence of cancer in Ceylon and Egypt, and the diversity of animal forms in Africa."—*The role of medical research in less-developed areas, James A. Shannon, M.D., Director, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Washington D.C.*

Drugs

"If drugs in a given country are distributed free of charge to patients in hospital or generally, or if the cost of drugs is partly covered under health insurance systems, one has—by selecting carefully the drugs used a powerful means of educating the public to understand which drugs are really vital or necessary and which drugs in fact represent extravagant and unnecessary expense."—*Dr. Karl Evang, Director-General, Health Services of Norway.*

Yesterday it was impossible

"Chemotherapy has already remarkable success to its credit in the fight against endemic diseases in a number of lesser developed countries. Without being excessively optimistic, it is possible to predict that in the not too distant future certain diseases which have been major causes of under-development will have disappeared."—*J. Schneider, Faculty of Medicine Paris.*

Attack the "flu" virus

"If you take into account that in the Soviet Union about 20 million people become ill every year with influenza, you understand that even if we could reduce this morbidity to half it would give tremendous economy. And this is our next goal. But we are moving step by step because there has been a lot of confusion in the past. Within the next ten years we will have an influenza vaccine which will give a moderate but certain effect."—*Professor V. M. Zhdanov, Director of the Ikonovsky Institute of Virology, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences in WHO radio interview.*

Synthetic antibodies

"Immunology undoubtedly has a great future. We shall soon be able to make synthetic antibodies since we already know the molecular structure of natural antibodies with their four chains, their sequence of amino-acids, etc. These synthetic antibodies that biochemists



A nation may do without its millionaires and without its Capitalists, but a nation can never do without its labour.

—*Mahatma Gandhi.*

At the time of Independence, the Government inherited was a labour force utterly emaciated with extremely low wages, no security of job, and almost non-existent welfare measures. To-day, we have a labour force which is proud of its contribution to the industrial development of the country, enjoys the security of the job, lives in better houses, is sure of medical facilities and in case of accidents of adequate compensation for dependents. The worker's wages have increased, he has a share in the profits of the industry by way of bonus. Thus, from a mere-wage earner at the mercy of the industrialist he is gradually becoming a partner in industry.

This fascinating—and fast moving—transformation has taken place through the socialist regulation of the various phases of the life of an industrial worker. Let us begin with the wages.

Wages

One of the earliest measures, undertaken by the Government after independence was to pass in 1948, the Minimum Wages Act which prevented employers in certain fields from paying wages below a certain minimum when the labourers were not in a position to bargain collectively through organised Unions. Such workers included labour in Oil Mills, Tobacco, Lac and Mica Factories, Public Transport and tanneries, construction workers and women workers.

The State Government were authorised to fix this amount according to local conditions. The Act thus

ensured a minimum standard of living to the labourers and saved them from exploitation by unscrupulous employers.

In case of organised labour, the determination of wages in major industries has been left to the Trade Unions through the process of collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication, as this has been considered as the most suitable and democratic method of settling wage disputes in a democracy.

For this purpose, the Government has given encouragement to the Trade Union Movement under which strong Trade Unions with ever-increasing membership function all over the country. The number of Trade Unions has increased from about, 4,600 in 1951-52 to about 11,900 in 1963-64 with a total membership of 39 lakhs.

In the case of large industries, wage boards consisting of representatives of workers and employers have been set up. There were 19 such Wage Boards in 1966, embracing a major portion of the organised sector. The number of workers covered by the Wage Boards is nearly 4 million.

With the passing of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the labourers have become partner in industry by receiving a share from the profits. Since the passing of this Act, a number of industries have paid bonus to their employees. In Coal Mines where the labourers have to work inside the pits, they get as much as a third of their earnings as quarterly bonus.

Security against illness and accident

After the wages and bonus, the next important thing for a worker is security against various risks to which his job exposes him.

Accident or illness disables him from earning his daily bread and in most cases lands him into debts. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has, therefore been devised as an important step towards the social security of the workers. The scheme provides free and complete medical care. The medical facilities given to labourers include consultation, provision of medicines, hospital facilities and visit of the doctor at the house. By the end of 1965, medical care under this scheme was provided to 30.36 lakh of families of workers. Besides medical aid, the worker also receives some sickness benefit by way of cash. This is to the extent of about half the average wages he would have earned had he not fallen ill and been at work.

The insecurity of job under which women workers before Independence remained was still greater. Besides the risk of illness which they ran like male workers women

during the period of maternity had an additional disadvantage of losing the earnings at a time when they needed them the most. If she happened to be the bread-earner for the family, her dependents were equal sufferers. With the introduction of this scheme, a women worker is entitled to additional benefits by way of maternity benefits for 12 weeks. The rate of these benefits is 75 paise per day or the sickness benefit whichever is more. A cash payment of Rs. 24.24 lakhs was made as maternity benefit to women workers till the end of 1964-65.

The scheme also covers the risk from accident. If a worker who is insured under the scheme is injured during the course of work and permanently or temporarily disabled, he is entitled to receive cash benefit in instalments.

The amount distributed among the workers as disablement benefit came to Rs. 1.25 crores at the end of 1964-65.

Provident Fund

Steps have also been taken to provide for a carefree old age to those who have worked hard throughout their life by passing the Employees' Provident Fund Act in 1952.

Under this Act, all employees whose wages do not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month are eligible for the membership of the Fund. All that they have to do is to contribute at the rate of 6½ per cent of their basic wages. An equal amount has to be contributed by the employers. This encourages thrift and adds to the earnings of the labour. After retirement from work, they can fall back on the accumulated balance of their provident fund.

The scheme has already been implemented in 32,181 industries and establishments. It covers more than 4,050,000 workers and the total amount of contribution comes to Rs. 710.70 crores since the inception of the scheme. Similarly, 1,286 coal mines are covered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme which benefits as many as 450,000 workers.

The maximum hours of work have been fixed and the health, safety and welfare of the workers are ensured by law. Regular leave and holidays with pay are allowed to them from time to time. They cannot be forced to work for more than 48 hours in a week or 9 hours a day. They get at least half-an-hour's rest after working

for five hours continuously. Mine workers do not work for more than 9 hours a day on the surface and 8 hours a day below the ground. The working hours for plantation workers have similarly been limited to 54 hours a week. Women and children cannot be sent inside the mines to work, or asked to work in the night.

A regular system of inspection of mines to ensure that working conditions are kept up to the standard has been instituted, so that the safety and health of the workers is ensured.

Entertainment and Recreation

To promote cultural and welfare activities among labourers and provide entertainment to them Labour Welfare Centres have been set up in all industrial centres. The workers now have facilities like canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing houses, drinking water booths, recreation clubs, etc. Whole-time Welfare Officers in all factories employing 500 workers or more are appointed for the purpose. These Welfare Centres also organize classes for sewing, knitting, embroidery, music and adult education in arts and crafts for labourers who can join these in spare time. Libraries and reading rooms are maintained in most of the centres. Films and other entertainment shows are regularly organised for the recreation of workers and their families.

Housing Schemes have been specially promoted by the Government to meet the needs of the working class.

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme serves those who do not earn more than Rs. 350 a month. Under this scheme, the Central Government provides for the construction of houses for industrial workers. By the end of December 1965, a sum of Rs. 63.77 crores was sanctioned for the construction of 179,458 houses. Out of these 154,933 houses have already been completed.

Under a similar scheme plantation labour receives 80 per cent of the cost of a house as loan. A sum of Rs. 40.64 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of 1,825 houses for plantation workers by December 1965. Out of this 999 houses were completed.

Under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund houses are constructed for miners. By the end of the year 1965-66, as many as 36,578 houses and 33 barracks were completed and 11,037 houses and 90 barracks were in different stages of construction.



An evaluation report on youth clubs in the rural areas has stated that, in the present context of reorientation of the community development programme and emphasis on intensive agricultural development, the role of youth in the villages has assumed significance. The report has also stressed that officials of block and panchayatiraj institutions should channelise the energies of youth in constructive developmental activities.

The report, prepared by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, is based on a study undertaken in 1966 to ascertain the potentialities of youth clubs for promoting rural development programmes and factors which contribute to their successful functioning in the rural areas. The 200-page report is in the nature of case study of 11 youth clubs, one each from a State, selected in consultation with State Governments on the basis of their successful functioning and having specific economic programmes.

It has also been stated in the report that a definite policy at the State level should be formulated for activating youth club movement in rural areas.

The objective of the youth club programme in community development was to help youths in rural areas to enable them to function in an organised manner and encourage co-operative activities and team work. The guiding principle of the programme was "to learn by doing and to earn while learning".

Balanced programmes

The report says that two of the clubs, selected for the study, situated in Mysore and Orissa, had reported outstanding success in their activities. They had balanced programmes with attention having been paid equally to both economic and social activities. The two clubs also had the added advantage of energetic and enthusiastic leadership, besides assistance and support from block and panchayat agencies.

The report lists the activities undertaken by the eleven youth clubs, such as economic projects like kitchen gardening, group farming and poultry development, educational and cultural activities, including literary centres, sports and games and *bhajans* and *kirtans*, and community programmes like construction of roads, drains and schools.

The interests of the club members, the report says seemed to be sustained when the activities were more broad-based with some worthwhile economic projects. Although some clubs were quite enthusiastic in undertaking economic projects either on a group or on an individual basis, they were not successful because, in a few cases, the selection of projects was not properly made.

Membership

The report states that the most important bottleneck in the functioning of youth clubs was absence of a clear cut programme relating to the involvement of development agencies at the block and village levels as also of panchayat organisations. It had been found in the case of comparatively successful youth clubs that the association and degree of involvement of the block, panchayat and other agencies with their functioning was one of the primary reasons for their success. In some cases, says the report, multiplicity of agencies, none with complete responsibility, had been hampering the programmes. It was desirable that a single agency, charged with the responsibilities of co-ordinating and implementing youth activities, should function at the State level.

The clubs, on an average, had a membership of 38 during the year 1965-66. Four clubs, however, had a membership exceeding 50. Club members were not drawn equally from all castes and occupational groups in the villages. Richer cultivating classes seemed to dominate.

The task of increasing membership in the clubs of members of all groups and castes could be achieved, the report states, only through extension of liberal education.

The report points out that the decision by some States to abolish the post of social education organiser or to redesignate such an officer as panchayat officer has meant negligence of the task of initiation of the youths' and women's programmes. The education organiser could give proper orientation to the task of bringing the higher and lower castes and richer and weaker sections of the community together in one common task of developing and bettering their economic and social conditions.

Training in leadership

The report emphasises the need for maintenance of essential records by the clubs for helping in periodical assessment of their programmes. There was also need for giving suitable training in leadership, organisation and club projects to youth club members at the State level.

The progress of rural economy and society, the report adds, depends very much on the extent the youth community was activated, trained and enlightened. While formal education, both in general terms and in agriculture, may be the starting point in such a task, it was essential that rural youths were drawn into active participation in formation and running of local democratic institutions and also in undertaking worthwhile economic projects on individual and group basis.

The report points out that the applied nutrition programme which has been successful in a large number of States had also been due largely to the involvement of the youth and women members of the youth community.

The report recommends institutions of awards and incentives to clubs having successful record of work as this would foster a sense of competition and healthy rivalry among the clubs in different areas.

I AM ALCOHOL!

I am the greatest criminal in history. I have killed more men than have fallen in all the wars of the world. I have turned men into boutes. I have made millions of homes unhappy.

I have transported many ambitious youths into hopeless parasites. I destroy the weak and weaken the strong.

I make the wise man fool and trample the fool into his folly. The abandoned wife knows me; the hungry children knows me.

I have worried millions and shall try to ruin millions more. I am alcohol!

—H. W. Gibson in "Boyology".



ANDAMANS BREATHE THE AIR OF PROGRESS

The winds of change have blown from the mainland to the Andaman and Nicobar islands. For the first time, the islanders elected their representative to the Lok Sabha in the last General Elections.

Despite the unfortunate past of having been a penal Settlement, the Andaman and Nicobar islands began to breathe the air of progress in the last two decades.

The Andaman and Nicobar group constitute some 200 islands, of which five are large closely settled ones. About 750 miles from the mainland, they form a land area of 2,500 square miles.

The population of the islands, according to the 1961 census, was 63,548 and present estimates place it at 75,000.

Population and economy

The tribal population of 14,122 according to the 1961 census, is composed of the friendly and short-statured Onges, the hostile Jarawas, the Negritos and the Nicobarese. In Little Andamans, 130 Onges are to be found, and a few families of Negritos live in southern Andamans. The Negritos are a very ancient race and might have probably occupied the whole of South-East Asia in pre-historic times. Some 500 Jarawas live in the dense forest of middle Andamans.

The Andaman tribes are on the verge of extinction, whilst the Nicobarese, who are believed to have come from Burma, have adjusted themselves to modern ways of life. The rest of the inhabitants range from the santhals from Ranchi to Tamils and Malayalees who are settled here at the rate of 500 every month.

The islands have vast timber resources, and the sea around abound in fish and other marine wealth. Plantation work, fishing, rearing pig, cultivation of food crops, as also of cocoanuts and arecanuts, are the main occupation of the inhabitants, in addition to organised exploitation of the forest wealth. The working force, according to the 1961 census, was about 31,000.

The islands are known as a "gold mine of timber". There is a large variety of timber from the Padauk—which compares well with superior teak varieties—to the bamboo. Plywood and match industries and saw mills have sprung up to exploit the timber wealth. The forest produce out-turn in 1965-66 was worth Rs. 97.56 lakhs and 20,843 tons of timber went for export. Coconut plantations cover over 4,000 acres.

Minerals

The islands are ideally suited for rubber plantation. It is believed that they may also abound in rich mineral

wealth, including coal, iron, precious stones and commercially exploitable deposits of the nickel group of metals and flux grade limestone. In addition, they hold out prospects of striking oil and natural gas.

There is good scope for commercial exploitation of fish and other marine products, since the islands have a coastline of 1,200 miles with a fishable area of nearly 18,000 square miles. In 1965, 223,676 tonnes of fish was landed.

The total developmental outlay for the islands during the Third Plan was Rs. 979.32 lakhs. The largest share of this was devoted to transport and communications with an estimated Rs. 514 lakhs. For agricultural development the outlay was Rs. 253.07 lakhs, and for social services Rs. 132.89 lakhs. Development of minor ports claimed a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Education and communications

In 1965-66, there were 121 educational institutions in the islands. Forty new primary schools were opened and thirty schools were converted into basic pattern schools. Six middle senior/Basic schools were also established. Port Blair has a Government High School. There are many middle and primary schools catering to various language categories of children.

Inter-island and Island-to-mainland transport has been an important problem and the establishment of proper communications was a long-felt need to speed up agricultural and industrial development. Water craft remains the main mode of inter-island communication.

There were 496 kms. of roads in 1965-66. Development schemes included building of new roads and the improvement of existing ones.

The islands have one of the most beautiful beaches in India which could be developed into a tourist spot. The sea, lush green forest, cocoanut palms and the long backwaters provide an enchanting setting. Carbyn's Cove, about five miles from Port Blair, is an ideal lagoon for boating and fishing, and a delightful bathing beach.

There are good tourist homes at Port Blair and Carbyn's Cove. The other tourist spots include the Chidaiatapu Caves near Port Blair, and the Rose Islands, where a zoological garden and an aviary are coming up.

BRAVE among the BRAVE THE GALLANT ELEVEN

MAJOR R. N. SETH.

The practice of honouring outstanding deeds of gallantry and valour of men of the Defence Services is recognised the world over. India instituted its own gallantry awards on gaining Independence.

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra, which is given for "most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self sacrifice, in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air".

So far, eleven Armysmen have been decorated with Param Vir Chakra, eight of them posthumously.

Major Som Nath Sharma of the Kumaon Regiment was the first PVC winner. On a cold morning, early in November 1947, Major Sharma, holding an important position in the Kashmir Valley was outnumbered seven to one. But by his gallant leadership, Major Sharma inspired his men who fought the raiders tenaciously for several hours and averted imminent danger to Srinagar. Major Sharma's last message was: "I shall not withdraw an inch, but will fight to the last man and the last round". He lived up to his determination and made the supreme sacrifice.

Some six months later, it was a young 2nd Lieutenant (now Major), R. R. RANE of Engineers, whose grim determination and tireless energy earned him the Param Vir Chakra. The scene was the advance of Indian troops from Nowshera to Rajauri. Unperturbed by enemy mortar and machine gun fire he achieved an almost impossible task of clearing single-handed a formidable road block of five big pine trees surrounded by mines.

On the third page of the Param Vir Chakra Book is inscribed the name of CHM Piru Singh of Rajputana Rifles. He was given the task of capturing a hill

feature in the Tithwal area. Undaunted by heavy casualties, he rallied the rest of his men and pressed forward with unflinching determination. Piru Singh himself was injured. But he not only reached the top of the hill feature but leapt straight into the enemy gun position bayoneting the crew. Blood gushing from his wounds, he cleared one after another three more enemy bunkers. "He left for the rest of his comrades a unique example of single handed bravery and determined courage."

In the same Tithwal area, L/Nk Karam Singh (now Subedar) of the Sikh Regiment wrote a new chapter of glory. He beat back eight attacks on his outpost. His ammunition running out, he crawled from trench to trench inspiring his comrades to carry on the fight. He challenged the attackers to a hand to hand grenade fight. "He was an inspiration to his comrades and a terror to the enemy."

The year 1948 was coming to a close when Naik Jadunath Singh of the Rajput Regiment bagged the fifth and the last PVC of the J & K operations. He turned an impending defeat into victory. With most of his comrades dead or wounded he deployed the remainder of his small force with such skill that he beat back 500 raiders.

It was in December again but 13 years later. The setting was quite different. It was in the cause of world peace and in the service of the United Nations that Capt. Gurbachan Singh Salaria of the Gorkha Regiment gave his life and won his PVC, in Congo's secessionist province of Katanga. With a small force of sixteen Gorkhas Capt. Salaria charged a much superior enemy killing forty of them and destroying two armoured cars.

October 1962 and came the Chinese aggression. And it was the turn of a second Gorkha Officer, Major Dhan Singh Thapa. He showed "cool courage and the most conspicuous fighting qualities and leadership in the highest traditions of our Army". Thapa and his gallant jawans twice repulsed attacks by the Chinese who were in overwhelming strength. The Chinese attacked again and this time with tanks. Thapa and his comrades fought to the last killing several of the enemy until Thapa was eventually overpowered.

Far to the east, Subedar Joginder Singh of the Sikh Regiment was locked in a grim battle in NEFA about the same time. He kept his nerve against very heavy odds. When the situation became impossible, the Bahadur Subedar fixed bayonet to his rifle as did his remaining comrades and charged into the advancing Chinese, killing many of them before he and his men were overpowered.

And, now, the last of the heroes of 1962, Major Aitan Singh, who won for his Kumaon Regiment the second PVC, posthumously. His positions at Razangla, the Chushul sector at a height of about 17,000 feet, were under heavy artillery fire which was followed by Chinese infantry attacks in overwhelming strength, wave upon wave. His supreme courage and determination sustained the morale of his men and inspired them to fight gallantly to the last man, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

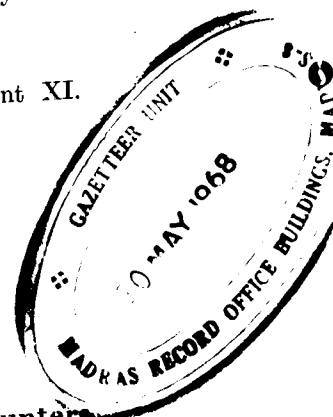
September 1965; CQMH Abdul Hamid and Lt. A. B. Tarapore. Those household names, the ninth and eleventh of the Param Vir Chakra winners made the supreme sacrifice to uphold the nation's honour.

Hav. Abdul Hamid of the Grenadiers was in command of a detachment of 106 mm. recoilless guns at a vital point in the Khemkaran sector. He swiftly

moved his jeep to the enemy's flank through a hail of artillery and tank shells. Within moments his deadly aim had knocked out two Patton tanks. Undeterred by the enemy fire, he was getting ready to hit a third Patton when his own jeep was struck by a high explosive shell killing him on the spot. His example inspired not only his own unit but a whole Division.

Lt.-Col. Tarapore of the Armoured Corps was given the task of delivering the main armoured thrust for the capture of Phillora on the Sialkot sector. Lt.-Col. Tarapore who was in the lead defied a sudden enemy counter-attack, and not only held his ground but went on to attack Phillora. Despite his injuries he again led his regiment to capture several targets and his men destroyed nearly 60 enemy tanks at a cost of nine of their own.

GLORY to the Gallant XI.



Indraprastha—The first Indian Built Diesel Shunters

The recent commissioning of the first Indian-built diesel shunting locomotive Indraprastha at Chittaranjan marks yet another significant step towards modernisation in the Indian Railways. About 150 diesel shunters, it is expected, will be manufactured in the next five years.

The import content of these shunters will be progressively reduced from 47 per cent, in terms of value, in the case of the first 32 shunters to a mere 8 per cent from the 150th shunter onwards. Some of the imported items will be diesel engine, gear box, transmission and cooling equipment.

The first five shunters will be fitted with Voith transmission of German design. From the sixth, the shunters will have Suri transmission, an invention by an Indian engineer.

With the increase in rail traffic on the main line, the work load in yards, in the form of shunting for marshalling and forming trains, has greatly increased. This work is now largely undertaken by steam locomotives of different types, for, owing to difficult foreign exchange position, the railways have not been able to employ suitable diesel shunting locomotives even in selected areas.

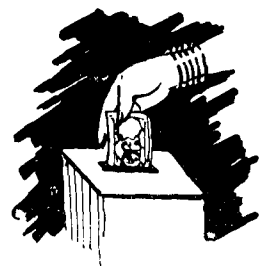
With the use of the new shunter, shunting operations are expected to improve considerably.

The shunter can also be used for running light services on the main line. It is capable of achieving a maximum speed of 39 km. per hour in shunting operations and 65 km. per hour on main line service.

Designed for use on broad gauge, the shunter will also be suitable for service in the yards of steel and other plants as well as port railways, to which quite a number will be supplied as production progresses. This will result in substantial savings in foreign exchange.

The cost of the shunter manufactured at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, estimated at about Rs. 12 lakhs, compares favourably with the landed cost of similar imported locomotives.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works now manufacture four different classes of steam locomotives as well as DC and AC electric locomotives. Since turning out the first steam locomotive in 1950, CLW has manufactured a total of 2,093 steam locomotives, 21 DC electric locomotives and 118 AC electric locomotives.



Highlights on Small Savings Movement

STAR-STUDED SMALL SAVINGS CULTURAL SHOW

A feast of music, dance and drama by the leading film artistes and play-back singers marked the Cultural Show at the Nehru Stadium, Madras, on 25th February 1968 conducted in the presence of Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad and presented by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for Small Savings, for promotion of small savings collections. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, presided over the function and Sardarini Ujjal Singh distributed trophies to the patrons of Small Savings Scheme and the artistes who participated in the show.

The show started with a prayer by Thiru T. M. Soundararajan, cine play back singer. It was followed by a musical number presented by Thiru K. V. Mahadevan and Party. Thiru T. M. Soundararajan, Thirumathi P. Susila, Thiru A. L. Raghavan and Thirumathi L. R. Eswari rendered popular cine hits.

The next item was a Bharatha Natyam (Nadana-madinar) by cine artiste Selvi Jothi Lakshmi. It was followed by 'Paattu Vathiyar'— a comical piece enacted by cine artistes Thiru Muthuraman and Selvi Rama Prabha. A Bharatha Natyam by Selvi Jayalalitha, a dance piece by Selvi Nirmala, a Mohini Aattam by Selvi Hemamalini, a sequence from 'Edhir Neechal' enacted by Thirumathi Sowcar Janaki, Thiru Srikanth and Thiru I. S. Ramachandran, a sequence from 'Mind is a monkey' by the comedy pair Thiru Cho and Thirumathi Manorama, 'Naveena Sakunthala' a farce by Thiru A. V. M. Rajan, Thirumathi Pushpalatha and

Thirumathi M. Saroja and 'Tamil Engal Ooyir' by Thiru S. S. Rajendran and Party were the other interesting items of the show.

The variety entertainment concluded with the light music by Thiru M. S. Viswanathan and party in which Thiru T. M. Soundararajan, Thirumathi P. Susila, Thiru Chandrababu and others rendered favourite songs.

Thiru A. L. Srinivasan, Vice-President, Film Federation of India and Chairman of the Cultural Programme Sub-Committee was the man who stood behind the show and its success. Thiru Gemini Ganesh, Thirumathi Savithri Ganesh, Thirumathi Vijayakumari and Thirumathi Santhiya also participated in the show by introducing the stars and their programmes to the audience.

Earlier, Thiru N. S. Bhat, Director, Binny and Company and Mr. F. Korner, Danish Consul and Managing Director, East Asiatic Company presented cheques for Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 90,000 respectively to the Chief Minister for investments in Small Savings.

The Governor of Madras, in his presidential address stressed the importance and role of the Small Savings movement for building up resources for the plans. The Chief Minister of Madras in his speech appealed to the public to make the scheme a great success in Madras. He wished that Madras State should stand first in the country in achieving the target. He also congratulated the artistes for their benevolent gesture in participating in the Cultural Show. The Vice-Chairman, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A. proposed vote of thanks.

SAVINGS CAMPAIGN IN CITY COLLEGES

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for Small Savings inaugurated a Mobile Post Office at the premises of the S.I.E.T. College for Women on 17th February 1968 to intensify Small Savings investments among students.

While formally inaugurating the Mobile Post Office, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, emphasised the need for cultivating savings habit particularly among the student community. He requested all the student to invest regularly in Small Savings.

About 50 students and staff of the college opened Post Office Savings Bank accounts and the amount was handed over to Thiru M. G. Ramachandran by the Student-President. Earlier, a sum of Rs. 18,000 was presented to the Vice-Chairman, towards investments in Small Savings on behalf of some companies in the City. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran promised to donate Rs. 5,000 to the College.

Thiru Basheer Ahamed Syed, former Judge of the High Court and the founder of the College presided.

Thirumathi Rajam Krishnan, Principal, welcomed the chief guest. Selvi Suseela Samuel, Student-President of the College, proposed vote of thanks.

A similar function was also held at Sri Theagaraya College, Madras on 21st February 1968. Thiru Arivazhagan, M.L.C., while inaugurating the North Madras Mobile Post Office stressed the necessity to inculcate thrift habit by students from the Childhood.

SAVE FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

C. R. RAMAKRISHNAN

Larsen and Toubro Limited which plays a leading role in several of the key sectors of the nation's economy also lends its helping hand in the Small Savings Movement.

All of you may be aware that the Small Savings Movement launched by the Government of Madras has its objective to mobilise savings from all the available sources on voluntary basis making it in turn available for the economic development of the State.

Larsen and Toubro Limited on its part has been investing in Small Savings Securities sizable amounts in the past. It started in 1965-66 with an investment of Rs. 2 lakhs from the Provident Fund accumulations of the employees of Madras. During the year 1966-67

also a similar amount was invested. In the current financial year 1967-68 this amount has been increased to Rs. 2,25,000 since the contribution of the employees has also risen to this extent. The first instalment of Rs. 1,25,000 has been invested during October 1967 by handing over the cheque to Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for Small Savings and the second instalment of Rs. 1 lakh is now being handed over by cheque to the Government of Madras.

I am indeed happy to have the honour of handing this cheque over at this function particularly in view of the fact that this amount will be utilised by the State Government in its irrigation, power and industrial projects and thereby contributing to the economic development of the Madras State.



Photograph taken during the inauguration of the new factory of Audco India Ltd., during which time a cheque for Rs. 1 lakh was presented by its Chairman, Mr. H. Holck-Larsen to Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, for investment in the small savings securities. The cheque was drawn on Provident Fund accumulations of L. & T. Employees for investment in small savings securities.

Photograph shows (from L to R) Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Mr. H. Holck-Larsen, Chairman, Larsen & Toubro Limited, Mr. Gunnar Hansen, Director, Larsen & Toubro Limited and Mr. C. R. Ramakrishnan, Regional Manager, Larsen & Toubro Limited, Madras and Director, Audco India Ltd.

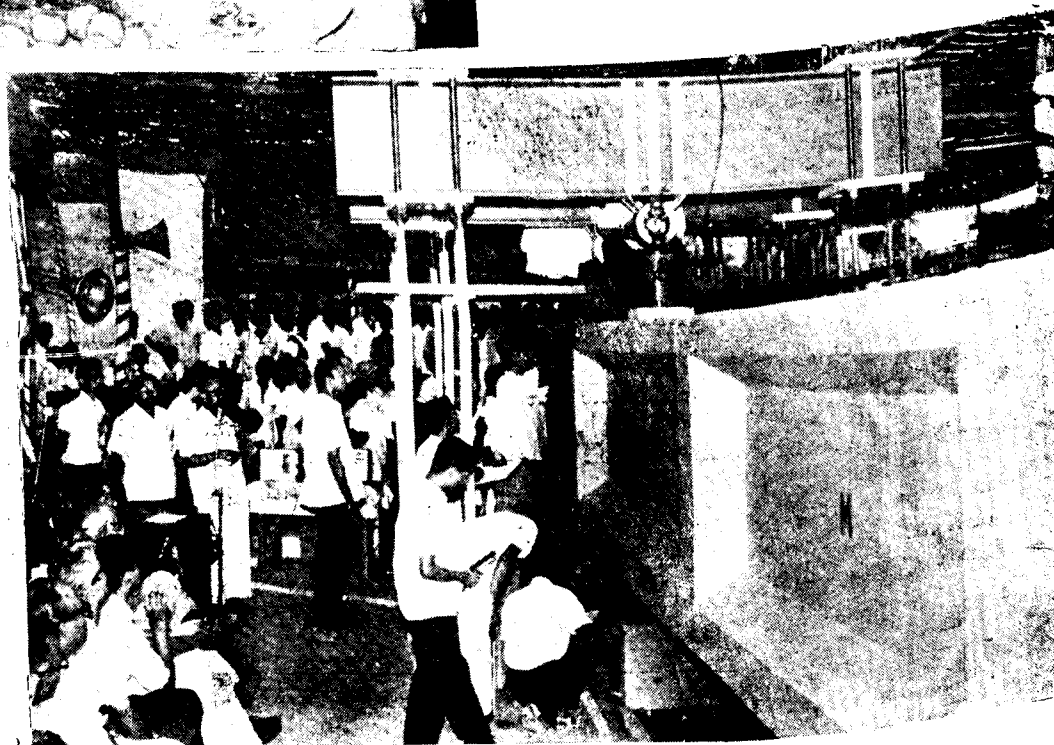


Thiru Kuppana Gounder, President, Kathapalli Panchayat, presenting a purse containing Rs. 4,051 to Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration towards the Namakkal Government Arts College Fund at a function held at Mudalaipatti Village on 10th March 1968.

A load test to destruction on a precast R.C.C. Beam using twisted steel was carried out at Gadilam Bridge site at Cuddalore on 15th March 1968 by the Highways Department.

Since twisted steel has high yield and bond strengths enabling adoption of higher working stresses, using this for R.C.C. work in the place of the usual mild steel rods has become a new technique in bridge construction.

Twisted steel has been used for the first time in a bridge in this country for the bridge across Gadilam river at Cuddalore in South Arcot District. The load test to destruction will give an opportunity to test the performance of the material on a completed structure.



Thiru Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, laid the foundation stone for the New Administrative Building of the Madras Dock Labour Board, Madras on 31st March 1968. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law, Labour and Co-operation, presided.

The Scheme of Extension of Medical Facilities to the families of the members of staff and the reserve pool workers was also inaugurated on the occasion.

Thiru Jaisukhlal Hathi is seen presenting a Medical facilities card to a worker.



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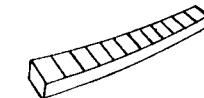
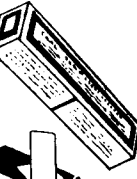
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MADRAS INFORMATION

MAY 1968



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THIS MONTH'S COVER

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad, during his recent tour abroad has also stayed at the Yale University, New Haven, U.S.A., for a week as a Chubb Fellow. He is seen teaching "Thirukkural" to the students of the University.

PRICE 20 Paise.

ANNA'S VISIT ABROAD ADDS LUSTRE AND GLORY TO INDIA

"One of the few charismatic leaders in post-Nehru India, noted for his skill in developing public support for his policies."—A press release issued by the Yale University which has invited Thiru Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad as a Chubb Fellow—a scheme under which distinguished politicians and leaders spend four or five days on the campus of the University, live with the students, attend classes, and be available for informal discussions and for answering questions, described him.

It is indeed a rare privilege for Tamilnad that our Chief Minister should have been invited by the United States and be thus honoured. It is only with much reluctance that he had undertaken this tour because he had to be away from Tamilnad for about a month. Throughout the Tour wherever he went he was accorded a warm reception. So also Thiru Annadurai won the appreciation of all for his political wisdom and statesmanship which he exhibited throughout his tour.

With Pope

Rightly he had the blessings of Pope Paul before undertaking this Tour. He arrived Rome on April 16 enroute the United States. He had the private audience with the Pope on April 17. The Pope said he felt honoured by the visit of the Chief Minister of a State of about 40 million people with a relatively numerous Christian Community, who lived in excellent terms of friendship and understanding with their Hindu fellow citizens. The Chief Minister said, the Government and the People of India appreciated the tireless efforts of the Pope for social and international peace and he wished him full success in these efforts. The Pope said he appreciated the pacific efforts of the authorities in India to improve the social and economic condition of the masses.

Before concluding the audience the Chief Minister offered to the Pope a copy of the souvenir of the last World Tamil Conference held in Madras. When the Pope was told that one of 10 statues unveiled in Madras on that occasion was that of a Catholic missionary Fr. Constantine Beschi, he was extremely pleased. At the end of the audience the Pope asked Fr. D'Souza who acted as interpreter during the audience, once again to express to the Chief Minister his high esteem and the great satisfaction he experienced in this visit and

on the request of the Chief Minister, the Pope imparted special blessings with great willingness and affection for the State, its Government and its people and also for all the people of India.

In Paris, the Chief Minister visited the State-owned Renault automobile plant at Flins, a western suburb of Paris, on April 18, and was highly impressed by the smart cars turned out by the factory. On April 19, he visited the World-famous Art Gallery in the lovely Palace, which was specially opened for him by the French Government, and also the famous Versailles Palace and Gardens. He also visited the UNESCO Headquarters where he had discussions with Mr. Maheu and the Deputy Director-General, Dr. Adiseshiah about the organisation's activities in the fields of education, science and culture.

At New York

He arrived New York on 19th. An unusual Spring sunshine and colourful confetti thrown by enthusiastic admirers greeted the Chief Minister of Tamilnad on his arrival at New York to begin a three-week American visit. Ambassador G. Parthasarathy, India's U.N. delegation Chief, received Thiru Annadurai at the Kennedy International Airport. A spokesman of the group who were assembled there to receive the Chief Minister called the greeting "a Madras Welcome". "Anna is a magic word", said a South Indian there. "I believe it", replied his American friend.

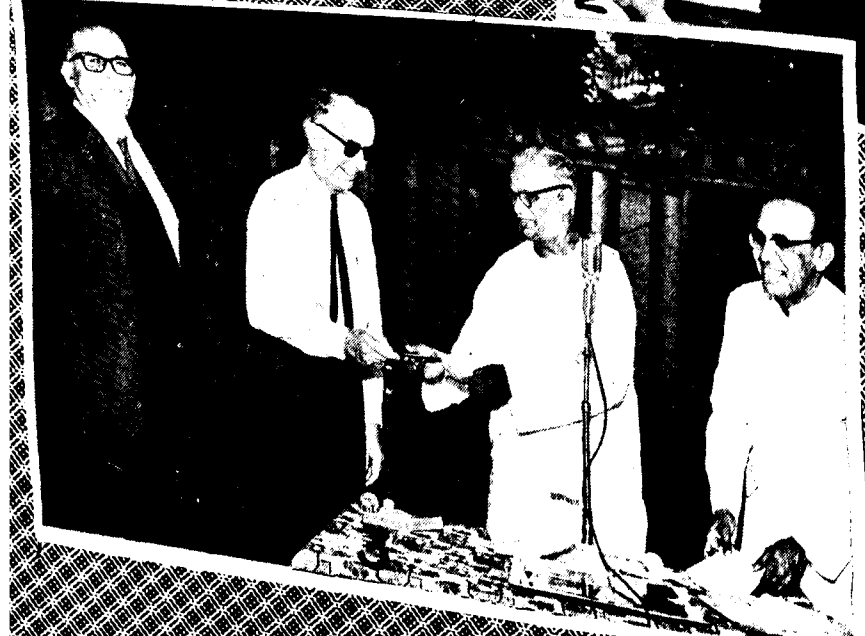
Thiru Annadurai, who is the first non-Congress Chief Minister to visit the United States had quite a crowded programme on the first day itself, despite the fact that he had a long flight from Paris. He spent some time at the air port with the South Indian community. Next he attended a reception arranged at the United Nations by the Under Secretary Thiru C. V. Narasimhan. This was attended by the Secretary-General U Thant, other senior officials and Indian members of the U.N. Secretariat. This was followed by an even larger reception given by Thiru G. Parthasarathi at the Indian mission which was attended by foreign and Indian diplomats. In the evening he called on U Thant.

Speaking at the reception given by Thiru Parthasarathi, Thiru Annadurai said that the language issue was the biggest controversy in India to-day.



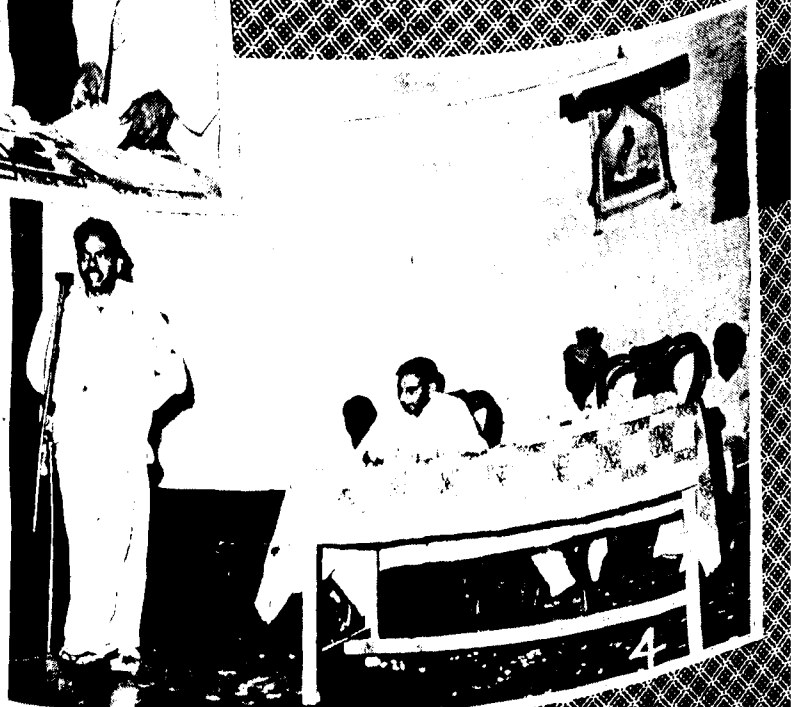
1. Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, who was on a 10-day visit to Madras, left for Nellore by train on 4th April 1968. He is seen conversing with Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries and Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, before his departure from Central Station.

2. To discuss the location of Rocket Testing Station a meeting was held at Secretariat on 10th April 1968. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, presided. Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, was also present.



3. Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the sale of Picture Post Cards on Wild Life in Madras State on 13th April 1968 at Rajaji Hall courtyard, Madras. Picture shows the Minister handing over the cards to Mr. Albert B. Franklin, Consul-General of U.S.A. in Madras to mark the sale.

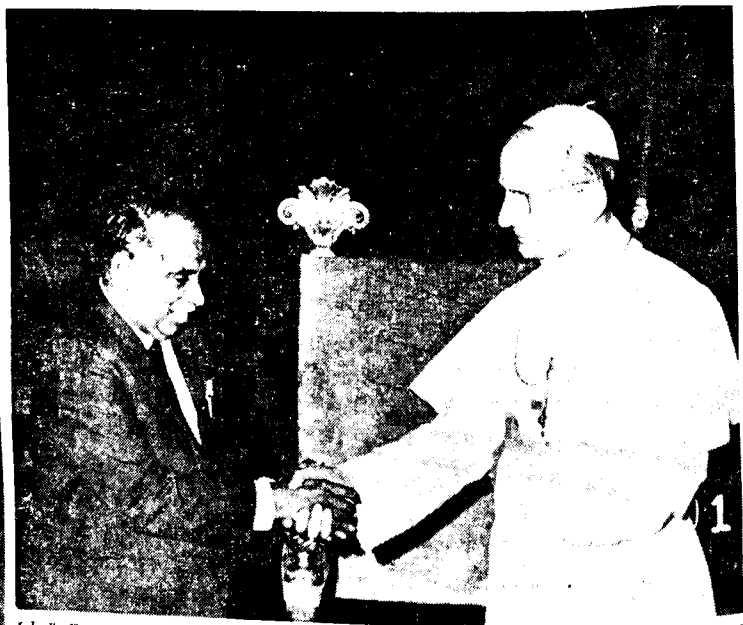
4. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, inaugurated the "Patti Manram" of the Tamilnad Secretariat Association on 16th April 1968.



Anna's Visit Abroad



1. Private audience with the Pope.
2. At the UNESCO Headquarters, Paris.



3. Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai, engaged in a spirited discussion with Indian students and officials at a United Nations reception in New York City.
4. American and foreign officials at the United Nations greet Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai, who was introduced by Thiru G. Parthasarathy, Ambassador to the U.N.



1. A highlight of Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai's visit to Washington was a visit to the Lincoln National Museum located in Ford's Theatre, which was recently reconstructed. The Chief Minister also visited other monuments in Washington in addition to meetings with officials.
Thiru Annadurai is seen beside a Lincoln face mask at the Museum.



2. Thiru Annadurai (centre) points out some interesting item in the Lincoln Memorabilia. The Chief Minister is flanked by the State Department Escort Officer H. E. Kirby (right) and Thiru K. Chockalingam, his secretary. A campaign poster used in Lincoln's election can be seen at right.

3. At Yale University—deeply engrossed in the pictorial history of Yale

4. Radio interview at the Yale University



At New York, the Chief Minister went sight-seeing and talked with New Yorkers. On 20th April, he drove to the midtown shop of "Sona" (the golden one) where Indian handicrafts and handlooms are sold. The shop is operated by the Indian Government. He had a talk with Manhattan Burrough President Percy Sutton about Urban problems including housing, sanitation and job training for rural workers who pour into large cities without the skills they need for gainful employment in the City. He also visited upper New York City's Harlem on a walking tour. Then he toured the New York City's waterfront area and went to the sky-scraper building, the Empire State from where he viewed the entire city; visited Rockefeller and Lincoln centres and the Statue of Liberty in the New York harbour.

At Niagara

On Sunday the 21st April 1968 he went to the Niagara Falls and viewed it from both American and the Canadian sides. Asked about his impressions of the Niagara falls in the Radio interview at the Yale University he said he liked very much the view of the Niagara Falls from the Canadian side. Thiru Annadurai spent the Sunday night as a guest at the dairy farm of Mr. and Mrs. John Briscoe at Lakeville, Connecticut. The farm is called "Silent Meadow".

Next morning he left for Yale University at New Haven. He was the first Indian to be a Chubb Fellow of Yale University and guest of the Timothy Dwight College, one of Yale's 12 undergraduate residential colleges. At Yale University he was asked a wide range of questions at the Press Conference. He answered those concerning India's domestic issues with frankness, but declined to enter into Foreign Policy controversies arguing that this was a subject concerned to Central Government. However, he said his party generally supported the Central Government's policy.

At Yale University

An instance of the adroit way he dealt with troublesome question was when a correspondent asked whether because of India's conflict with China, India was leaning towards the West. He replied: "It will be more true to say that because we are against China some of the Western Countries are leaning towards us".

On the Indira Government's performance, Thiru Annadurai said it should be realised that previously India was under one party rule. Thirumathi Gandhi came to power with many States having non-Congress Governments, with the Fourth Plan not launched, and industrial recession because of droughts, "Taking all this into account, she is carrying on ably and well". The only issue on which he felt she need not have taken a "hasty decision" was on the language issue.

The Chief Minister got prominent press play in major New Haven newspapers. The morning New Haven

Journal-Courier gave front-page, four column treatment to the minister's Monday (the 22nd April) afternoon press conference at Yale University, and also carried in front-page a photo.

The *Journal-Courier* captioned its news article, "Latest Chubb Fellow—Indian Leader Cites Country's Peace Role." It quoted Thiru Annadurai as saying India cannot play a major role in world affairs in the near future except that of "Messenger of Peace."

On 25th April the Chief Minister screened the Film of the World Tamil Conference held in Madras at the Yale University. Mrs. Burgin, wife of the Master of the Timothy Dwight College said it was particularly impressive because it gave the American audience an "unusual insight into the Tamil culture".

The meeting with students majoring in international affairs and political science was held in the suite of Associate Chubb Fellow Leonard Barkin, who is Thiru Annadurai's general guide and escort during Chubb Fellowship week. The students' questions indicated a keen awareness of Indian Problems and aspirations. Some of the questions were sharp and knowledgeable and they brought smiles of appreciation to Thiru Annadurai's face. Below is given a paraphrase of how he answered some of them:

How he answered

On the language problem—

Thiru Annadurai's D.M.K. Party would like a "moratorium" on the language problem for some 25 years to give the country a chance to solve other pressing problems. Thiru Annadurai thinks English and not Hindi should be the link language in India.

On the role of the Congress Party in India—

Thiru Annadurai sees no successor to the Indian Congress party on the national level in the foreseeable future. No other party would have such cohesive strength on the national level. He foresees the possibility of state parties forming a federation at some time in the future for political purposes, but he does not see any one particular state party as having sufficient strength to become the nucleus of an all-India party.

What is the difference between India's Communist Parties of the Left and the Right—the pro-Soviet and the pro-Chinese parties:

Thiru Annadurai drew laughter with his remarks that he has "unravellled many mysteries" but this one is beyond him.

On the idea of a "partyless" form of Government in India as suggested by some Indians:

This could lead to the "partyless" concept existing in some communist countries today. Thiru Annadurai sees this as a threat to India's democracy. His concept of State parties is that politicians elected on certain platforms by their State voters should not chuck the

84.

platform and go to the national parliament as "partyless" politicians. This would be a betrayal of constituents' trust, Thiru Annadurai said.

Students of Timothy Dwight College featured their distinguished guest in the April 22 Edition of their college news bulletin "The Town crier."

The issue on Thiru Annadurai hailed him as "one of post-Nehruvian India's few charismatic leaders" who "has provided responsible leadership and sound administration to Madras' 35 million people".

Thiru Annadurai left Yale University on 26th April and arrived Washington. After a two day visit at Washington, he flew to Puerto Rico. While at Washington his sight seeing tour included stops at the tomb of the Unknown Soldiers and the John F. Kennedy gravesite, both in Arlington National Cemetery in nearby Virginia, and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials.

During his motor ride around the city, Thiru Annadurai saw most of the public buildings, including the Washington monument, the U.S. Capitol, the Library of Congress, the Pentagon, and the Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture.

At Washington

Thiru Annadurai appeared to be moved by his visits to both the Lincoln and Kennedy shrines. He studied intently the heroic sculptured statue of Lincoln and carefully read parts of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and his second inaugural address, both of which are inscribed on the shrine's marble walls. He also visited the White House. Before leaving Washington the Chief Minister speaking about his impressions of America said there was a great deal in American experience which India could learn from and adopt after suitable modifications for its own benefits. He presented a Sandalwood box to a State Department representative as a gift of the People of Tamilnad to the American people.

At Puerto Rico he visited Sugar Industry. Then at Kansas the Chief Minister advised Indian Students in America that one of their big jobs in the United States, apart from learning and preparing themselves for service, was to give a true "character image" of India. This image, he said, must be a true one which reflected to Americans India's successes and its failures, its hopes and its disappointments, its ancient culture and its strivings to bring a better life to the people of India.

On Wednesday, May 1, 1968, the Chief Minister arrived at Los Angeles, where he visited among other things the Disneyland. And he also visited San Francisco and Honolulu. At Honolulu in the tradition of the "aloha spirit", symbolizing affection and kindness, he was received with huge leis—flamboyantly coloured flowers strung together into long garlands. His Chief engagement at Honolulu, capital of the Hawaiian Islands, was at the East-West Centre where he met

scholars and students from various nations. The East-West Centre is a kind of world University, a spot of common ground on which the best minds of the Asian and Pacific countries meet those of the United States.

At the conclusion of his three weeks American Tour Thiru C. N. Annadurai arrived Tokyo on 5th May for a five day official visit to Japan. On May 7th, he met the Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Miki and had talks with him. During the course of his talk he said in a jocular vein "We have our own human volcanoes, but we have got acclimatised to them as you have to yours. We have lived with them and we will overcome them". Addressing the Members of the Indian Embassy Staff on the same day, he said India had depended to much on foreign aid and what was needed was more co-operation and co-ordination. However he sounded an optimistic note and said "we are on the right path and we will reach our goal sooner than later". On May 9, he left Japan for Hong Kong on his way back to home.

On his arrival at Singapore on the night of May 11th he told reporters that while in Japan he found Japanese Officials interested in setting up a steel plant in Salem in Madras State and developing the fishing industry in the State.

During his earlier stop over at Hong Kong Thiru Annadurai told an Indian Community that "Until the last elections the people of India were afraid that a one party monopoly was holding up the progress in the country. The recent elections he said "have led the people know there can be true democracy in India."

His impressions

After twenty-seven days of tour abroad Thiru C. N. Annadurai returned to Madras on 12th May. The next day at a Press Conference, he said that one Indian merchant in Hong Kong remarked to him, if the Government of India adopted a policy calculated to encourage the flow of the foreign exchange resources plentifully available with Indian business men in several countries, into India, its foreign exchange problems would vanish. "The U. S. and Japan, the Chief Minister said had achieved amazing prosperity. What was more, the prosperity was wide spread and people in all walks of life had a share in it. Japan's Progress impressed me most than that of U. S. A. because Japan has achieved the progress through hard work", he said. In a radio interview broadcast over the All-India Radio, Madras, on May 14, the Chief Minister said that those who frequently visit India accepted the fact that India is progressing. Others comparing India with their own country feel that India is not progressing. To them he said, "I told India is a great country and therefore what ever progress is achieved it is being spread over the whole country. The progress of India therefore appears slow."

AN APPEAL TO THE CULTIVATORS

Dear Farmers of Thanjavur,

Since the paddy strain ADT 27 was released in May, 1965, the uncertainties of weather have tested its qualities to the utmost. Four hundred and forty-one progressive farmers of Thanjavur demonstrated in 5,000 acres its qualities not only to the other Districts of Madras State, but to the whole of India. In 1965 Mettur Dam was opened on 12th June and raising of and the planting of ADT 27 in 5,000 acres was done under normal seasonal conditions. But when the crop was at the stage of vigorous growth, the flow in the channels went down due to the failure of monsoon, and the crop faced severe drought conditions. Certain farmers in Nagapattinam division had to expose the crops to such drought conditions for a period of over one month at a stretch. In spite of this, these 5,000 acres of ADT 27 gave an average yield of 3,857 lb. per acre against the average yield of other varieties of 2,301 lb. per acre. This gave the Government and farmers of Thanjavur the courage to launch an area saturation programme covering 2 lakhs of Kuruvai lands with ADT 27 in the succeeding year. At this stage, when everything was ready, nature failed us again. It was only on 21st July 1966 that the Dam was opened, thus taking away 40 precious days during which normal kuruvai operations would have been conducted. But your confidence in the performance of ADT 27 gave you the courage to take up the cultivation of ADT 27 at the same period when samba is normally grown. As though this test were not enough it was put to severe strain again at the time of harvest by torrential rainfall of 28" against a normal of 8". This alone would have been enough to cause you heavy loss if instead of ADT 27 you had cultivated ADT 20 or ADT 3. ADT 20 and ADT 3 gave an average acre yield of only 1,200 lb. from 100,000 acres against 3,300 lb. for ADT 27 from 2 lakhs acres. Out of this experience was born your courage to accept the programme of Government in 1967 for mass conversion of single crop into double crop and you have nearly doubled the double crop area. This is an unprecedented achievement in agricultural history. Even last year, the south-west monsoon did not set in in time and Mettur Dam was opened only on the 3rd July. Local rainfall in Thanjavur in the Kuruvai season was less than normal. Yet undaunted, you achieved this tremendous feat. I am happy to state that the Government was able to meet the tremendous task of providing all the necessary inputs including credit in time and in sufficient quantities to support your efforts in creating history. Thus you have been progressively increasing production under the most adverse conditions. When you have succeeded in this great achievement under

great stress and strain; I am sure that you will achieve greater things this year with the experience gained last season.

I make this appeal to you in the fervent hope that water will be released this year in time. In normal years Cauvery delta receives 6" to 7" of rain during the summer months. During the last three years, there was very little of summer showers. This year, I am happy to note that the rainfall in summer has exceeded the normal rainfall and it is therefore reasonable for us to expect a normal season to follow. It is also heartening to note that Mettur level has shown a rise. In the last ten days, the level has gone from 12' to 25'. May I request you to remember the following points when you programme your cropping pattern for 1968-69:—

1. Your normal practice of raising Kuruvai crop and preparing yourselves for the following Thaladi crop in traditional double cropping need not in any way be altered.

2. By 20th June, please complete your usual Kuruvai Nursery and avoid raising nursery of ADT 27 for Samba conversion area till then.

3. It is usual for you to raise nurseries for Samba from June 20th onwards, climaxing it during Adipattam. During this time, i.e., from 20th June to 7th August, please raise ADT 27 nurseries in place of normal long duration samba strains for planting first crop in the samba conversion area.

4. In case weather conditions let us down again and the dam cannot be opened before the end of June, it may not be possible for you to differentiate between the period for raising ADT 27 nurseries for the traditional Kuruvai area and for the first crop of the newly converted samba areas.

5. If such a contingency should arise, I appeal to you to convert as much of single crop area as possible into double crop and raise ADT 27 nurseries for the traditional Kuruvai areas as well as the Samba conversion areas. How this can be done is best judged by you. I firmly believe that you can manage it since you did it successfully last year.

Government are making arrangements to stock the necessary quantity of seeds of short and medium duration paddy strains for the second crop in the converted areas.

Government are with you in your efforts and your hopes for a normal season and a bumper harvest.

Let us march ahead together.

A. GOVINDASAMY,
Minister for Agriculture. ①

Problem of Effective enforcement of Prohibition

THIRU S. PARTHASARATHY AYYENGAR, I.P.,
Former Commissioner of Police, Madras.

During the International Tamil Conference held recently in this State, homage was paid to literateurs and servants by the installation of Statues. In this, the pride of place went to Saint Thiruvalluvar, whose sayings were often quoted by many of the speakers and three lakhs of rupees each were bestowed on the Universities of Madras, Annamalai and Madurai for research into his *magnum opus*, Thirukkural. This famous work itself was born in a blaze of glory in the midst of severe competition from contemporary writers. Then it fell into disuse and has again been resuscitated by the new interest evidenced by Tamilians in the preservation of their ancient heritage. Tradition says that Thiruvalluvar took his birth according to modern conceptions in a backward community almost akin to Harijans. But stood foursquare against the consumption of intoxicating liquors and so should take his place as one of the rliest prohibitionists in this land of variegated cultures. ie Temperance movements are all recent phenomena mpared to the uncompromising view on prohibition pressed by this sage, two thousand years ago in Thirukkural. And it is no wonder that a people and a overnment nurtured in this ancient wisdom should umb for complete prohibition, whatever may be the avering attitudes of States surrounding them.

earliest Prohibitionist

The following are the nine gems relating to prohibition excerpted from Thirukkural:—

"People addicted to drink are not respected by others; they also lose their honour."

"So do not drink liquor. Let people who do not want to be respected by good citizens, only consume liquor."

"A person intoxicated by drink is hated even by his own mother. How much more should people who desire discipline, despise him."

"Modesty, that inimitable girl, will not even care to glance at the place where people who commit the atrocious crime of drink congregate."

"Purchasing of forgetfulness by paying money is foolishness which cannot differentiate between good and bad."

"Therefore persons who are thus unconscious are like corpses. People who consume drink are only taking poison which makes them into corpses."

"People who drink inside their houses and became intoxicated with rolling eyes still become the objects of laughter and dishonour."

"The drink habit which makes the addict say 'I did this under the influence of liquor' should be eschewed. Secrets concealed within one's bosom will be revealed while drunk."

"Advancing arguments to reform an addict, who is in a hazy condition is like searching for a man drowning in deep waters with a burning torch. Will not an addict reform himself at least in his sanor moment by looking at another under the influence of liquor?."

Tamilnad gave the lead

The All-India policy on Prohibition cannot be said to have been influenced by Thiruvalluvar but Rajaji, the prime protagonist of it and second only to Gandhiji should have imbibed those teachings unconsciously at a very early age. Among all the Congress Governments which found themselves at the head of States, i was left to Rajaji as the Chief Minister of Madras to place the Madras Prohibition Act in the Statute Book in the year 1937. The introduction of Prohibition was a phased programme and Rajaji's native district of Salem has the honour of being selected first for the experiment. Other districts were added on to this list in subsequent years but with the outbreak of World War II and the resignation of Congress Ministries the provisions of the Prohibition Act suspended. But with the cessation of the war and the return of the Congress to power, the Act was renewed in the year 1946 and by the year 1948 all the districts had come under its purview.

Enforcement was in the hands of the Police in some districts and with the Excise Department in others. There was a large volume of opinion that the dual agency in enforcement was not conducive to the best results and that the Police should be in entire charge. There was also another suggestion that while the administration of the Act should be with the Police, there should be a separate Prohibition Branch in the Police Department itself for enforcement. Ultimately by the year 1955, Police came to be in entire charge of Prohibition enforcement and in this process absorbed many excise personnel in the Police Department. This cannot be said to be an unmixed good for the methods of the excise department, which by and large considered itself

as a fiscal agency to collect as much revenue as possible from liquor, slowly infiltrated into the ranks of the Police, whose main function was to preserve the health and well-being of the people by keeping them away from drink. So one result of this merger can be said to be the corruption of a fine force who were paid for keeping quiet and suppressing zealotry. Moreover the Police have their hands full particularly in recent times with Law and Order and Crime problems, for dealing with which they are primarily intended and the enforcement of a social legislation did not get top priority in their scheme.

Having noted the above it has to be categorically asserted that with rare exceptions, the Police in this State have taken to Prohibition enforcement in earnest and have given a good account of themselves. Actually the increasing trend in the reporting of cases during the last many years should be attributed to the detective abilities of the Police and not on account of any visible spread of the evil, though statistics can be made to highlight both points of view. In this process, the several lags in methods of enforcement and in presentation of the cases in courts have been discovered, which had sometimes led to amendments of the law or to the tightening up of the apparatus to plug loopholes. But some of the fundamental difficulties which are a drag on efficient enforcement continue to remain.

Fundamental difficulties

The first and foremost among these is the lack of enthusiasm among the public for locating offenders or assisting the enforcement staff. In the Gandhian era, a crusading spirit prevailed among the politically inclined to work up the constructive programme among one. During the course of the years this enthusiasm has given place to apathy as a result of expectations of benefits from the ruling party being belied by their current action. Precept and practice did not go hand in hand in many cases and the initial idealism was corroded and blackened by a taste of power. The erstwhile workers seemed to have lost also their interest on account of their proximity to the ruling junta for whom prohibition had a low priority now. Apart from these, any social legislation unless it has a vigorous hold on the people has a tendency to fade from public memory in a short time. The publicity was lacking. So while most of the people were on the side of prohibition because they did not drink, they failed to take a positive and determined stand against addicts, which would make the latter ashamed of themselves. In the higher societies, the possession of a permit to purchase liquor was looked upon as an achievement entitled to respect. Thus the enforcement agencies are left to themselves to work up the statute to the best of their abilities and capacities but when the law required witnesses or helpers none could be found among the population. In some

villages, there was resistance and obstruction to the staff whose lives were at stake. So the important step to be taken for effective enforcement is to step up public interest, so that the vacuum may be filled.

The common intoxicating drinks consumed in this part of the country are—(1) toddy, (2) arrack, (3) foreign liquor and (4) potable alcohol. The drawing of toddy and the making of arrack are prohibited. The toddy is drawn from palms and the adding of chunam in the pot determines whether it is sweet juice or toddy. Sweet juice is used for the preparation of country jaggery and tappers are given permits for tapping the trees. But under the guise of tapping for sweet juice, it is possible to abuse the permits and supply toddy to the toddy-hungry populace. This contravention of law is prevalent in interior villages and while the destruction of palmyrah trees was once thought of as the best method to root out the drink evil, it is now considered that this is a wastage of national wealth since all the parts of the tree could be used to make utilitarian articles. Here, an attentive public and straight-forward village officer can only help in the eradication of the evil.

Illicit distillation

Illicit distillation of arrack is the most potent source of liquor and this is done in not easily accessible hillocks, open places where approach of persons could be visible for miles around; saucer-like depressions in the midst of forests or casuarina topes and islets in the midst of rivers. The ingredients used for preparing the base are jaggery, molasses, orange and banana peels, over-ripe fruits with a little bit of a fertiliser like ammonium sulphate thrown in for quick fermentation. The fermented liquor is allowed to stand in huge earthen vessels and buried in marshy places. During a raid in Madras city, such vessels were found buried in slum huts where people were living. In a place near Conjeevaram both sides of a rivulet were studded with huge vessels containing fermented wash in a Harijan colony. The Harijans are victims of circumstances and in their low economic condition, any adventurer could purchase their services with little temptation. This fermented wash is distilled and condensed in glass jars. Fractional distillation of the product in the jars produced stronger spirit. The Police find their wits matched in their fight with the illicit distillers and when the profits are 500 per cent the latter could afford to leave their apparatus and run away. In order to deal satisfactorily with illicit distillation, a separate staff with quick moving vehicles and with facilities to get information would be necessary. This is one among the several duties for the general Police. The special staff will have to be trained in sailing boats also in order to ward off unfortunate happenings like the death of one Sub-Inspector and some constables on the river Cauvery some years ago, while on a Prohibition raid. Actually the fishermen in this part of the country have given the go-bye

to their hereditary profession and taken to illicit distillation carving hollows in the rocks amidst the islets for storing fermented wash. The Police are helpless in such contingencies unless equipped for a chase on the river with a trained staff. Otherwise tragedy would follow and demoralisation would step in.

Foreign liquor can be legally obtained through permits or illegally secured from wet areas by smuggling. As far as Madras State is concerned the former French settlements of Pondicherry and Karaikal, and Bangalore in Mysore State have all provided head-aches to the enforcement staff.

The permit holders can be divided into three classes :

- (1) Indian permit holders who obtain permits under a medical certificate ;
- (2) Foreigners and persons from former Portuguese and French Settlements, who are considered as foreigners for the issue of permits ; and
- (3) Military personnel.

The permits are liable to abuse but when we consider that there may be less than five thousand permits for the whole state, i.e., for a population of about 36 million people, the leakage from this source may not be great. But even this can be plugged by a stiffer Medical test for the applicants by a medical Board and constant liability to be checked. Some of the Clubs catering to tourists and to a mixed clientele of foreigners and Indians are also suspect in this matter.

Potable alcohol

The fourth category of potable alcohol comes under many guises. There are spirituous medicinal preparations, toilet lotions, culinary essences and even ordinary power alcohol. The difficulty to assess the medicinal value of any alcoholic Ayurvedic preparation as opposed to its deleterious effects is great and when there are innumerable Ayurvedic preparations of a kindred nature, the loophole to escape the Prohibition law is wide indeed. A judgment of the Supreme Court in what is known as the Balsara case is against total banning of such articles for sale. In such cases methods will have to be evolved to see that these articles go into the hands of the right persons only. Sometimes doctors become easy prey to the importunities of patients and prescribe alcoholic medicines or wine which probably may have no relation to the treatment of the apparent disease.

This brings us to the consumption of methyl alcohol after making it potable by the addition of sugar and like juice, in spite of the caution that it is a poison and should not be drunk. The recent tragedy of more than 100 persons dying in the City and in Chingleput district by drinking varnish or methyl alcohol caused a furore among the public and the incident was used by some as an argument for the scrapping of Prohibition. This is to say the least to be considered as juvenile in the make-up of such detraction. If persons will have recourse to

poison even after telling them so, they should bear the consequences of the act even though they may come from the slums. These are instances of inefficient checking of disposal of spirits intended for industrial purposes. They have to be tightened.

The Magistrates have generally taken a lenient view of Prohibition offence and though provisions were made for enhanced punishment and compulsory confinement to jail, there have been no proper appreciation of the need for such punishments. Moreover in the assessment of evidence a welter of laws arising out of *obiter dicta* of High Courts have clouded the real issues and even weakened the hands of those who are inclined to deal severely with offenders. The judiciary while holding the scales even has to read into the objectives of the Act and then deal with the offenders. Fines of even hundred rupee are flea-bites to the prohibition offenders.

Weaning away the addict

The reason why a man goes public house is succinctly and clearly expressed in the book *The British Workers* by Fordyn and Zweig.

“ First of all know that every one has to let himself go occasionally, unless he wants to end up in a lunatic asylum. If he is fed up with his job and his home life as well as so many are, and he has no choice but to carry on, what else can he do ? From time to time we have to unburden ourselves. It is best of course to have to unburden in God but some men cannot. Some find consolation in love, some in sport, some in art. But for those who cannot do otherwise, a good booze in the pub is the last refuge. There they leave off their burdens and fears and disgust with life and with themselves. There they can let off steam ”.

While we need not fully subscribe to the utility of the pub for the last purpose provisions of alternate recreation to villagers would certainly wean them away from surreptitious drinking. Enforcement has to go hand-in-hand with rehabilitation and de-addiction. Then only can the drink evil be laid to rest to rise never more. May we hope for the dawn of this era in spite of the cloudy indecisions in policy of several State Governments visible on the horizon.

The ex-Chief Minister of Madras Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam has been responsible for holding aloft the torch of prohibition alight for many years in this State. His policy has paid dividends in the matter of general improvement in the economic well being of the people and in lessening acts of rowdyism and domestic quarrels. The present Chief Minister of Madras, though not wedded to the ideology of the National Congress, has followed Thiruvalluvar in his policies and stood like a rock against the buffeting waves of assault against Prohibition. It is for this Conference to give an All India lead in this matter in order to strengthen the hands of the administration in Madras State.

Resolutions of the Prohibition Conference

The Fourth All India Prohibition Conference places on record its warm appreciation of the establishment of the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary on an official level to celebrate the 100th birthday of the Father of the Nation, with the President of India, Vice-President of India, and the Prime Minister of India, as its President, Vice-President and Chairman, respectively, and has every confidence that it will organise the celebrations in a truly befitting manner throughout the country.

The Conference desires to draw the National Committee's attention to the fact that Prohibition held a high place of priority in the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi and requests the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary to recognise that no celebration can be considered to be suitable tribute to his revered memory without the enforcement of Prohibition all over the country. The Conference therefore, fervently hopes that Prohibition should be accorded the greatest importance during the celebrations as it will be quite ridiculous to celebrate the centenary on the one side and to open the flood gates of liquor throughout the country on the other hand.

The Conference, therefore, requests that the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary to use its good offices (a) to give all possible encouragements to the States where Prohibition is already in operation, (b) to prevail upon the Union and the other State Governments all over the country to adopt necessary measures to implement the Directive Principle of State Policy as early as possible but not later than 2nd of October 1969.

* * *

The Fourth All India Prohibition Conference wholeheartedly supports the peaceful resistance movement launched by the Rajasthan Nashabandi Samiti to help introduction of total Prohibition by the 2nd October 1969. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, when approached by a special deputation of the All India Prohibition Council last year, gave the assurance that they are in favour of complete prohibition and will take certain measures in near future. It is a matter for gratification that, true to his promise, the Rajasthan Government has enforced total prohibition in three districts and partial prohibition in two districts bordering on Gujarat State, and they were to announce the phased programme of total prohibition at the time of Budget Session which it is regretted they did not, resulting in creating doubts and discontentment amongst the minds of the people of Rajasthan.

The Conference feels that Rajasthan Government is already committed to the enforcement of complete

prohibition and it will be but meet and proper for it to declare its avowed policy without further delay.

This Conference is confident that this step will be conducive to the moral and material reconstruction of the State, an early announcement of the State policy in this regard will set at rest any misgivings in the minds of the masses of the State, guarantee their future prosperity and also vindicate the stand taken up by the Rajasthan Nashabandi Samiti.

* * *

The Fourth All India Prohibition Conference records its deep sense of sorrow and disappointment at the utter disregard shown by the Central as well as other State Governments of the repeated demand of the people for the introduction of total Prohibition in the country.

The Conference is of the view that by their failure to implement the Directive Principle of the State Policy, of the Constitution these States have shown scant regard for (a) the country's Constitution (b) the United voice of the masses and (c) the teachings of the Father of the Nation. Thus these Governments in their pursuit after the tainted money of excise revenue, have cast to the winds all considerations for the material and moral reconstruction of the people, have become a party in encouraging crimes, diseases, poverty and misery of family life leading to ethical de-generation of their people.

This Conference is further of the view that by opening the flood gates of liquor in the country at a time when the Gandhi Centenary is approaching, these States are playing with the lives of the teeming millions on the one hand and at the same time making a mockery of the Centenary itself.

This Conference therefore, considers this as a challenge to all wishers of the nation and calls upon all votaries of Prohibition and Social workers from all fields to join in this common cause of intensifying their campaign against liquor trade and their anti-prohibition lobbies by preparing themselves to undergo greater sufferings fully keeping in view the principles of non-violence and truth as to bring home to the Governments and the interested parties in the liquor trade the advantages and blessings of prohibition and undertake such measures as to bring about the introduction of complete prohibition throughout the country. For the implementation of the objects of this resolution Central and State-wise special committees be appointed to chalk out a dynamic programme.

METEOROLOGY AND AGRICULTURE



The theme of this year's celebrations of World Meteorological Day was 'Meteorology and Agriculture'. This was chosen because of the continuing and urgent need for increasing world food production and to stress the important role of weather in relation to agriculture.

To focus attention on the role the Indian Meteorological Department plays in the field of agriculture in the country the celebrations were held at Poona where the agricultural Meteorological Division is located.

From the planning of land use to the transportation of foodgrains, almost every aspect of agriculture, calls for meteorological know-how.

An expert knowledge of the past, present and future weather, is essential in solving various problems such as choice of crops, animals or husbandry methods for effecting agricultural development, for determining favourable time to sow, gather crops and make hay, controlling such crop hazards as potato blight, for locust control, etc.

Drought studies

The Agricultural Meteorology Division in the India Meteorological Department was set up in 1932 and is now doing systematic work in agricultural meteorology.

Recently, a detailed study of drought incidence in the country has been taken up. Investigations are in progress for evolving techniques to forecast the onset of drought conditions, etc.

Human endeavour may not be able to ward off the vagaries of nature like drought. But, their consequences can be minimised by proper planning. Areas more prone to drought, intensity and probabilities of drought occurrence, their effect on crop yield and other such essential details could be collected by this study.

The Co-ordinated Crop Weather Scheme started functioning in the Division from 1945. It involves recording of crop and weather observations at a net work of selected experimental farms in India. It ensures recording on one standard plan all biological and environmental factors. The data collected over a period provides a basis for working out reliable crop-weather relationships.

Schemes for three major crops, paddy, wheat and jowar, have been sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Sugarcane and cotton crops are also being covered under the Scheme from 1946 and 1947 respectively. Fifty-five crop-weather observatories are co-operating in the scheme now.

Weather service to farmers

Since the crop weather observatories are few in number, another set of 90 agro-meteorological observatories have also been recording meteorological observations of importance to agriculture.

The weather service to farmer was launched in 1945 to warn the farmers of adverse weather conditions. Special farmers' weather bulletins prepared by the five main Regional Forecasting Offices of the Meteorological Department at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur are supplied to All India Radio for broadcasting. The bulletin now goes in 22 languages from 54 stations of All India Radio.

A scheme of phenological observations on selected trees is in operation from 1952. Under the scheme the dates of such events as leafing, flowering, fruiting and leaf fall of trees, migration of birds, appearance of insects which recur every year, etc., are recorded. They provide some indication of the nature of coming season. At present observations are being made on Mango, neem, tamarind and babul trees in about 300 stations all over the country.

The thirty-five year old Agrimet division at Poona through its 140 Agrimet observatories, including 54 crop weather stations, has carried out useful studies and collected data on pests and diseases of five crops namely, paddy, jowar, sugarcane and cotton. Under a new scheme relating to the collection and supply of meteorological data for agricultural development, data from a large network of Agrimet stations will be supplied to agricultural research centres in different states.

With its observatory in the agricultural college at Poona, the division serves as a unit for specialised agricultural meteorological research studies in the country. An all-India co-ordinated crop weather scheme is in operation since 1945.

The Agrimet Division keeps a vigilant watch on the progress of weather by preparing and upto-date maintaining of charts showing week by week progress of important weather elements like rainfall, temperature and humidity in different meteorological sub-divisions of the country. These charts help an objective assessment of crop prospects of the States and of the country as a whole.

The Agrimet division

The Agrimet Division also prepares districtwise and cropwise crop-weather calendars showing the dates of commencement and duration of various phases of crop growth, normal weather requirements and critical weather conditions needing a warning during each phase. These calendars are being revised by taking into account the characteristics of the high yielding, quick growing and hybrid varieties of crops.

A number of instruments to study the weather and its relationship with agriculture have also been developed at the Division.

Information on the average pattern of climate in different parts of the country constituting agriculturally homogenous units is very essential for working out the most efficient cropping pattern, developing water resources, deciding optimum irrigation, breeding of plants which can thrive best in the climatic conditions

We are at the cross roads of history and we are facing great historical problems on which depends our future. So, whether we are big men or small, we have to undertake the work of big men because only big people—big in mind, big in vision, big in determination—can face big problems.

—Nehru

prevailing and working out the best agronomic practices. For this, preparation of an agroclimatic atlas of India, giving the information on the agro-meteorological factors over the entire country, in the form of maps, graphs and tables has been taken up.

The World Meteorological Day this year has also been the occasion for the silver jubilee celebrations of the meteorological training division at Poona. Since the meteorological training division at Poona. Since its beginning, training in meteorology has been given to about 4000 meteorological personnel. These included trainees from Afghanistan, the Philippines, Burma, Laos, Peru, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Mauritius and Yugoslavia.

Training in Meteorology

In addition to this organisation the Radio Meteorological Training Division at Delhi is imparting training in modern sophisticated electronic equipment used in meteorological observatories. Training is also being given in the installation, maintenance and servicing of the other important equipment.

Specialised training in seismology is given at Delhi and Shillong. The Kodaikanal Observatory conducts research training in astrophysics.

World Meteorological Day was celebrated on March 23 to mark the signing of the 1960 convention of the World Meteorological Organisation, one of the specialised agencies of the United Nations.

India as a member of the organisation had participated in the celebrations to focus attention on the role of its national meteorological services and the work of the W.M.O. as an agency for co-ordinating the meteorological services throughout the world.

The celebrations was inaugurated at Poona by the Deputy Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Tirumathi Jananara Jaipal Singh. The Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, Thiru A. P. Shinde and Thiru V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, Maharashtra, participated in the celebrations which included a special exhibition highlighting the various activities of the Indian Meteorological Department.

நவீன செங்கல் தொழிற்சாலை

மாண்புமிகு திரு. இரா. நெடுஞ்செழியன்
கல்வி, தொழில் அமைச்சர்.

தொன்மைச் சிறப்பும், பெரும் புகழும் வாய்ந்த திருமழிசைப் பகுதியில் செங்கல் உற்பத்தித் தொழிற்சாலைத் துவக்கப்படுவது எல்லோராலும் மகிழ்ச்சியோடு வரவேற்கத் தக்கதாகும்.

முதலமைச்சர் அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்களால் திறந்து வைக்கப்படவிருந்தது. அண்ணா அவர்களுக்கு விழாவில் கலந்து கொள்ள பேரவா இருந்தும் எதிர் பாராத விளைவுகளின் காரணமாக, பல்வேறு பிரச்சினைகளில் ஈடுபட வேண்டிய அவசிய மேற்பட்டதன் காரணமாக அவரின் சார்பில் உங்களின் ஆதரவோடு அந்தப் பணியை ஆற்ற அண்ணா அவர்கள் என்னை அனுப்பி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“தம்பியுடையான் படைக்கு அஞ்சான்”, என்பதற்கொப்ப அண்ணன் செய்ய வேண்டிய பணியை என்னிடம் விட்டு நான் ஆற்றுமாறு பணித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

யூகோஸ்லாவியா நாட்டின் ஒத்துழைப்போடு இங்கே இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை அமைக்க திட்டமிட்டு செயல்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

மண்ணை செம்பொன்தாக மாற்றும் பணி

மண்ணைப் பொன்னாக்குவது என்பது போல் இங்கே மண்ணைச் செங்கற்களாக மாற்றி அதை செம்பொன்னாக்கும் பணியில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறோம். 75 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இங்கே உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் செங்கற்கள் மற்றதைவிட அழுத்தமுள்ளதாகவும்—உறுதியும், அழகும்—அருமையுள்ளதாகவும், ஒரே சீரான வடிவமுள்ளதாகவும், ஏற்றத்தாழ்வற்றதாகவும், நெருக்கமுள்ள முள்ளதாகவும், ஏற்றத்தாழ்வற்றதாகவும், நெருக்கமுள்ளதாகவும், வளைவு நெளிவற்றதாகவும், சிமென்ட் தடவி புற அழகை உண்டாக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லாத வகையிலும் உருவாக்கப்படுகிறது.

இதில் துளைபோட்ட செங்கற்களும்—துளை போடாதவைகளும் குறைந்த விலையுள்ளவைகளாக உற்பத்தி செய்வதில் அதிக முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

நாளொன்றுக்கு 66 ஆயிரம் செங்கற்களை உற்பத்தி செய்யத்தக்க விதத்தில் பொறிகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தொழிலாளர்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பும் அதிகாரிகளின் கவனிப்பும் பொது மக்களின் ஆர்வமும் உடனடி நடவடிக்கைகளை உற்பத்தியாக்கு மனவுக்கு எட்டிப்பிடிக்கலாம் என்ற உறுதி இருக்கிறது.

ஒரு சதுர சென்டிமீட்டர் பரப்பளவுள்ள செங்கல் சாதாரணமாக 140 கிலோ அழுத்தச் சக்தியுள்ளதாகத் தான் இருக்கும். ஆனால் இங்கே உற்பத்தியாகக் கூடியவை 193 கிலோ அழுத்தச் சக்தியுள்ளதாக இருக்கும். மற்ற வற்றைவிட அழகாகவும், அழுத்தமாகவும் இருக்கும்.

சென்னைக்கு அருகே

சென்னைக்கு அருகேயே இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை அமைந்திருப்பதும், தொழிற்சாலைக்குப் பக்கத்திலேயே தேவையான களிமண் கிடைப்பதும் செங்கல் உற்பத்திக்கு கிடைத்துள்ள அரிய வாய்ப்பாகும். சில இடங்களில் தொழிற்சாலை அமைந்தால் போக்குவரத்து இடப்பாடு ஏற்படும். அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலை இதற்கில்லை.

இங்கே செங்கற்களால் ஆன வீடுகள் குறைவாகவும் குடிசை வீடுகளே அதிகமாகவும் இருந்தாலும் மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயர்ந்து அவர்களுக்கு வசதி ஏற்பட ஒவ்வொருவரும் செங்கற்களால் ஆன வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொள்ள இப்படிப்பட்ட தொழிலைங்கள் இன்றியமையாதனவாகும்.

பொதுத் துறையினராலும் தனியாரின் முயற்சியாலும் தொழிற்சாலைகளைக் கட்டுவதற்காக முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுமபோது கட்டிடங்கள் வளருகின்ற நேரத்தில் நம் முடைய நாட்டைப் பொறுத்த அளவில் பரப்பளவில் முடியாமல் போகும் நேரத்தில் நாம் வானத்தை நோக்கித்தான் மாடிகளை உயர்த்தி எழுப்ப வேண்டிய நிலை எதிர்காலத்தில் வரும்.

பொறிகள், இயந்திர சாதனங்கள் அமைத்து இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை ஆரம்பிக்க 40 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அளவுக்குத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டு ரூபாய் மதிப்புக் குறைப்பின் காரணமாகவும், பிற காரணங்களினாலும் 70 லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்கு உயர்ந்து விட்டது.

இப்படிப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏராளமாக உருவாக வேண்டிய நிலை இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய தேவைகளை நிறைவேற்றக்கூடிய வகையில் இது போன்ற தொழிற்சாலைகள் பயன்படும்.

மண்ணை அறுத்து அதைச் சுட்டு தேவையை நிறைவு செய்து கொள்ளுமளவுக்கு நாகரீகம் மேம்பாடடைந்தது. முதலாவதாக உண்ண உணவு பெற வேளாண்மைத் தொழிலை மேற்கொண்ட மனிதன் மானத்தைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ளும் விதத்தில் உடை தயாரித்துக் கொள்ள நெசவுத் தொழிலை மேற்கொண்டான். அதற்கும் அடுத்து இருக்க இடம் தேவை என்ற அடிப்படையில் வீடு கட்டினான். இப்படி மனிதன் நாகரிக வளர்ச்சி பெற்றான்.

நாகரீக வளர்ச்சி

மொகஞ்சதாரோ-ஹரப்பா அகழ்வாராய்ச்சியின் மூலம் பண்டைய மக்கள் செங்கற்களின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை, இன்றியமையாத தன்மையை உணர்ந்திருந்ததை, அவற்றைப் பயன்படுத்தியதை நாம் அறிகிறோம். காவிரி பூம்பட்டினத்தில் நாம் சோழன் ஆட்சிக் காலத்தில் பூம்புகார் துறைமுகம் கட்டப்பட்ட இடத்தில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட செங்கற்கள் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றை உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டுக் கருத்தரங்கையொட்டி நடந்த கண்காட்சியில் கூட கண்டோம்.

இங்கே-இப்போது 9 அங்குல நீளமும் நாலரை அங்குல அகலமும் 3 அங்குல கனமும் உள்ள செங்கற்கள் தயாராகின்றன. ஆனால் பூம்புகார் அகழ்

வாராய்ச்சியில் கிடைத்த செங்கற்கள் 24 அங்குல நீளமும் 18 அங்குல அகலமும் 6 அங்குல கனமும் உள்ளதாக இருந்தன.

செலவையும் குறைத்து உறுதியையும் மிகப்படுத்தி வகைகளையும் அதிகரித்து மற்ற நாடுகளைப் போல புதிது புதிதாகக் கண்டுபிடித்து உற்பத்தி செய்தால் ஏற்றமிகு நிலையை நாம் அடையலாம்.

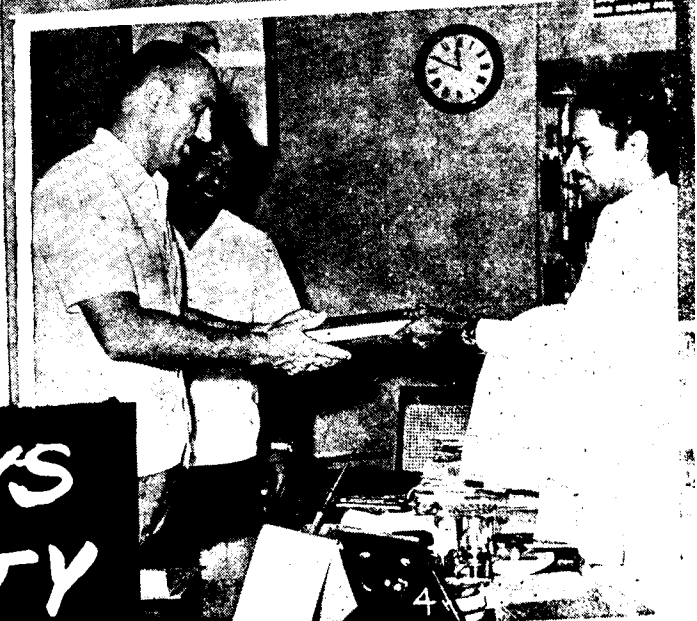
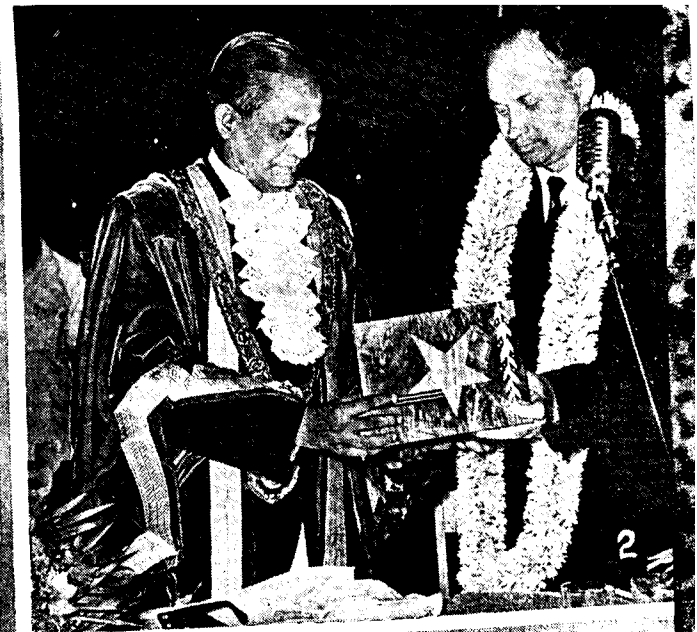
எதிர் காலத்தில்

எதிர்காலத்தில் எழும்பலிருக்கும் கட்டிடங்கள் விரைவாக குறுகிய காலத்தில் கட்டி முடிக்கத்தக்க நிலை உருவாக இது போன்ற தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு அதிக அளவில் ஊக்கமும் ஒத்துழைப்பும் தரப்பட வேண்டும்.

உற்பத்தித் திறனைக் கற்றுத்தர யுகோ நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்துள்ள நிறுவனத்தினருக்கு எனது பாராட்டுதலைக் கொடுத்தேன்.

இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலைக்கு இங்கேயுள்ள கிண்டி-ஆவடி-அம்பத்தூர் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் உற்பத்தியாகும் பொருட்களையே பயன்படுத்துவது-ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை விருந்து மற்றொரு தொழிற்சாலைக்குப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்வது-அரசாங்கத்திற்கே பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்வது அரசாங்கத்தின் பணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கே பயன்படும் வகையில் இருக்கிறது.

இங்கே ஏற்றி வைக்கப்படும் தீ பல நூற்றாண்டுகாலத்திற்கு அணையாமல் இருக்க வேண்டுமென வாழ்த்தி தொழிற்சாலையைத் துவக்கி வைக்கிறேன்.



Foreigners IN CITY



1. Mr. Walter Schwarz, leader writer of the (Manchester) Guardian, London, interviewed Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works on 29th April 1968.

2. A three member delegation from Volgograd City Council, U.S.S.R. led by Deputy Mayor, Mr. Alexandre P. Mameshmi arrived Madras on 17th April 1968 and met the Minister for Local Administration, Thiru M. Muthuswamy. They were also accorded a civic reception. The Mayor of Madras Dr. Habibulla Baig is seen presenting the civic address to the Deputy Mayor of Volgograd City Council.

3. Mr. Christopher Young, Editor-in-chief, Ottawa Citizen interviewed Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries on 21st April 1968.

4. The Minister for Local Administration is presenting a copy of the Souvenir of the World Tamil Conference held recently in Madras to Mr. Gordon Carter, Director of UNICEF, South Central Asia Region, when he met the former on 30th April 1968 and discussed with him about UNICEF programme in Tamilnad.

5. Mr. Becker of Social Welfare Services, U.S.A., had discussions with the Minister for Local Administration on 7th April 1968 about the project for helping the handicapped persons.

FAMILY PLANNING NEWS

To create mass awareness among the villagers on the Family Planning Programme and its methods a camp in Thandavarayapuram village, Salem district, was conducted by the District Family Planning and Malaria Officer, Salem. An intensive publicity programme was arranged for two days on 20th and 21st February with the co-operation of the Field Publicity Officer and the Commissioner of Authur Panchayat Union.

The population of the village is 2,800. There are 400 eligible couple of which 320 were contacted in person by door to door visiting. Most of the wives have one to three children. Twenty-one couples are already adopting Family Planning methods (15 Vasectomised and 6 IUCD).

Group discussions followed by a meeting. Filmshows were arranged in the evening. A local Muslim lady and the head master of the local school participated in the group discussions.

In the group discussion among women it is found that they prefer tubectomy or loop instead of getting their head working husbands vasectomised. A close follow up action by the Family Planning staff is made in the village.

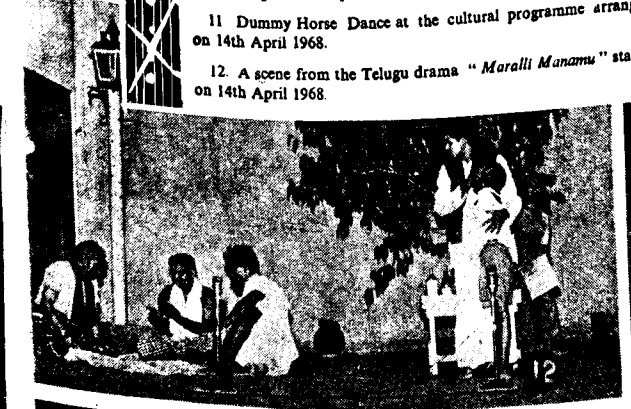


FOURTH ALL INDIA PROHIBITION Conference



The fourth All-India Prohibition Conference was held in Madras between 12th and 14th April 1968. Dr. Sushila Nayyar, M.P. presided.

1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, delivering the inaugural address.
2. Thiru C. Rajagopalachari, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, M.P. and Dr. Sushila Nayyar, M.P., arriving at the Conference held at University Centenary Hall, Chepauk, Madras.
3. Thiru K. Kamaraj, former All-India Congress Committee President, who declared open the exhibition arranged in connection with the conference, is looking at some of the exhibits.
4. Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam, former Chief Minister of Tamilnad, is releasing the conference Souvenir to Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister.
5. Thiru Jivaraj Mehta, Delegate to the Conference, Lt.-Governor of Pondicherry Thiru S. L. Solum and Dr. Sushila Nayyar are going round the exhibition.
6. Dr. Sushila Nayyar distributed prizes to the winners in the elocution and essay competitions organised by the reception committee.
7. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Chairman of the Alcohol and Health Session, is conducting the discussions on 13th April 1968.
8. Dr. Sushila Nayyar addressing the public meeting held at Marina on 14th April 1968. All party leaders participated.
9. Thiru C. N. Annadurai speaking at the dinner given by him in honour of the delegates to the conference on 14th April 1968.
10. A scene from the Tamil drama "Sarukkumaram" staged on the evening of 14th April 1968.
11. Dummy Horse Dance at the cultural programme arranged on 14th April 1968.
12. A scene from the Telugu drama "Maralli Manamu" staged on 14th April 1968.





1. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Revenue, inaugurated protected water supply at Santha Velur in Srirumbudur Block, Chingleput district on 9th April 1968.

2. & 3. In connection with the observance of Rural Welfare Week in Chingleput district, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries declared open the Agricultural Godown at Kattankolathur on 30th April 1968. The Minister is distributing House site pattas and Agricultural land pattas to villagers on the occasion.

4. The Minister for Food and Revenue declared open a School Building at Kolathur in Srirumbudur Block on 9th April 1968.

5. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, declared open a School Building at Tinnalur in Acharapakkam Panchayat Union, Chingleput district on 19th April 1968.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Activities



MECHANISATION OF BRICK MAKING

Bricks are used in the construction of houses, factories and other buildings, for the foundations of heavy industrial plant and equipment and for a variety of other purposes, including Civil Engineering works. Even though clay is the basic material used in the manufacture of building bricks, properties of bricks vary considerably according to the purpose for which they are intended. Brick is the oldest manufactured building material and much of its history lost in antiquity. On the sites of ancient cities of Babylonia burnt or fired bricks have been found and some of these are estimated to be over 6,000 years old. Well burnt bricks cannot decay.

Brick industry developed on the traditional hand making process. It is reported that the first patent for a brick making machine was granted in the year 1619. The hand moulded bricks were baked in inefficient intermittent type of kilns. By 1858 Hoffmann introduced a continuous type of kiln in which all works connected with firing, like loading, unloading pre-heating cooling, full firing, etc., could be carried out concurrently and continuously. With the introduction of machines for forming and Hoffmann kilns for firing the industry entered a phase of rapid progress.

Different methods

Depending upon the type of clay used the forming of bricks can be done by any of the following method :-

A. *Soft Plastic or soft Mud Process.*—Lower grade clays with about 25 per cent moisture are prepared manually or mechanically and shaping is done by hand moulding or by machines imitating hand moulding.

Some of the machines of this type are capable of producing over 10,000 bricks per hour.

B. *Wirecut or Stiffmud process.*—Wirecut process is the most prevalent method of machine making of bricks and consists of forcibly extruding a rectangular column of plastic clay with 20 to 22 per cent water which is cut into bricks by wires stretched on a frame giving outputs exceeding 4,000 numbers per hour.

C. *Stiff Plastic Method.*—In this process a stiff mass of clay with 10 to 15 per cent moisture is forced into

metal moulds by some form of extrusion machine and the rough clots so formed and are given a smooth regular finish in a subsequent process. The machine is capable of producing over 12,000 bricks per day.

D. *Semi-dry or Semi-Plastic method.*—In this method hard clays and shales are powdered in dry state and are made damp with addition of about 5 to 8 per cent water. The powder is filled in metal moulds and pressed in powerful presses exerting sometimes over 20,000 lb. per square inch. A press of this type gives a daily output of about 5,000 to 6,000 bricks.

Traditional method

In our Country traditional hand moulding method accounts for practically the entire production of bricks. In villages the bricks are moulded on the ground very near the place of building construction. Very sand, lean type of clay is used in the manufacture and baking is done in crude, intermittent types of kilns called clamps. The bricks are fragile and seldom true to shape or size. However near important cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, etc., where the demand for bricks is large and continuous some limited modernization of the brick making did take place. Better grade clay was used and moulding was done in individual moulds.

The wet bricks were dried in sheds and continuous type of kilns called "Bulls Kiln" operating on Hoffmann principle were used for baking. Bricks made by this method generally known in the market as "Table Moulded Bricks" were comparatively superior to ground moulded clamp burnt bricks in size, shape, texture, crushing strength, etc.

The requirements of bricks in Madras city are met by a large number of small units near Aminjikarai about 7 miles west of Madras city. In the wake of increased tempo in the building construction during the second and third plan periods the price of bricks in Madras city as in other important cities was registering a steady upward trend. Price of table moulded bricks rose from Rs. 40 per 1,000 numbers in 1955 to Rs. 65 in 1961 and over Rs. 110 by 1963. The quality of the bricks deteriorated rapidly. The building industry was threatened

with a crisis. It was in such a situation that the Government of Madras took a decision to set up an up-to-date fully mechanised brick plant near Madras which would ensure to the consumer quality bricks at reasonable price.

The Government Mechanised Brick Plant is located near Thirumazhisai some 16 miles from Madras city. About 200 acres of lands have been acquired to locate the unit and for supply of clay for the plant. Wirecut process of manufacture is adopted and the entire plant has been imported from Yugoslavia.

Mechanised plant

Clay is collected by multi-bucket excavators and transported to the preparation shed by tipping trollies pulled by diesel locomotives. Box feeders at this stage enable proper proportioning of raw materials and steady feeding of slat conveyor.

Two pairs of heavy high speed rollers ensure thorough mixing and grinding of clay. The clay so processed is fed into an extrusion press. A notable feature of the press is that it has facility to remove air from the clay mass as it enters the extrusion chamber. This de-airing facilitates easy production of comparatively complicated items like partition blocks, hollow blocks, perforated bricks, etc. The extruded bricks are cut by automatic cutters, loaded in finger cars and taken to artificial dryers. Sixty-four numbers of artificial chamber dryers each with a capacity of about 3,600 bricks and working on the principle of humidity drying are designed to ensure removal of moisture from the bricks from about 22 per cent to 5 per cent. Rapid drying of bricks especially in low humidity conditions cause uneven shrinkage resulting in warping cracking and other faults. Earlier stages of drying are therefore done in highly humid atmosphere. Waste heat from cooling zones is boosted with additional fire mouth burners is used for drying the bricks. The artificial dryers have been designed to dry bricks completely in about 72 hours.

Two production lines

The dried bricks are fired in latest type of Hoffmann kiln with furnace oil, using impulse burners which ensure efficient use of the fuel.

The Plant at Tirumazhisai has two production lines each designed to give an output of at least 33,000 numbers of solid bricks of size 9 inches by 4½ inches by 3 inches in a

shift of 8 hours. Two lines make it possible for the unit to undertake manufacture of two different types of items simultaneously.

When compared to ordinary stock bricks machine made bricks from the Thirumazhisai plant have better finish and texture. They are more accurate in size and shape. They have less absorption and far higher crushing strength. The Indian Standard Specification prescribes a minimum crushing strength of 35 kg. per sq. cm. for common building bricks. The specification also grade bricks of crushing strength of a 70 kg. per sq. cm. and 140 kg. per sq. cm. as grade A and Grade AA respectively. The crushing strength of bricks manufactured at Thirumazhisai exceeds 193 kg. per sq. cm. Similarly against 20 per cent, 22 per cent and 25 per cent water absorption provided for class I, class II and class III bricks, the Thirumazhisai bricks have 10.6 per cent absorption only. Being accurate in size and shape and superior in finish bricks from the unit need less mortar for laying. Buildings constructed with these bricks can afford to leave the outer surface without plastering.

Perforated bricks

In more advanced Countries solid bricks have given place to perforated bricks. Perforated bricks ensure certain amount of heat insulation. It has been worked out that for tropical Countries like India, 30 to 35 per cent perforation in bricks offer adequate thermal insulation property.

Perforated bricks find greater use in the construction of light weight walling and multi-storied buildings. Large size perforated bricks help to increase the masons output. It is gratifying to note that the Mechanised Brick Plant at Thirumazhisai has in its production programme manufacture of large quantities of perforated bricks. Partition blocks, ceiling blocks, hollow blocks facing bricks, glaze trillies, etc., are other products the unit will be introducing in the market.

A major difficulty facing the building industry in Madras namely procurement of quality bricks at reasonable price will be solved to a great extent with the Government Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai going into production. Civil Engineers, architects and building designers will also welcome this unit as it will supply to them new items of building materials of far superior qualities which while cutting construction costs will enhance the beauty and appeal of their designs.

Our aim, our objective, our slogan should be "Two grains should now grow where only one grew before."

—Lal Bahadur Shastri

LIVESTOCK IN OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY

Livestock resources in India are vast and their contribution to National income is substantial. Livestock wealth of the country alone contributes annually about Rs. 3,000 crores of rupees to the National economy. Even under the existing conditions, the annual exports of Livestock products such as finished and semi-finished leather, hides, skins, wool, bristles, animal hair, goat hair, bone products, horns, hooves, etc., have brought in foreign exchange of over 88 crores of rupees during 1966-67. This is 29 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings of important agricultural commodities and products and 8 per cent of the country's total foreign exchange earnings. But her share in the international trade in livestock is insignificant even though India holds a premier position as regards livestock population in the world.

With continuing shift in population from rural to urban areas, consequent on industrialisation and rise in the living standards of the people the demand for and off-take of highly nutritious foods like milk, meat and eggs has been increasing steadily. This is certainly a very healthy development as an increased demand for such foods not only releases the heavy pressure on food-grains, which are in short supply, but also helps in fighting mal-nutrition.

Export items

Of the export items of livestock and livestock products, tanned hides and skins, sheep, goat and lamb skins, raw wool, bones, bristles, hair, meat and meat products and animal earnings are the important items earning the very valuable foreign exchange. The import as well as the export trade of cattle, sheep and goats is of little importance so far as India is concerned. A small number of cattle, sheep and goats to the value of Rs. 13 to 15 lakhs is exported to the neighbouring countries of Ceylon, Nepal, etc.

Hides and skins constitute the basic substance out of which leather is made. The total annual production of hides is 22.7 million pieces in India. Our country is the largest producer of skins, accounting for more than one-fourth of the world's production of skins and about 56.5 million pieces of skins from sheep and goats are produced annually. There is a very good demand for East India tanned hides and skins in the foreign countries owing to the presence of lesser fat and wool or hair in Indian animals. The important countries which are buying our hides and skins are United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, U.S.A. and Japan. The Government has taken up schemes under the Five-Year Plans for improvement in the production and

quality of hides and skins. The major step towards this is a programme for improvement and modernisation of slaughter houses.

The total production of raw wool in India is over 35 million Kgs. per year. But the wool is average and of medium quality, the production of best quality wool is negligible. In order to meet internal requirements of the textile mills and cottage industries, considerable quantities of superior quality wool are imported from other countries. India exports about 11 million Kgs. of raw wool to United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., France and Belgium annually. The establishment of sheep farms, sheep and wool extension centres, introduction of weaving by machines, formation of sheep breeders, co-operative societies, etc., will increase the production of wool in our country. So our efforts should be concentrated on the improvement of the quality of these wool.

Production of bones

It is estimated that the production of bones obtained from fallen larger animals like cattle, buffaloes, etc., is in the order of about 3.64 lakh tonnes per year in India. The main products obtained from raw bones are crushed bones, bone meal and bone sinews. The crushed bones are exported to United Kingdom, Belgium, France, U.S.A. and other countries and bone sinews to Japan. The total value of exports of bone products from India in 1966-67 was Rs. 5.46 crores. The production of these items of export can be enhanced by better collection, storage and supply of raw bones to the crushing mills and also making adequate arrangements for proper utilisation of carcasses.

Bristles are the stiff, wiry hairs obtained from pigs and are largely used for making brushes for toilet, cloth cleaning, floor cleaning, polishing, painting and for other industrial purposes. India is one of the principal suppliers of bristles to the world markets. About 144 tonnes of bristles, valued at Rs. 216 lakhs were exported to United Kingdom and U.S.A. during 1966-67.

Goat hair is an important export commodity and 7.6 million Kgs. of goat hairs have been produced in India during 1966-67. The goat hair in foreign countries are mainly used for manufacturing canvas, brushes, hair belts, ropes, under belts, low quality carpets, etc. Camel hair is also an important foreign exchange earner. The total foreign exchange earnings from export of hair is Rs. 105 lakhs during 1966-67.

The total annual production of meat in India is estimated at 4.64 lakh tonnes, valued at nearly Rs. 76 crores. The total value including edible offals exceeds Rs. 100 crores. Meat and meat products are exported to U.S.A., France and West Germany. The largest production of meat in India is sheep and goat meat which accounts for 55 per cent of the total production of meat in the country. Animals slaughtered in India are primarily for meat but the process of meat production yields a number of valuable by-products, edible and non-edible. The edible by-products include tallow, lard, guts, glands, tail stamps and blood. The non-edible by products include hides, hooves, etc. By modernisation and improvement of our slaughter houses we can produce safe and clean meat for domestic consumption and also increase the export of meat and meat products.

Animal casings obtaining from the intestines of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are used in the production of sausages. The estimated production of animal earnings has been around Rs. 1 crore during the last few years. This industry is highly export oriented. There is high demand for these earnings in Japan, Spain, West Germany and other countries.

Export of Livestock and Livestock Products during 1966-67 from India.

Quantity.		Value
		(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cattle	26,000	14
Raw wool	9,000 tonnes.	638
Sheep, goat and lamb skins.	11,000 "	1,494

E. S. I. Scheme Extended

The Employees State Insurance Scheme has been extended in the Koilpatti area in the State of Madras from March 30. As a result 4,000 more employees will get benefit under the Employee's State Insurance Scheme.

The families of the insured persons in this area will become entitled to medical benefit 13 weeks after the insured persons have themselves become entitled to medical benefit.

Medical care in this area will be provided by the State Government under the service system. For this purpose one four doctor dispensary has been started.

For disbursement of cash benefits, a sub-local office has been opened.

The employers of the covered factories in this area will be required to pay Employee's Special Contribution at the enhanced rate of 2½ per cent on the total wage bill.

Quantity.		Value
		(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Tanned hides and skins ..	23,000 Tonnes	5,421
Animal casings	441 "	236
Meat and Meat products.	870 "	95
Bones	72,000 "	546
Hair	4,000 "	105
Bristles	144 "	216
Total value		8,765

Hence the importance and impact of livestock in our country's economy is apparent. Government is taking effective steps for various improvements which would not only provide better stock but also result in an increase in the production of livestock products. Several schemes like Key Village Scheme, Intensive Cattle Development Project, Poultry Development Scheme, Sheep Breeding Scheme, etc., have been implemented in our country for achieving the above objects.

The Animal Husbandry Department, Madras, had, put up a pavilion in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras, with the theme "Animal Industry in Animal Husbandry" through scientific breeding, balanced feeding, good housing and disease prevention. Various charts maps, and models had been displayed in an impressive manner. Live animals of various breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry have also been kept in addition to a Poultry house under deep litter system and a duck pond.

(NOTE.—The figures of livestock production and value were taken from *Indian Farming*, November, 1967). 6



1. The Czechoslovakian Film Festival was inaugurated at the Odeon Theatre, Madras by the Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh on 19th April 1968.

2. Newly elected and nominated members of the Legislative Council were sworn-in as members before the Hon'ble Chairman Thiru M. A. Manickavelu on 22nd April 1968.

3. The District Employment Office at Krishnagiri was opened by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, on 23rd April 1968.



Meeting the EDUCATIONAL NEEDS of Society



DR. B. D. NAG CHAUDHARI
Member (Education), Planning Commission

The rapidly increasing demands for social services demonstrate the impact of the revolution of rising expectations. The demands are rapidly tending to outstrip the capacity to provide for these services. Financial resources allocated from Central and State budgets are already too small to meet the needs and desires of people. New ways will have to be found to provide services without charging it to budgetary expenditure. It seems essential that community effort and community resources should play an increasingly larger role in providing the services. It will depend on the increasing ability and the willingness of the community to do so. The State has a vital part to play in helping to create the necessary climate, producing the research inputs and giving advice to the community in the measure that it demands. The State will be responsible for supplementing these resources and seeing that they are used effectively. These are difficult but necessary exercises if the social services are going to be preserved and expanded.

The expectations

The expectations of our people regarding education are building up much faster than the current ability of the Government to satisfy them. The extent to which these demands will be met will depend on the amount of the national resources that is the resources of the community, the State and the Centre, that are allocated and also on the organisation, enthusiasm and involvement of people, in these efforts. In view of the constraints of resources and the legitimate and competitive demands of various national priorities a certain approach, perhaps a philosophy, needs to be decided on which will depend the resources and the efforts that should be spent on education. Expenditures on education are not merely to provide social service, they are a major factor in the creation of a suitable climate for greater economic development. Education is the

only path in our country towards social equalization between rich and poor, men and women. Education is an effective instrument for developing a national outlook rather than narrow local chauvinism. Above all education is the instrument of modernization. It helps people to shed their superstitions, prejudices and inhibitions which act as brakes on social and economic progress.

Distinct areas

There are a few distinct areas of the expectations of our people regarding education at different levels. The first is education for all up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitutional Directive Principles. In addition, education is a means to develop such ability and skills as will give economic gains including possibly more employability. At the next level of education we are really concerned with the training which will enable the exercise of choice to be made with some sophistication about one's future career and some understanding of the technological and social issues involved in individual, national and international matters. The third level of education is the education at the professional level. It is the size and quality of the professional manpower of a nation on which its wealth and prosperity mainly depends. This is an area, therefore, in which the intelligentsia tend to be deeply concerned. There is the fourth and final level of education which is that of expertise and creativity. High quality education and training at this level is essential for some of the important task of national development. It is important to realise that this small but important fraction derives most of their numbers from the gifted and talented among the nation's population. The right education, training and encouragement of this group create proper conditions for such men to contribute in larger measure to national development. The Centre and States share responsibility to ensure this.

Our task is to keep in view these stages of education and to translate the needs, desires, and aspirations of the people for education into the framework of fiscal and physical targets. The lack of resources creates a formidable quandary for our country. The imperative of school education, elementary as well as secondary cannot be neglected and need much greater attention. There are rising pressures for them. The resources will be spread ineffectively thin if we try to carry out all that should be done. In addition, there is the continual pressure of technical education at all levels as well as higher education. The dilemma of choices is difficult to resolve.

Since funds for education in the Fourth Plan will not be adequate to meet the expectations and requirements of our people, it is important to develop priorities. The States have responsibility for financing education and therefore of fixing priorities. The Planning Commission can only advise, persuade and influence the States with regard to these priorities.

Making choices

Since we cannot escape making hard and difficult choices, it is advisable to concentrate on consolidation and on a small number of essential tasks. While better facilities are desirable, there are serious existing disparities in elementary education facilities and achievements which should be progressively lessened and wherever possible, removed. The expansion of facilities and undertaking of new schemes need to be examined carefully. Every new programme should be launched only after it has been fully tested in field trials or in pilot projects and its full financial and other implications explored. For example, the National Service Programme for college students looks excellent but a study of its financial implications could be worked out. Its effectiveness should also be demonstrated through pilot projects. There should be built-in provision for free back of information on performance and periodical evaluation. Poor implementation of educational schemes has been responsible to a large extent for considerable waste of effort and resources. Every effort should be made to get the maximum benefit from the investments already made.

This calls for a review of the various programme over the entire educational sector including plan and non-plan, and dropping comparatively non-essential or unfruitful programmes. The decisions on planning policies and priorities have validity if these are based on a regular flow of reliable statistical and other data. It is unfortunate that enough attention has not been given to this aspect. Apart from collection of statistical data through normal channels, survey at regular intervals and special research studies are essential not only to evaluate the progress achieved but also to project

the trends for the future. It is necessary to fill the gaps in our present information on various aspects of educational development.

To avoid wastage and to achieve maximum results, educational development, both qualitatively and quantitatively, should be closely linked with the current and projected manpower needs of the economy, which need to be kept under constant review so that serious shortages or surpluses do not emerge. Manpower forecasting has, therefore, to be considerably strengthened. State Education, Labour and Industries Departments and the State Planning Units could jointly work towards strengthening manpower deployment data and develop manpower forecasting at each State. This would considerably strengthen both the State and Central machinery for gathering information and prognosticate areas of employment.

You are perhaps aware of the decision to decentralise the Planning process in the field of education. Since education is primarily a State responsibility, the State is the right organisation to do the planning for herself. The level and needs of educational development vary from State to State and within a State from district to district. Any meaningful attempt at educational planning should take into account the conditions which obtain in each State and in each district. A uniform approach in all districts is not likely to yield the best results. A backward area might need strong financial support from the State and an advanced area may need a little or nothing. The district should, therefore, serve as the basic unit for educational planning. A blanket formula for all districts is likely to be wasteful of State resources and not conducive to optimum results.

Raising resources

Each State has to consider how to make the management side of the educational enterprise more efficient. The recruitment and training of administrative and inspection personnel needs carefully looking into. A School Inspector's task is not only to inspect, evaluate and assess, his task should also be to encourage, stimulate and set examples. Educational institutions and individual teachers and administrators should be encouraged to experiment with newly developed ideas in curricula, teaching methods, assessment, etc., and report on the feasibility or otherwise of their adoption. A district school board could play a definitive role in the wider aspects of management.

The responsibility for providing resources for education should be shared by the Centre, State and the community. Any tendency to enlarge the area of Central responsibility beyond what is strictly laid down in the Constitution may thin the available resources and make them ineffective. The Panchayats, Municipal Boards and

the Local Authorities should face the task of raising resources. It should not be difficult to do so in many areas because of the large increase in agricultural income. The State Governments should help the weaker areas within a State but only in a manner that does not lessen the sense of responsibility of the local community of helping themselves to the utmost of their capacity. Otherwise it will mean discrimination against more enterprising local community and crippling the effort at self-help.

The setting up of school boards at the district level with necessary authority to take charge of education up to Secondary stage mentioned, earlier, will be step in the right direction. It may be a good idea to allocate funds for development activities over a planned period to each district. School board, according to some agreed criteria of population, the level of educational development, economic and social situation, etc. The school boards will then be free to raise more resources from the local communities and go ahead with larger development programmes, in accordance with needs and wishes of the community. The spirit of self-reliance and a healthy competition for quicker progress should be encouraged by the State and the Centre.

Role of community

The finding of resources for education at the level of elementary education to a very large extent is the responsibility of the community and local authorities. The community in the past has contributed significant resources and effort in school education. The income in most districts is higher today than in the past. Although there has been serious diminution in local contribution to schools in recent years, there is no reason why it cannot be increased significantly with some State encouragement and local effort. The most important task in elementary education for the States is to provide educational facilities to neglected areas and backward sections of the community and enable them to take advantage of these facilities. The other major tasks are expansion of facilities at the middle level, improving the training, efficiency, emoluments and conditions of service of teachers, expansion and improvement of schooling. Ancillary but important tasks in support of the weaker sections such as books banks, evening classes for reducing wastage and supplementary feeding programmes could be achieved by community support. The leadership of the teacher and his participation in community activity to bridge the gap between community and the school and to prevent education from accentuating instead of solving community problems are important aspects of district level planning. Encouragement and opportunities for the teacher for self-improvement and communication with broader areas of education is necessary.

Financing of secondary schools education should be a joint State and community responsibility, the community carrying a fair share of the burden. The raising of resources by the community leads to an involvement of the community and sharing responsibility in the performances of the school.

A lot of attention has been drawn towards secondary education in recent years. Many university teachers, administrator and public men have taken interest in the reform of syllabi, teaching methods and examination at the secondary stage. Unfortunately not very much of this has gone into our secondary schools. The main reason is the financial implications of incorporating these ideas, and the lack of training and quality of teachers. The absence of translation of these ideas into practice is also in part due to lack of communication between those who are developing these ideas and techniques and those who will use them. The equipment and facilities required, although usually modest do carry a price tag which puts them out of reach of the teacher in the rural secondary school. The social climate also inhibits him from being unconventional. In-service training has advantages over preservice teacher education in so far as balances between requirement of trained teachers and numbers produced are easily maintained. In-service training which concludes with a package of modest equipment with which he has become familiar and which he can carry back to his school can largely remove this handicap.

Secondary education

Since the secondary school is likely to be the terminal stage of education for most of our future citizens, some attention to the development of basic skills and a broad understanding of science and social issues are of some pertinence. The process of terminalisation of secondary school education should develop. The emphasis on skills; vocationalisation, and broad understanding of science and technology can help this process. There should be evening courses and other avenues of self-improvement so that feelings of frustration are countered. There should be counselling available to the students from State educational authorities to promote the necessary understanding and interest in the various avenues that are open at the termination of school education.

The terminal nature of the secondary school education for the majority of students will call for guidance and counselling to a larger extent than heretofore. Such guidance and counselling will be relevant if it includes analysis of job opportunities and possible future advancement through evening and correspondence courses in various areas.

Examination reform is very much in the air. However, in this, as in many other areas, it is desirable that one makes haste with caution. Some evaluation and pilot studies are necessary both regarding the structures of the reform and their practicability and acceptability.

The secondary school teacher is an important element in this programme. His vitality and competence can be encouraged by some efforts in two directions. The first is opportunities for advancement through a system of further training, selection and assignment of more challenging tasks, including opportunities for college and university education and teaching. The second is the development of contacts and communication with neighbouring college and university faculties as well as with local industry and agriculture. The effect of such contacts should make it possible for college and university teachers, engineers and agriculturists to participate in school activities and school teachers to participate in engineering, agricultural and academic activities. In both elementary and secondary education the State has the task of creating and supplying expertise in a way that would be both effective and economic.

Spectacular changes

There have been spectacular changes in educational structure, curricula content, teaching methods and assessment methods during the last fifteen years in school education all over the world. It is necessary not only to be aware of these dramatic discoveries, it is equally important to relate them to our own experience. If any of these new features are relevant to our schools, if they can be adopted or adapted to our circumstances and constraints of resources and training, we should certainly do so. It needs study and effort and also willingness to change, if it is for the better.

The Ministry of Education has fathered the National Council of Educational Research and Training to study these new contents and methods. Their expertise can be freely made use of by every State in conformity with their needs to improve and give new dynamism to their education. Financing, administration and teacher training at elementary level is a problem of numbers. The resources of the State are likely to be strained to provide the necessary inputs. The involvement of the universities and colleges and secondary schools in these efforts properly mobilised, may to some extent reduce the strains on the State Government. It can also help to produce higher quality and better motivated teacher. Such efforts may also help to stimulate a better social

climate for introducing work experience and encouragement of talented and gifted students.

The professional, scientific and technical education is an area of joint endeavour by the Centre and States. There are problems of both quality and quantity in the various levels of such education. Our current headache is the unemployment of engineers. Other problems are either already with us unnoticed or around the corner. The two potent instruments in developing an approach to these problems are a manpower policy and wages and salaries policy. However, these can only develop through a clear elucidation of facts and a deeper analysis of our economy, our technological capability and our courage. These studies and elucidation of facts can only be carried out thoroughly by a joint enterprise of the State and the Centre.

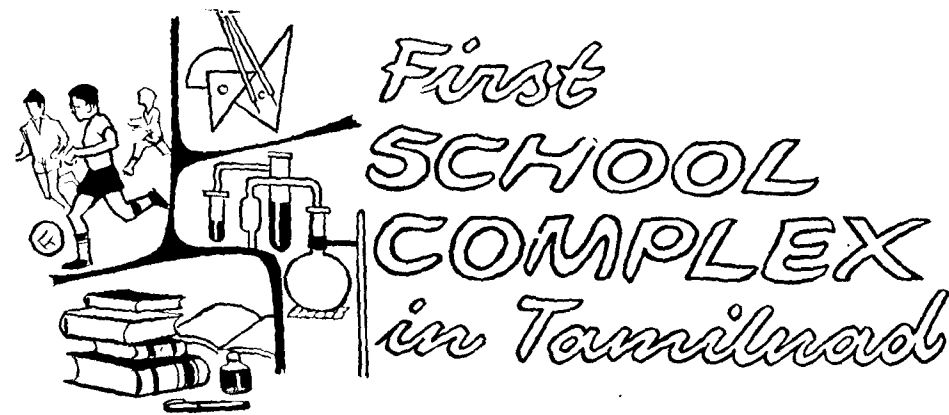
Higher education

University education has become a large sector of educational activity. It is also an area where crises are likely to loom large unless we take stock of what has been done so far and then clearly define our goals for the future. The problems of unemployment, for example, are likely to be with us for some time. Universities may not be able to solve these but they can through closer contact with industry, agriculture and the community generally create an ambience of dynamism which to a certain extent, can combat the frustration and lack of leadership that the students generally feel.

The universities have tended to be inbred and insular. They have often not been concerned with what is going on outside their limited horizon. They have not concerned themselves with the aptitudes and the opportunities of the students they train. Their unwillingness to be receptive to change and to entertain ideas of closer relationship with sister institutions have often led to narrow and conventional points of view. The climate of change that we desire in our society, in our nation is in the final analysis a contribution of the universities. The universities depend mainly on the University Grants Commission and State grants. These trends to be determined in part of their academic competence and in part by their ability to provide dynamism and leadership in the society of which they are a part. You gentlemen are deeply concerned with education in your respective States carry an abiding responsibility to ensure that the universities do take up this task of providing dynamism and leadership through your encouragement.—Address at the conference of Education Secretaries held at New Delhi on 18th March 1968. ①

“The only hope of saving civilization is through education”

—Tagore.



Dr. H. S. S. LAWRENCE, M.A. ED.D.(Columbia),
Director, State Institute of Education, Madras.

The first school complex in Madras State was inaugurated at Panapakkam in North Arcot District on 4th March 1968 by Thiru S. V. Chittibabu, Joint Director of School Education, Madras. The Director of the State Institute of Education presided. A good beginning was made in a novel direction. The beginning as a matter of fact, was made by the teachers of Panapakkam area themselves belonging to the Arkonam Rural Range. The Panapakkam School Complex, it is hoped, will turn out to be a light-house shedding its light far and wide!

The Education Commission has recommended the linking of Secondary and Primary Schools under the "school complex" programme. A group of 10 to 20 primary schools and 3 to 4 Upper Primary Schools around a Secondary School is considered as a viable unit of educational reform with good potential for planning guidance and improvement. This is the school complex. The Headmaster of the Upper Primary School is the Chairman of the Committee of which every Primary School Headmaster will be a member. The Headmaster of the Secondary School would be the chairman of a committee with the Headmasters of all upper and lower primary schools as members to plan the work and give guidance in the light of which each upper primary school complex would work. In the United States, they talk of "educational parks" where Pre-Schools, Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Colleges in some localities function together.

The School Complex

It is a great achievement that the Headmaster of Government High School, Panapakkam, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arkonam Rural Range, the Headmasters and teachers of 3 upper primary schools and 19 primary schools have come together under the school complex for mutual benefit. Their dynamism and

initiative are worthy of following everywhere. constitution of the school complex as formed by teachers and Headmasters is given below:—

Area Chairman—

Thiru G. Hanumantha Rao, B.A., L.T.,
master, Government High School, Panapakkam.

Area Secretary—

Thiru R. Narayanan, B.Sc., B.T., Deputy
tor of Schools, Arkonam Rural Range.

Members—

- 1 Thiru S. Kuppuswamy.
- 2 „ A. V. Gopalswamy Iyengar.
- 3 „ M. Ponnuswamy.
- 4 „ G. K. V. Subramaniam.
- 5 „ K. V. Rajendran.
- 6 „ C. Thanikachalam.
- 7 „ M. Pachaiappan.
- 8 „ G. Sivaraman.
- 9 „ V. Pasupathy.
- 10 „ C. Ponnunani.
- 11 „ J. Vasantha Raj.
- 12 „ C. N. Bartholomew.
- 13 „ A. R. Krishnan.
- 14 „ C. Ramachandren.

- 15 Thiru V. Venunathan.
- 16 „ H. Poornapragna Rao.
- 17 „ N. Sarangapani.
- 18 „ M. P. Subramaniam.
- 19 „ P. Raju.
- 20 „ B. Ekambaram.
- 21 „ S. Chandrasekaran.
- 22 „ T. Krishnaswamy.
- 23 „ G. Nandagopal.

I. Avaloor Complex Area—

Chairman—Thiru K. Rajendran.

Vice-Chairman—Thiru N. Sarangapani.

- 1 Avaloor.
- 2 Purumbulipakkam.
- 3 Kalathur.
- 4 Sankarampadi.

II. Panapakkam Complex Area—

Chairman—Thiru V. S. Kuppuswamy.

Vice-Chairman—Venunathan.

- 1 Panapakkam.
- 2 Jagirthandalam, P. U.
- 3 Jagirthandalam, H. W.
- 4 Veliyanallur.
- 5 Pillaipakkam.
- 6 Thenmambakkam.

III. Nedumbuli Complex Area—

Chairman—Thiru Ponnuswamy.

Vice-Chairman—Thiru Vasantharaj.

- 1 Nedumbuli.
- 2 Thuraiyur.
- 3 Uliyanallur.
- 4 Thennal.
- 5 Reddivalam, H. W.
- 6 Poigainellore.

IV. Melapulam Complex Area—

Chairman—Thiru A. V. Gopalswamy.

Vice-Chairman—Thiru C. Thanikachalam.

- 1 Melapulam.
- 2 Pudupet Nedumbuli.
- 3 Agavalam.
- 4 Motoor Agavalam.
- 5 Reddivalam.
- 6 Reddivalam Kandigai.

One year programme

The objective of the State Institute of Education is to bring about the qualitative improvement of school education from all points of view. Hence, it has been continuously spreading the idea of the School Complex in various seminars and courses for Deputy Inspectors of Schools, teacher educators and teachers. Articles were written on this scheme. When the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arkonam, requested for further guidance,

the State Institute went all out to launch upon this improvement scheme with all its facilities. Hence a minimum one-year programme has been drawn up which could be put through without much difficulty. The tentative month-war programme planned with the Headmaster of the Secondary School, the Deputy Inspector of Schools and other teachers of the School Complex is given below:—

March 1968—

1. Planning Field trips in schools—Thiru M. Sivaprakasam, B.Sc., B.T., Assistant, Government High School, Panapakkam.

2. A short visit to Asbestos Cement Company and Engineering Workshop at Arkonam.

3. Science workshop training to Teachers in Upper Primary Schools from 25th to 29th March 1968 at Government High School, Panapakkam to be conducted by State Institute of Education, Madras.

April 1968—Teachers Association—

1. Educational Film shows.

2. Framing of Common Principles of Promotion in the schools of the "The School Complex".

3. Programmes for retention of Pupils and prevention of stagnation and wastage—Parents Meeting at Panchayat Union Elementary School, Panapakkam at 4 p.m. on 20th April 1968.

4. Talk and discussion on modern evaluation by a staff member of State Institute of Education, Madras-34.

May 1968—

Headmasters' meeting, discussion and drawing up of schemes and planning for the half-year. The syllabus to be divided into month-war programmes—planning a common lesson-plan for schools in the "School Complex".

June 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in English for Standard III (Elementary School Staff).

2. Selection of teachers and conduct of study classes for teachers to prepare them for S.S.L.C. Examinations.

3. Parents day for enrolment of children.

4. Talk by the Science Consultant of State Institute of Education on science clubs and hobbies in Primary Schools.

July 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in Tamil for Standard —Thiru N. Nagalingam.

2. Content lecture in Mathematics for Standard VIII—Thiru M. Sivaprakasam.

3. Introduction of simple projects: (i) Manuscript magazines. (ii) Improvement of Handwriting.

August 1968—

1. Content lecture in Science topics for Standard IV—Thiru M. Kuppaswamy.

2. Demonstration lesson in History—Thiru Nandagopal, B.A., B.T.

3. Review of work done so far.

September 1968—

1. Content lecture in Geography Standard VII—Thiru Thengavelu, B.A., B.T.

2. Demonstration lesson in Tamil Grammar for Standard VI—Thiru G. Vijayasundaram.

3. Demonstration of Science Experiments to Teachers—Thiru T. G. Sambandam.

October 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in English for Standard VI—Thiru R. Narayanan, B.Sc., B.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools.

2. Demonstration lesson in Science for Standard V.

3. A short visit to Parry and Co. and Serum Institute at Ranipet.

November 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in English for Standard V (Elementary School Staff).

2. Demonstration lesson in Tamil for Standard III.

3. Inter-school debates—Recitation, Music, Monoact Play, General Knowledge, Quiz Programme, etc.

December 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in Mathematics for Standard VII—Thiru M. Sivaprakasam.

2. Demonstration lesson in Geography.

3. Demonstration of Science experiment to children.

January 1969—

1. Demonstration lesson in Tamil.

2. Demonstration lesson in History.

3. Content lecture in Mathematics.

February 1969—

1. Demonstration lesson in English—Use of work book.

2. Library Scheme.

3. Demonstration of Science experiments for teachers.

March 1969—

1. Content lecture in Science topics.

2. Demonstration lesson in History.

April 1969—

1. Demonstration lesson in Mathematics.

2. Demonstration lesson in Tamil.

3. Review of work done in the whole year.

General Activities for the Whole Year—

1. Quarterly bulletin service to 22 school school complex.

2. Celebration of Children's day, Teachers' d etc.

3. Distribution of free school uniforms.

4. Educational film shows.

5. Audio-Visual programmes—Radio lessons, film shows.

6. School improvement schemes.

7. Play festivals and other cultural activities.

8. Maintenance of Work done Register.

9. Equipping teachers with own Library (Own your own library scheme).

10. Rearing of model gardens.

Helping themselves

This School Complex programme, it is hoped will promote educational advance and break the isolation under which schools work at present. In a neighbourhood, schools could make co-operative efforts with freedom to improve standards. The Education Commission has stated that the scheme should be first introduced in a few selected Districts as a pilot project. The District Educational Officer and the Deputy Inspector of Schools have to be in close touch with the School Complex, adopt a liberal policy and give the best guidance and encouragement. The teachers should be helped to help themselves. The School Complex should not only encourage experimentation en bloc but also foster individual experimentation within the unit. The equipment in the Secondary School or Upper Primary School could be used for other Schools. Joint educational innovations could be undertaken instead of blaming one another. A group is bound to achieve greater things than an individual.

Awakening Among Teachers

The Panapakkam School Complex programme is the result of the awakening among the teachers themselves. The latter have come together to assist each other towards improvement of quality. This is a good sign. This is not a programme dictated to them

from the top. The Department is willing to give the school complex every help and guidance. This is not a costly scheme. This is also not a too ambitious programme. This is not a programme launched on a large-scale all over the State. The school complex should proceed slowly but effectively. The plans have been so framed that they are realistic, flexible, interesting and adaptable.

It is gratifying that the teachers and Headmasters of the Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools are enthusiastic, cordial, and confident. On the inaugural day itself they conducted an exhibition of teaching aids prepared by the teachers of the School

Complex. This is a good beginning. Teachers have ability and talents which should be put to the best use in the circumstances of each school. The ultimate objective of better education, better standards, better professional competence and qualitative education should be kept in view and acted upon by every teacher. Panapakkam has made history through the inauguration of the first school complex in Madras State. May it be founded on strong foundations so that it becomes a beacon light for teachers far and near, to follow. The Headmasters, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, the District Educational Officer and the teachers of the School Complex have a great responsibility to show results, a new attitude, and a change for the better. ●

WHITE TIGER POPULATION GOES UP

The white tiger population in the world went up to 23 from the morning of May 3, 1968, when Rani, the white tigress of the Delhi Zoo gave birth to three cubs. With this addition, the Delhi Zoo now enjoys the distinction of being the only zoo in the world where the largest number of white tigers is bred and reared.

Today, there are 18 white tigers in India of which 11 are in Delhi Zoo alone. Three are at Calcutta and four at Rewa. The emigrant five, who are related to Rani in one way or the other, are settled in different zoos of the world (Washington—two, Bristol—two and Maimi—one).

This is the fifth litter of Rani. In all, in the last four years, Rani gave birth to 14 white cubs of which only half survived. Among them, one male and one female in Rani's fourth litter had the honour of being christened by the Prime Minister as "Bahadur" and "Hema" respectively. "Krishna", a male survivor of Rani's second litter, was hand-reared because it was abandoned by her immediately after delivery. "Dalip", the lone male survivor of Rani's third litter, is now busy courting "Rosy" tigress in Delhi Zoo. "Bahadur" has gone to Maharaja of Rewa, and "Hema" is growing pretty fast, becoming a star attraction. Rani and her latest litter of three cubs are doing well and will be on exhibition after a period of seven days.

டாக்டர் (திருமதி) ஆர். தாமராஜாகுனி

நாட்டின் ஆக்கம் பெருகி, பொருவாதாரம் வளர்ந்து, மக்களின் முதலீட்டுப் பணம், உள் நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்தால்தான், நம் திட்டங்கள் தேக்கமின்றி நிறைவேறும். திட்டமிடப்பட்ட முதலீடுகளை விட சேமிப்புகள் குறையும்கால், அரசாங்கம் பணவீக்க முறைகளைக் கையாள வேண்டியவரும். அதன் விளைவாக வருமானங்கள் உயருமேயன்றி, உற்பத்தி பொருவாக உந்தப்படாது; உள்நாட்டு அங்காடியில் விலை உயர்வும், வெளிநாட்டுக் கொடுக்கல் நிலையில் சமனறு நிலையும் உண்டாகும். ஆகவே திட்டங்களின் பயனாக வளரும் ஆக்க வருவாயிலிருந்து, அதிகமான விதத்தில் சேமித்தால் மட்டுமே, நாட்டை வறுமைச் சுழலிவிருந்து மீட்கலாம்; வரும்காலத்தில் வாழ்க்கையிலே வளமாக வாழ்ந்திடலாம்.

இந்தியாவின் மூன்று ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டங்களில் அரசாங்க முதலீட்டிற்காக எவ்வளவு மூலதனம் உள் நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்தது என்பதை ஆராய்வோம்.

அரசாங்க முதலீடுகளும் உள் நாட்டு மூலதனமும்*
(கோடி ரூபாய்களில்)

	முதலா வரு ஐந் தாண்டு திட்டம் 1951-56.	இரண்டா வரு ஐந் தாண்டு திட்டம் 1956-61.	மூன்றா வரு ஐந் தாண்டு திட்டம் 1961-66.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. பொதுத் துறை நிறுவவனங் களின் சேமிப்பு கள் (அ) ..	6,90	12,12	31,85
2. தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புகள் (ஆ) ..	5,88	13,50	18,40
3. உள்நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்த மூல தனம் ..	12,78	25,62	50,25
4. மொத்த அர சாங்க முதலீடு ..	19,60	46,00	86,30
5. மொத்த முத லீட்டில் உள் நாட்டு மூலதனத் தின் சத விசீதம் ..	65.2	55.7	58.2

வாரிசை ஏண்ணூம் விவாங்குகளும்.	முதலா வது ஐத் தாண்டு திட்டம் 1951-56.	இரண்டா வது ஐத் தாண்டு திட்டம் 1956-61.	மூன்றா வது ஐத் தாண்டு திட்டம் 1961-66.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

6. மொத்த முதலீட்டில் தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புகளின் சதவிகிதம் .. 30.0 29.3 21.3

மூலம்—திட்ட வெளியீடுகள்.

* பற்றாக்குறை நிதியாகக் கைதுத் தவிர்த்து.

குறிப்புகள் : (அ) பொதுத் துறை நிறுவனங்களின் இலாபங்கள், ரயில்வே நிறுவனங்களின் இலாபங்கள், வரி வரவுகள், இசை முதலியன வரவுகள்.

(ஆ) பொதுக் கடன்கள், சிறுசேமிப்புகள், பிராவிடெண்டு பண்டு சேமிப்புகள்.

இங்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள புள்ளி விவரங்களைக் கவனிக்கும் பொழுது சில உண்மைகள் தெளிவாகின்றன. தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புகளும், அரசாங்க முதலீட்டிற்காக உள் நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்த மொத்த மூலதனமும் மூன்று ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களுக்கிடையே முறையே மூன்று மடங்காகவும், நான்கு மடங்காகவும் பெருகியுள்ளன. ஆனால் இதனைச் சாதனை என்று பெருமைப்படும் நிலையில் நாம் இல்லை. ஏனெனில், அதே கால இடைவெளியில், அரசாங்க முதலீடானது, நான்கு மடங்கிற்கும் அதிகமாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதன் பயனாக முதலாவது திட்டத்தில் அரசாங்க முதலீட்டில் 65 சதவிகிதமாக இருந்த உள்நாட்டு மூலதனம், தொடர்ந்து வந்த திட்டங்களில் 60-க்கும் கீழே தாழ்ந்துவிட்டது. அதேபோல், இப்பதினைந்து ஆண்டுகளில் தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புக்களின் பங்கும், 30 சதவிகிதத்திலிருந்து 21-க்குக் குறைந்துவிட்டது. மேலும், ஒவ்வொரு திட்டத்தின்போதும், முதலீட்டில் சராசரியாக 40 சதவிகிதம் பற்றாக் குறையாக இருந்திருக்கிறது. அன்றி, மூன்றாம் திட்டத்தின் இறுதியில், அரசாங்கம், மற்றும் தனியார் துறை இவற்றின் மொத்த முதலீடானது, நாட்டின் வருமானத்தில் 14 சதவிகிதமாக

இருந்தது; ஆனால் உள்நாட்டு மூலதனம் 10.5 சத விகிதம்தான் இருந்தது. இவ்வாறாக திட்டமிடப்பட்ட முதலீட்டிற்கான மூலதனத்தில் உள்நாட்டில் பெறக்கூடிய பகுதி குறைந்து வருவதால், எஞ்சிய பகுதியை, பற்றுக் குறை நிதியாக்கத்தினாலும், அயல் நாட்டாரின் உதவி கொண்டும் நிரப்ப வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதன் விளைவாக, வாழ்க்கைச் செலவு குறியீட்டெண்கள், உற்பத்தி நிலைகளை விட துரிதமாக வளர்ந்து வருகின்றன.

மொத்த முதலீடுகளைச் சுருக்குவதனால், இந்த நிலைமையைத் திருத்தி விடலாம் என்று நினைப்பது தவறு. வறுமைச் சூழலில் சிக்கிய நாடுகளில் தாழ்ந்த வருமான நிலைகள், ஒருபுறம் சேமிப்புக்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துகின்றன. மறுபடியும் வாங்குநர் திறனைக் குறைத்து, அங்காடிகளின் அளவைச் சுருக்கி, முதலீடுகளைத் தூண்டத் தவறிவிடுகின்றன. சேமிப்பு முதலீடுகள் குறைவதால், உற்பத்தித் திறன் குறைந்து, வருமானங்களும், வாழ்க்கைத் தரமும் மேலும் மேலும் தாழ்த்தப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வாறு, வறுமைக்கு வறுமையே வித்திட்டு, வளர்த்தும் வேதனையான வட்டச் சூழலிலிருந்து இந்நாடுகள் மீளவதற்கு ஒரே வழி, முதலை வெகுவாக பெருக்குவதே ஆகும். பொருள் முன்னெற்றப் பாதையில் உள்ள பற்பல நெகிழ்ச்சியின்மைகளையும், இடையூறுகளையும், தகர்த்தெறிந்துகொண்டு செல்லத் தேவையான முதலீட்டின் மிகக் குறைந்த பரிமாணமும் அதிகமாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும்.

நலம் கொழிக்க

ஆகவே, திட்டத்தைச் சுருக்குவதால், பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்த்துவிட முடியாது. வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் தொடர்ந்து உயருவதற்கு அடிப்படையான கல்வி, சுகாதாரம், சமூக நலத் திட்டங்கள், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள், போக்குவரவு சாதனங்கள், ஆலைகள், கட்டிடங்கள் போன்ற மாபெரும் முதலீடுகளைக் குறைக்க இயலுமா? குறைக்கலாமா? ஆதலால் திட்டத்திற்கான முயற்சியைத் தளரவிடாது, மூலதனத்தை உள் நாட்டிலேயே அடைந்தால்தான் நாட்டிலுத், வீட்டிலும் நலம் கொழிக்கும்.

இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஜப்பான்ன் பொருளாதார முன்
 னேற்ற வரலாறு நமக்கு ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாகத்
 திகழ்கிறது. ஜப்பான்ன் பொருள் வளர்ச்சி, மக்களின்
 வெற்றியென்றால் மிகையாகாது. அந்நாட்டின் பொருள்
 வளர்ச்சிக்கான அல்தனத்தில் பெரும் பகுதியை மக்கள்
 அளித்தனர். முயற்சி திருவினையாக்கும் என்ற முதிரைக்குப்

“இன்றைய நமது சேமிப்பு நானிய சந்ததிக்கும் பாதுகாப்பு”

35

பொருள் கூறுவது போல், மேல் நாடுகளும் வியக்கு மாறு அன்னரின் உற்பத்தி முறைகளைக் கடைப்பிடித்தனர். ஆனால் அவர்களின் நுகர்வு நிலைகளை அனுசரிக்க வில்லை. நல்லுழைப்பால் உற்பத்தியை உயர்த்தி, எளிமையாக வாழ்ந்து, அதிகமாக சேமித்து நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்தை துரிதமாக்கினர். உற்பத்தித் தடையின்றிப் பெருக, சலியாத உழைப்பும், வற்றாத மூலதனத்தையும் மக்கள் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வெற்றியின் இந்த அடிப்படையை நாம் குறித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

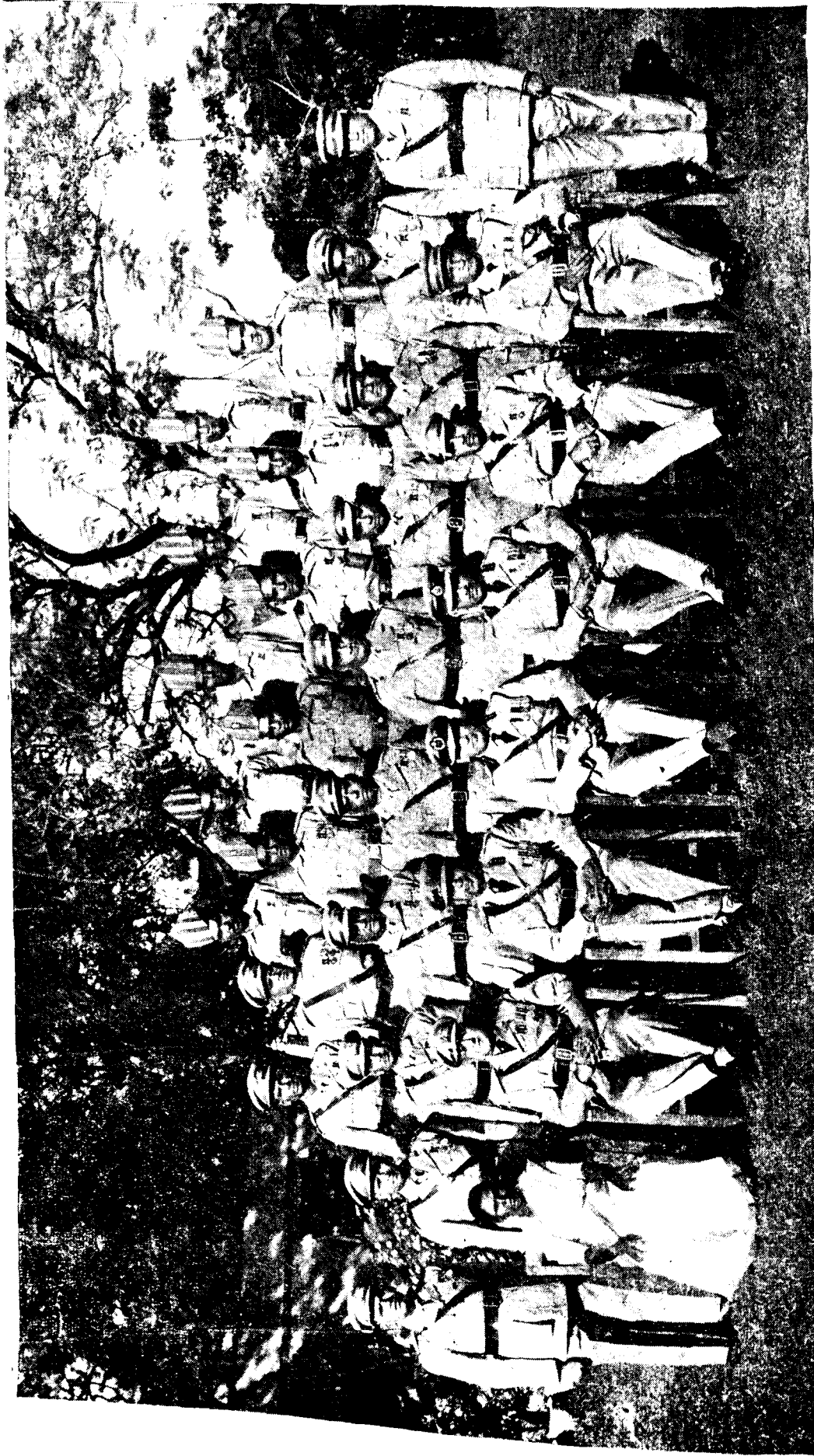
உற்பத்தி நிலைகளை உயர்த்த கடும உழைப்புத் தேவை, உழைப்பால் ஊதியம் உயர்ந்ததும், உழைப்பைக் குறைத்து ஓய்வை நாடக்கூடாது. உற்பத்தி மேலும் மேலும் பெருக வேண்டும் என்ற அணையாத ஆர்வத் துடன் உழைக்க வேண்டும். நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக நாம் அளிகுறும் மூலதனம் வெறுமையான மட்டுமே ஆனதல்ல, திறம்பட உழைக்கும் மக்களும் நாட்டின் மூலதனமாவர். மேலும் கிராமங்களில் உள்ள மக்கள் ஓய்வு காலங்களில் கிராமப் பொது நலத் திட்டங்களிலும், வேளாண்மைக்குத் தேவையான முதலாக்கத்திலும், சாலைகள் போடுவதிலும், தம்மால் இயன்றவரைப் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டு தன்னம்பற்ற சேவை செய்ய முன்வர வேண்டும்.

நமது.பொறுப்பு

பொறுப்போடு உழைத்து உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும். வருவாய் அதிகரித்ததும் நுகர்வு நிலைகளை உயர்த்தாது கட்டுப்படுத்த வேண்டும். நம் சமூக மனப்பான்மைகள், கொள்கைகள், பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் காரணமாக, தேவையற்ற சடங்கு சம்பிரதாயங்களிலும், பகட்டான கல்யாண காட்சிகளிலும், பயனற்ற பொன் வெள்ளி ஆபரணங்களிலும் முதலீட்டுக்கேற்றதாய் மிகுதிகளைப் பாழாக்கலாகாது. நாட்டின் உற்பத்தித் திறனை மேம்படச் செய்யும் வழிகளைச் சேமிப்புகளை முதலிடவேண்டும்.

இவ்வகையில் அயராது உழைப்பு, சிக்கன வாழ்க்கை, பயனான முதலீடுகள் இவற்றை ஒவ்வொரு குடிமகனும் வாழ்க்கைத் தத்துவங்களாக ஏற்று நாட்டின் பொருள் வளாச்சிக்கு சுய ஸ்ரார்சியை அடிகோலுங்கால் நாடு வளரும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. வளரடங்கும் நாடு நாடு.

“எண்ணிய எண்ணியாங்கு எய்துப எண்ணியார்
திண்ணியர் ஆகப் பெறின்”



Sitting: (Left to Right) Thirumathi Vrithambal, Thiruvallargal S. Krishnaraj (S.P.), P. Kuppuswami (C.O.P.Ms.), F. V. Arul (I.G.P.), R. N. Manickam (D.I.G.), D. Krishnan (D.C.) and A. Rajasudaimuthu (D.C., Retired).
 Standing 1st Row: Thiruvallargal K. Rangaswami (S.I.), S. Ramdas (R.I.), K. Kuppuswami (Inspector), K. Govindarajulu (Inspector), V. Krishnamurthi (Inspector), T. M. Guruswami (Inspector), R. V. Ramaswami (Inspector), A. Narayanaswami (Inspector), A. Aruliah (R.I.) and N. S. Srinivasan (S.I.).
 Standing 2nd Row: Thiruvallargal B. Royappa (R.S.I.), A. K. Shanmugham, (R.A.S.I.), T. Gratio (H.C.), C. Sethuraman (H.C.), K. Kannan (H.C.), V. Angappa (H.C.) and T. Sundaram (H.C.).
 Standing 3rd Row: Thiruvallargal Sivaramakrishnan (P.C.), M. Ralarathnam (P.C.), R. Vijayaraman (P.C.), I. Pitchaiah (P.C.) and P. Krishnaswami (P.C.).

“திட்டமிட்ட குடும்பம்
தேவிட்டாத இன்பம்”



உங்கள் குடும்பம் ஆயிரம் காலத்துப்பயிர்
ஒவ்வொரு தலைமுறையும் நூருண்டு வாழ
இன்பம் தேவை, இனிய வாழ்வுக்கு ஓர் இரு
குழந்தைகள் இருந்தாலே போதும்

வெளியீடு: மாநில குடும்ப நலதிட்ட அமைப்பு
சுகாதார, குடும்ப நலதிட்ட இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம்
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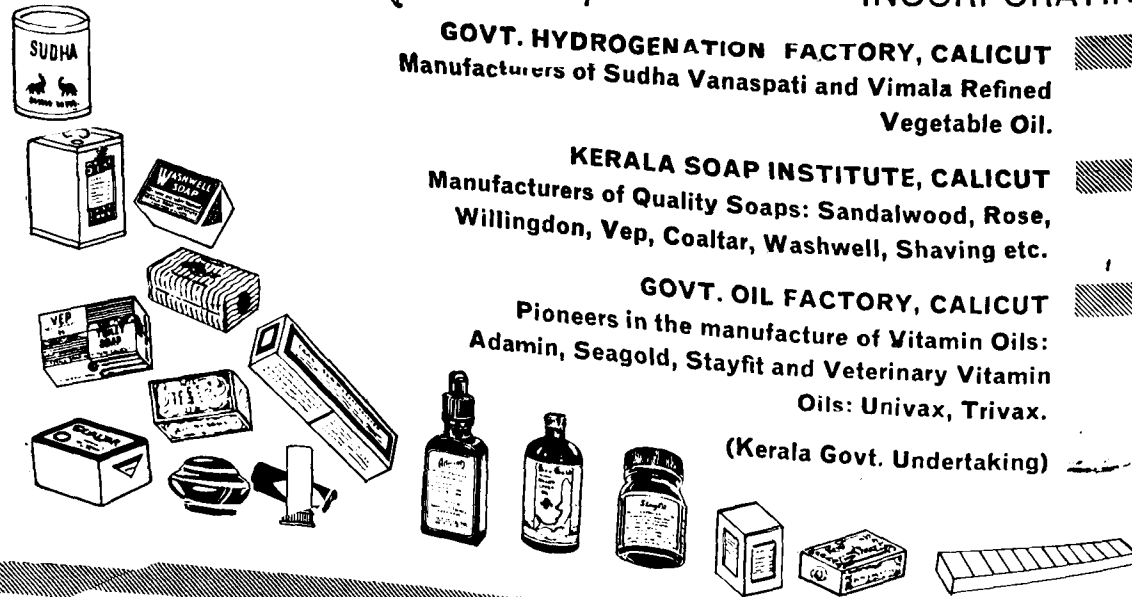
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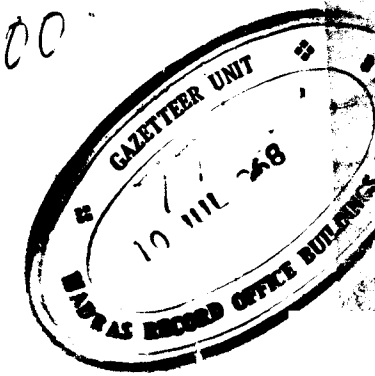
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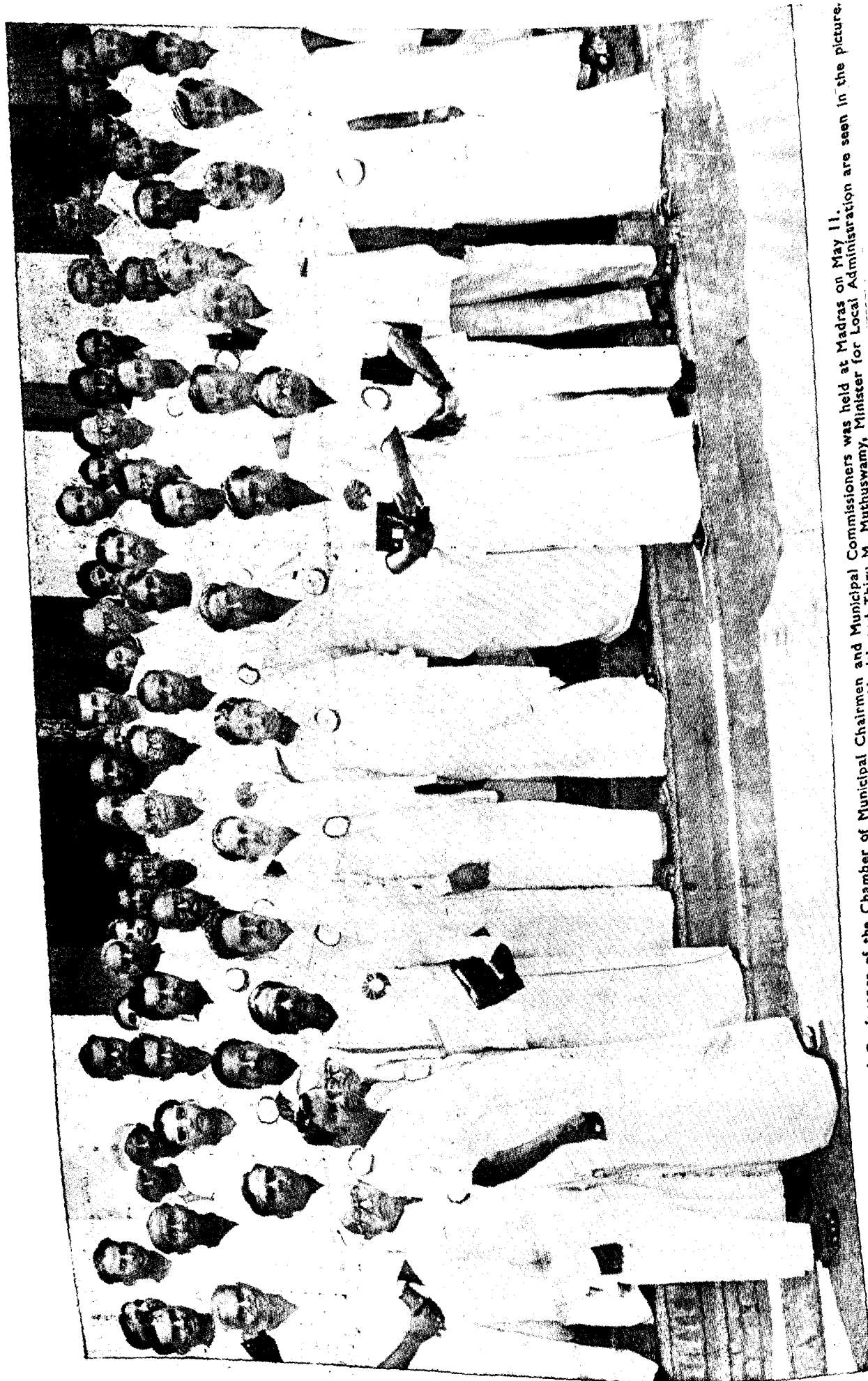
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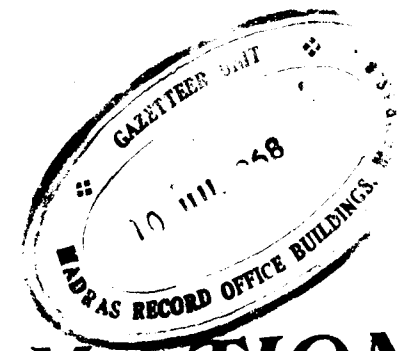




The Annual Conference of the Chamber of Municipal Chairmen and Municipal Commissioners was held at Madras on May 11. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Works, Thiru S. J. Sadiq Basha, Minister for Public Health and Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration are seen in the picture.

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MADRAS

INFORMATION



Vol. XXII

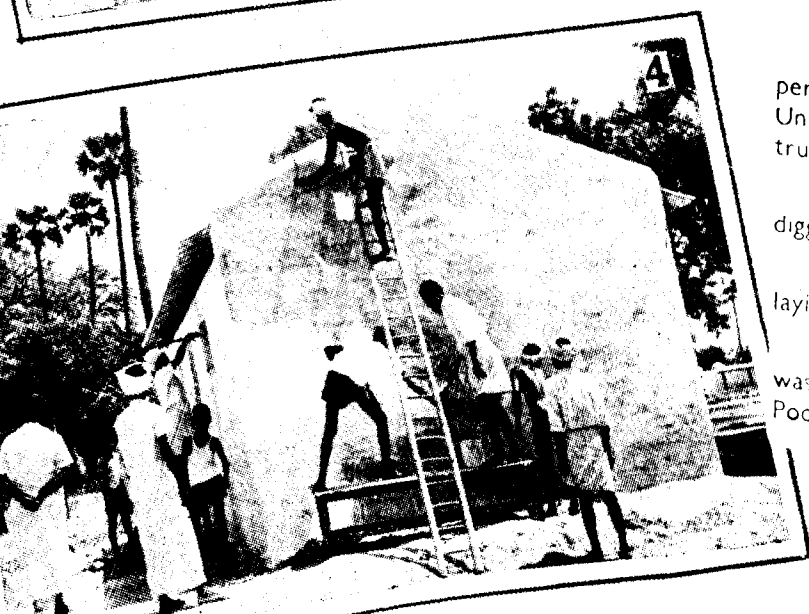
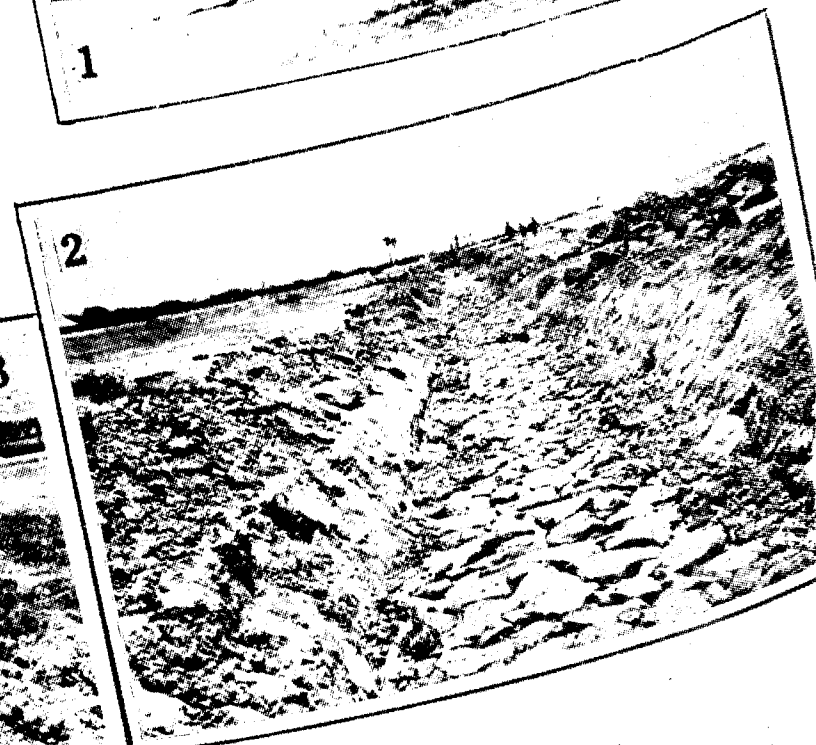
JUNE 1968

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The activities of the prosperity brigade



1. The School building constructed by the Prosperity Brigade at Marambedu in Sholavaram Panchayat Union near Madras. Similar buildings have been constructed at Nallur and Attanthangal in the same Union.

2. The Prosperity Brigade has undertaken the digging of Canal at Vyasarpadi.

3. The Prosperity Brigade has undertaken the laying of a road at Vyasarpadi, Madras.

4. The members of the Prosperity Brigade white washing the school building constructed by them at Poodur, Sholavaram Panchayat Union.

Agriculture Should have highest priority in **PLANNING**

Madras Government's policy is to have a commanding position over stocks of rice —says the Chief Minister.

self-sufficiency. Since 1965 the regional zones regarding rice have been abandoned in favour of the State zones in the South.

The measures adopted for regulating distribution of foodgrains have all been in the nature of palliatives recommended by various Commissions and Committees from time to time without any attempt to prospective planning of food control over a period of time. Perhaps, it was not possible. It is, however, true that a massive food assistance from abroad has alone kept the country away from starvation. To this must be added the forbearance and sacrifice of people in deficit pockets.

Procurement

But now there is an element of uncertainty in the quantum of import from abroad. Apart from a sentimental approach to that question, a solution can be found, in my view, only by a hard core of procurement of foodgrains in all States and Union Territories on the principles of equality of sacrifice. This has to be done by every State with a procurement system directly focussed on the producer, the object being to buy the major portion of the marketable surplus, exempting small landholders completely from an obligation to sell the surplus to the State. This policy is followed in Madras State now.

I would like to mention, in passing, that Madras State is surplus in rice only theoretically, that is only in a good year; and good years do not come always. It will be more correct to say that the State is just self-sufficient in rice in a good year. I am mentioning this, to root out the impression that it is normally marginally surplus in rice. It will be equally true to say it is marginally deficit in rice. We have been sparing Kerala rice in fairly large quantities in times of need, with reference to requests from the Centre, and if

The story goes that Lord Buddha once paid a visit to a city which was in the grip of a severe famine. He sent for all his disciples to ascertain if any of them could undertake the task of feeding the hungry people. Among them the top businessmen merely lowered their heads without any response. A frail-looking woman stood up and appealed to Lord Buddha to give her a chance to undertake the onerous task. She said, "Lord, my granary is full. It is not in my house, but it is in all the houses of my brethren". She was emphasising a simple point—equal sharing of available grain supplies by one and all.

It is this principle of equality of sacrifice which has to be understood by one and all, both individuals and States in a country where population is over-reaching the means of subsistence, if we are to find an immediate solution to our food problem. Of course, the long-term solution of the food shortage in the country lies in increased production—not only of cereals but also protective foods like vegetables and milk. Besides, the achievement of a satisfactory level of balanced diet for each citizen will always have to be the major plank of any country's development. The immediate problem is however, the proper husbanding of available resources so as to ensure their equitable distribution among all sections of the population. This will perforce have to engage the attention of both the Central and State Governments in the next few years.

Food control

The country passed through an era of food controls during the Second World War. These were later relaxed leading finally to complete decontrol. By 1952, a partial decontrol was attempted. For the first few years of this decade there was no restriction on the movement of foodgrains except rice. In the case of rice four zones were created in order to ensure regional



Improved method of Paddy Cultivation

at times, we have not been able to comply with such requests, it is just because we have not immediately anything to spare.

In millet, it is clearly deficit and we have, therefore, given up trying to procure it. Still some small quantities of millet are being given to adjoining deficit States.

Supply and demand

Madras Government's policy is to have a commanding position over stocks of rice, because the market mechanism cannot be depended to strike a satisfactory balance between the interests of producers, traders and consumers. Realising that in a free economy, the law of supply and demand is a very powerful economic law, we are trying to procure as much as possible from the producer and distribute it to the vulnerable sections of the population. This again is the basis of the "One rupee a measure scheme" because I believe firmly that in a country like ours where the elasticity of demand for foodgrains is insignificant and cereals account for no small part in the poor man's family budget, any marginal shortage of the staple food of the region will lead to a disproportionately high rise in the prices of other foodstuffs; and our food habits die very hard.

The price offered to the foodgrains will have to be remunerative enough for the producer, in that it should take into account the increasing cost of inputs, but more

than increasing the price of the producer it will have to be the Government's effort to give incentives to the producers, in the form of subsidies for agricultural operations.

The procurement of foodgrains from the producer under different systems should not also, in my view, be looked upon as infringing on the producers' rights. To part with his surplus to the extent he can should be considered as his social obligation in the larger interests of the country. In the same way, procurement both in surplus and deficit areas should continue as it introduces an element of quality of sacrifice on the part of the producers. The interests of both the producer and the consumer should be kept equally in view in any scheme of procurement and distribution.

To my mind the only solution seems to be, as I said before, a competent machinery of procurement and also a gradual reduction of the commitments under public distribution system after building up some sizeable buffer stocks so that as and when food production gathers momentum it will be possible gradually for the State to undertake less and less to distribute under its public distribution system.

This year's crop prospects seem to be good but this alone should not hasten us towards thinking in terms of complete relaxation of controls, because this will be placing too much of a trust in the social conscience of the trader. On the other hand, in this year of sizeable production of foodgrains, the system of procurement and public distribution which are already being followed will have to be placed on a firmer footing.

I would therefore, by and large, advocate the continuance of the State Zones and the toning up of the machinery of procurement leading to larger stocks as a prelude towards larger internal open market circulation till our agricultural production reaches targets. More and more agricultural production has to be the keynote of the State's policy and has to get the highest priority in the State's planning, if the food problem is to be solved satisfactorily.

"The Pay Roll Savings Plan appeals best to those who know what it is to suffer"

A LESSON FROM CZECHS

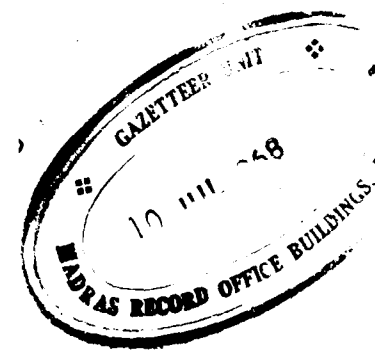
Presidential speech delivered by Thirumathi Sathiyavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Czechoslovakian Film Festival on 19th April 1968

Your Excellencies, Distinguished members of the Czechoslovakian Film Delegation and Friends:

I am happy to preside over this unique occasion got up for the inauguration by our esteemed Governor of the first full-fledged Czechoslovakian film festival in our State. I am also eager to be able to extend warm felicitations to the member of the Czechoslovakian Film Delegation on my own behalf and on behalf of the people and the Government of Tamil Nadu.

This City has been the host to an international film festival recently and in the wake of that festival we also hosted a Soviet Film festival. As a result some Soviet films are now shown in many parts of our country. I am sure that after this festival week is over, distributors, in our State will not miss taking up some Czechoslovakian films for screening in other parts of our State. In our country we hold the screen star in high esteem and the presence of Madame Olga Salagova, a star of the Czech screen and member of the film delegation, in our midst lends glamour to this occasion. As the delegation also comprises a distinguished director and producer of the film industry in Czechoslovakia, I am sure their compeers in Madras would have derived the utmost benefit through the visit of this delegation. As these festivals are organised as a means of cultural exchange between two countries, I am sure Indian films, notably Tamil films, will find their way to Czechoslovakia shortly.

We could take a lesson from the Czechs not only in film making but also in the technique adopted for the holding of film festivals. While other countries held such festivals in towns of general interest like Cannes and Venice, Czechoslovakia invited the international film festival of 1947 to their spa town Karlovy Vary, so that the attention of the audience could be exclusively devoted to films and also to ensure that an audience exclusively interested in films would be attracted to the festival. I am sure that some such thing is called for in our country also. Instead of Delhi, Calcutta or Madras being the venue of a film festival, we could choose picturesque but out of the way towns for holding such a festival.



I also wish to use this occasion to address another request to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of Government of India. The State Governments are asked to waive collection of Entertainment Tax on festival film shows to keep admission charges low. I wonder if this is necessary, after seeing the heavy advance booking for these shows. I am convinced that it is not necessary. If these two suggestions are adopted in future film festivals we can avoid the ugly features of such festivals, i.e., heavy demand chasing the few and limited seats leading to many malpractices.

This function would have attracted the keen and helpful attention of our Chief Minister, if he had not left on a world tour. His interest in the welfare of the film industry is so deep and well-meaning that long before the present crisis in Indian film industry became prominent, he advised both producers and exhibitors to cut down costs. He specifically urged exhibitors not to invest huge capital in theatre buildings. His thesis is that if the film is to continue as a vital medium for social reform and cultural advancement, the costs should be kept so low as to enable bold experiments in themes and presentation. Extreme caution and an attitude of 'playing it safe' will rule the industry if the costs involved are high and the social and cultural purposes of the film will become subordinate to other interests. I am sure, like me, most of you who know him, will miss the company of our Chief Minister on this occasion so dear to his heart.

EXTENSION OF E.S.I. ACT IN TIRUNELVELI TALUK

The Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 has been extended to four revenue villages in the Tirunelveli Taluk from March 31, 1968. The villages to benefit by this are:

- (i) Tirappanikarsalkulam,
- (ii) Kandiaperi,
- (iii) Vagaikulam, and
- (iv) Karuvelankulam.

Tamilnad's stand on language issue

—Minister for Public Works explains

In a special interview to the London Daily (Manchester) "Guardian" Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works said that if the language issue is solved amicably there is no need to fear that the national unity will be jeopardised. Referring to the Centre-State relationship he said that more powers should be delegated to the State.

Q.—There is apprehension that India cannot remain a United Country for long. Is that a truly just fear?

A.—It is true that because of the present language controversy many people have that feeling. Once the language tangle is solved there will be no such fear. National unity will be strengthened.

Q.—What is D.M.K.'s solution for solving the language problem?

A.—Instead of thinking about a solution for the language problem it would be better if the issue is shelved for atleast 25 years as our leader Arignar Anna said.

Q.—What are your achievements in this one year after you have assumed office?

A.—Though the period is very short, within this one year our achievements are considerable and many. For instance the nationalisation of bus transport and the abolition of land revenue for dry lands may be mentioned.

Q.—What are the next important problems which you are going to take up?

A.—We will take efforts for the welfare of the farmers, workers and city slum dwellers.

Q.—How?

A.—The last three Five-Year Plans were not Agriculture oriented. As a result the benefit of the plans have not reached the villagers. We are not the only people to point out this. Leaders like the late Prime

Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Thiru K. Kamaraj, former President of the All India Congress Committee, have also pointed out this fact. Therefore, we will draw and execute agriculture oriented plan schemes. There is a recession in the economic activity and in industrial development. The Central Government should come forward to help the State Government with adequate financial aid in its efforts to tide over this recession. Apart from that more powers should be delegated to the States.

Q.—What are the powers you would like for the States?

A.—Excepting Foreign Affairs, Defence and Transport and Communication all other subjects may be left to the States.

Q.—Then, is it necessary to leave the formulation of plan schemes for economic development to the Centre?

A.—Certain common schemes may be drawn up and executed by the Centre. I would like to point here another problem also. We have drawn up a scheme to bring drinking water to Madras from Cauvery at a cost of about Rs. 25 crores. The entire expenditure is to be financed by the State. But there is a provision that schemes costing more than Rs. 5 crores should be approved by the Centre. Therefore work on the Cauvery water scheme has not yet been taken up since the Centre has yet to give its clearance.

Q.—Do you think that political considerations stand in the way of getting the clearance?

A.—I do not think so. It is due to routine delays.

Q.—The Shiv Sena in Maharashtra is saying that South Indians should quit the State. I fear that this will be harmful to the national unity.

A.—We too have that fear. Though the Centre and the State Governments promised to control the activities of the Shiv Sena, nothing has been done so far.

Q.—Is the Tamil Sena similar to that of Shiv Sena?

A.—According to its organisers the Tamil Sena is quite different from Shiv Sena and it has no intention of asking anybody to quit this part of the country. While the D.M.K. Ministers are on tour some people indulge in violence under the pretext of black flag demonstration. The organisers say that the Tamil Sena is organised only to prevent such activities. However, the State Government will not hesitate to take action against it if it is found indulging in violent activities.

Q.—After implementing the rupee-a-measure rice-scheme, at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore,

if it is not extended to the other areas will it not be a disappointment to the people of that areas?

A.—This problem should not be looked into from that angle. A majority of the people living in cities like Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore solely depend on the market for their daily supply of rice. Hence they are entitled for some kind of concessions like this. In other areas the price of rice has come down considerably and rice is also available in plenty everywhere.

After the interview Mr. Walter Schwartz' leader writer of the "Manchester Guardian" a London Daily who interviewed the Minister said that "Your Minister has clear cut ideas about the national problems." ①

CZECH FILM FESTIVAL IN MADRAS

A three-member Czechoslovak film delegation arrived in Madras on 15th April 1968, on a five day visit.

The visit of the delegation was in connection with the Czech Film Festival inaugurated in Madras on 19th April 1968, by the Governor, Sardar Ujjal Singh.

The delegation included Miss. Olga Salagova, leading lady in "Sun in the Net", one of the films in the festival, Mr. Vaclav Vorlicek, Director of the Film "End of Agent W4C", another film in the festival and Mr. Erik Svabik, a Producer.

The Czech guests were received at the airport by Representatives of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, the Film Producers' Guild of South India and others.

The week-long festival of Czechoslovak films was held at Odeon Theatre. The State Minister of Information and Harijan Welfare, Thirumathi Sathavani Iyathu, presided over the inaugural ceremony.

This is the first time a full-fledged festival of Czechoslovak films is being held in India. It offered to the Indian movie-goer an opportunity to get acquainted, with some of the best specimens of contemporary Czechoslovak cinematic art. The festival, which was already held in New Delhi and Hyderabad, has been organised by the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under the Cultural Exchange Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia.

Seven full length feature films and seven shorts, including one documentary film, were screened during the festival. The feature films are: *End of Agent W4C* (April 19), *Sun in the Net* (April 20), *The Cry* (April 21), *Assassination* (April 22), *Romance for Bugle* (April 23), *Carriage to Vienna* (April 24), and *Shop in the Main Street* (April 25).

The following short films and documentaries will also be screened in the festival: *The Hand* (April 19), *King's Journey* (April 20), *Water and Work* (April 21), *Why do you smile, Mona Lisa?* (April 22), *Mule-Birds* (April 23), *Blessing of Love* (April 24) and *Modern Indian Painters* (April 25).

Inspiring Story of Khalsa

Speech delivered by Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Revenue, in connection with the Baisakhi greetings Birthday of Khalsa held at Sikh Temple, Teynampet, Madras on 3rd April 1968.

On this sacred and significant day of Baisakhi, I offer to you the members of the Guru Nanak Sat Sangh Sabha, my fraternal greetings. This day, which marks the birth of the Khalsa, is at once a happy and a holy day—a day that recalls to you your glorious heritage and inspires you to re-dedicate yourselves to the services of the community and the nation.

The wonderful drama, which the Tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, enacted 269 years ago, to sanctify the inauguration of the Khalsa Panth, teaches us truth, which have become only stronger with the passage of time, and which remain vitally important and valid even in the present context. His selection of five disciples from different parts of the country and different castes, symbolised the gospel of a new order that was to transcend narrow loyalties, sectarian interests and parochial ties. The universal appeal of the message of Khalsa and the abiding sympathy and all-embracing brotherhood, that characterise its gospel, are a living confirmation and renewal of the quintessence of Indian culture and tradition, and offer a way of living that is suited to the needs of the modern world, while being true to the values of our ancient heritage. A crusading zeal for social justice; a fearlessness in upholding the right; a sense of idealism that is vibrant, vital and dynamic; a feeling of oneness that is born of sympathy; and a burning faith in personal purity and public integrity; these are the characteristics that help to evolve the saint-soldier, who is the Khalsa ideal.

Today, more than ever, these traits and values are indispensable to meet the many formidable challenges and problems that confront us in our national life. If national integration is to be translated from an oft-banded slogan into a living reality—if justice and equality are not to be mere clichés and catch-words but are to permeate and pervade the entire body politic—then it is essential that the values of independence, integrity and universality—which the Khalsa preaches—become the guiding principles of private life and public activity. Two thousand years ago, Tamil literature proclaimed, „Every place is my home, and every one my kin”.

I am happy and proud to note that this spirit of universal brotherhood finds its echoes in the message of the Khalsa.

The sense of discipline, which the gospel of Khalsa has inculcated has helped the Sikh community to play a notable part in the life of the country. The community's contributions to the defence services are too well-known to be reiterated. Over generations, the community has enriched and enhanced its tradition of martial glory, the saga of heroism, and its unique record of valour and bravery. They have shown that while they are valiant soldiers of war, they are no less competent as soldiers of peace. The Punjab farmer has become a by-word for industrious and efficient, for progressive and scientific methods of cultivation. His pioneering skill and enterprising initiative in mechanising cultivation and effectively utilising all modern aids to farming, have yielded rich dividends. As one actively involved in food production measures I have been considerably impressed with the very progressive measures Punjab has taken to consolidate land-holdings, with a view to make farming more remunerative. The entrepreneurial skill and business acumen of your community have sustained several enterprises and enterprises to set up small-scale units, particularly those involving mechanical skills.

You have been able to play such a significant role in the life of the nation, because *individually*, you are industrious and enterprising; *socially*, you are active aware and alert and a devoted member of a closely knit, well-organised, purposive community organisation *nationally*, you are conscious of your rights and duties your privileges and your obligations, and have a high degree of enlightened patriotism. Individual enterprise, social solidarity, and national consciousness—these are the lessons that can be learnt from your precept and practices, from your preaching and your performance. I have every confidence that these traits will enable an equip you to contribute in even richer measure to our national life in the years to come. The shining saga of steady effort, self-less service and heroic sacrifice, which is the inspiring story of the Khalsa brotherhood, has message to offer and a lesson to teach the entire nation—that the happiness of the individual and progress of the nation depend on discipline, devotion and dedication.



A more positive role for the Government has been stressed by a study group on productivity and incentives appointed by the National Commission on Labour.

It is pointed out that there is a broad feeling today among workers that the structure of industrial ownership and industrial management is such that benefits of improved labour productivity do not accrue to workers in sufficient measure. There is also a feeling that in the formulation of broad social and economic policy, the needs and aspirations of workers do not get adequate consideration. That is some ground for this feeling, for over the past 15 years while labour productivity has increased significantly, the real wages have fallen and living conditions have deteriorated.

In such a situation, it is difficult to expect workers to feel particularly enthusiastic about increasing productivity. It is for the Government to take necessary measures to change this situation.

The general political and economic climate in the country has a far-reaching effect on the attitudes of employers, workers and trade unions towards productivity. A social climate of optimism, enthusiasm, and justice in which employers and workers can feel confident that a continuing expansion of output and improvement of standards as well as equitable distribution of the output are assured, is conducive to an attitude which strives for increasing productivity.

It is the responsibility of the Government to provide such political and economic climate by formulating appropriate policies and implementing them efficiently.

Factors Impeding Productivity

The study group is of the opinion that the economic and industrial climate in our country for some time past, has not been very helpful to increasing productivity.

3A

Due to scarcity of foreign exchange, shortage of many industrial raw materials and the generally slow pace of economic growth, many industries have been operating far below their capacities. Employment in many industries has stagnated or even contracted as a result of this.

In such a situation, the employers as well as the workers are likely to view as somewhat unrealistic the talk about increasing productivity.

The rising prices, the erosion of real wages and widespread unemployment are also circumstances which do not inspire the worker to raise productivity or give him a feeling that he has a stake in increasing productivity.

The Government today plays a very significant role in industrial relations in our country. It must be recognised, however, that mere prevention of an industrial conflict through conciliation and adjudication is not a sufficiently positive contribution to industrial relations.

Without giving up the objective of protecting the weaker sections of the working people as also of keeping labour-management disputes within the boundaries dictated by broad national interest, the Government should purposefully follow industrial relations policies calculated to throw greater responsibility on the employers and trade unions themselves in the matter of resolving their own disputes.

Since the Government is one of the largest employers, it should, the group feels, set a lesson in seeking sound bipartite relations with their own employees.

Providing Expertise

While some larger companies with relatively sophisticated management have trained industrial engineering

personnel of their own and a few others hire the services of specialist consultants, a large section of employers do not have any productivity expertise at their disposal.

Trade unions have even less. Any systematic effort to raise productivity often suffers from this lack of expertise on both sides. Trades unions also view with some misgivings the efforts of specialist consultants hired by employers.

The Government could help resolve this difficulty by providing a competent, independent agency which both sides could approach for advice and guidance and which could help resolve disputes arising over the introduction of productivity techniques.

Human Factors

As methods and techniques of increasing productivity have to be developed and applied by human beings at various levels from top management down to the worker on the shop floor, persons who have to develop and apply the methods should be willing and able to make the proper use of such methods.

There is evidence to show that the possible physical effort of a worker depends to a large extent on the adequacy of the quality and quantity of food which he consumes. The average Indian worker's food is deficient both in quality and quantity and this affects his effort and work-performance. Productivity demands that high priority should be given to improving the nutritional standards of Indian workers.

The housing conditions in large industrial cities have been poor and, during the past two decades, these have grown worse due to the rapid growth of cities and failure of housing and other civic services to keep pace with such growth.

Workers can make a positive contribution to productivity if their active co-operation is sought and enlisted for the purpose through an appropriate institutional framework like joint productivity committees and through suggestion systems.

Productivity techniques should be applied with the association of the workers' trade unions and the data derived from the studies should be used as a guide to the management and the union in arriving at agreed decisions about the changes to be made.

The fears and suspicions of workers about loss of jobs or harm to their other interests must be dispelled by giving them clear assurances and by keeping them and their representatives fully informed before the studies are conducted.

The group has asked the trade unions to evolve some satisfactory methods for resolving, at least at the unit level, the problem of their mutual rivalry since such rivalry does much harm to productivity.

The unions must also develop within themselves the necessary specialised knowledge and expertise in productivity techniques both for protecting the interests of their members and for playing a positive role in productivity.

The panel has urged adequate training and retraining facilities at different levels to meet the requirements of rapid growth of science and technology.

The eight man study group comprised representatives of the National Productivity Council, the Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, the Central Labour Institute, employees and workers.

EXTENSION OF E.S.I. SCHEME IN MADRAS

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is being extended in the areas of Kappalur and Silaiman in Madras from the midnight of April 27, 1968.

As a result 1,250 more employees will get benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act.

Medical care in these areas will be provided by the State Government under the service system. For

this purpose a mobile dispensary has been provided for these areas.

The employers of the covered factories in these areas will be required to pay employers' special contribution at the enhanced rate of 3 per cent on the total wage bill.



C.M.'S RETURN FROM HIS VISIT ABROAD P.M.'S VISIT TO MADRAS



1 & 2. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister arrived in Madras on 11th May 1968 Sunday night after visit to U.S.A. and Far Eastern Countries. He was ordered a rousing reception at the Airport.

3. Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi arrived Madras on 18th May 1968 on her way to Singapore. Mr V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, who received her at the Meenambakkam Airport on her arrival is garlanding the Prime Minister.

4. The Prime Minister, before her departure to Singapore, is seen answering pressmen at a press conference arranged at the airport.



Raise Chicken in your KITCHEN garden

THIRU H. P. TANDON,
Poultry Specialist, Directorate of Extension.

Probably you are one of those who have raised a kitchen garden.

From this garden, you may be fully or partly meeting the daily vegetable needs of your family.

But in your daily diet, you need about 75 to 100 grams of protein too. And half of this protein should be made up of animal origin as egg, milk, fish and meat.

A Hen's egg weighs about 57 grams (about 2 ounces). Fifty-one grams of it—the yellow and the white—is food. These, in turn, hold 6.5 grams of protein, 6 grams of fat, practically all the vitamins and some minerals.

If you keep some poultry in your kitchen garden, you can get a regular supply of egg and thus meet the protein needs of your family fully.

And what's more, a poultry unit will not only contribute towards a better meal but also towards a better kitchen garden.

This is because, you will be getting a valuable manure from the poultry house, if it is built the deep litter style. At the end of a year a well-formed litter will have nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and trace elements that are essential for raising the vegetables. If you keep 20 to 25 birds on a deep litter, you will get enough manure for manuring 300 square metres of your kitchen garden.

To set up a poultry unit in your kitchen garden, take the following steps.

Put up a suitable poultry house for your birds. For 20 to 25 layers, a house of the following dimension will be all right.

Length and width.—3 metres by 3 metres (10 feet by 10 feet).

Height.—2.2 metres by 1.8 metres—2.2 metres high at the centre and 1.8 metres on the sides—(7 feet by 5½ feet).

Foundation.—Make it 25 centimetres (9 inches) deep and equally wide, with brick or stone masonry work.

Plinth.—Continue the brick or stone masonry work for 25 to 30 centimetres (9 inches to 1 foot) more. Fill up the enclosed area with earth. Compact the earth by pressing and ramming.

Floor.—Construct it with cement concrete, brick or stone masonry work having cement pointing. While laying out the floor, make an enclosure in a corner for keeping water vessels. The enclosure should be 60 centimetres by 60 centimetres by 20 centimetres (2 feet by 2 feet by 8 inches) and should drain directly to the outside. Give the floor a proper slope and provide openings for drainage. Cover the openings with 1.3 centimetre (½ inch) mesh 20 gauge, hexagonal wire-netting.

Walls. The walls should be 1.8 metres (5½ feet) high. Raise 25 centimetres (9 inches) thick brick or stone wall on all sides, 38 to 45 centimetres (1½ to 1¾ feet) high from the floor level. Provide 90 centimetres by 75 centimetres (3 feet by 2½ feet) opening for the

entrance. Cover the upper part of the wall with 1.3 centimetre (½ inch) mesh, 20 gauge hexagonal wire-netting fixed on wooden frame. Prepare a gate by fixing wire-netting on a wooden frame.

Roof.—Use corrugated cement asbestos sheets or a thatch work supported on brick or stone masonry pillars 25 centimetres (9 inches) by 25 centimetres, or 13 to 15 centimetres (5 or 6 inches) thick *sal* wood ballies. The centre of the roof should be raised and the sides sloping. The roof should be big enough to project 38 to 45 centimetres (1½ to 1¾ feet) beyond the side walls to keep out rains and direct sun. If you are using a thatch, put a lining of 1.3 centimetre (½ inch) mesh wire-netting on the innerside, and cover the top with polythelined old gunny bags, commonly used for packing calcium ammonium nitrate.

Start with fresh litter for every new batch of chickens.

Before putting the litter, clean and disinfect the house and equipment with a 5 per cent solution of cresole or crude carbolic acid. Spray an insecticide like D.D.T. and let it dry. Spread a 5 to 8 centimetre—thick layer of dry earth on the floor and press it firm. Over this, spread an 8 to 10—centimetre—thick layer of suitable litter. You can use rice husk, groundnut and cotton-seedhulls, sugarcane bagasse, sawdust, wood shavings, de-shelled corn-cob pieces, or any such things for the purpose. See that the material you use is soft, dry, fine and clean.

Furnish the poultry house with these.—

A brooder, measuring 60 centimetres by 60 centimetres. You require a brooder to provide the extra heat that the chicks need from the time they are hatched till they put on feathers.

* Three feed hoppers of the following sizes:—

For birds—

Up to 8 weeks.—60 cm. × 10 cm. × 6 cm.

9 to 20 weeks.—90 cm. × 15 cm. × 10 cm.

Over 20 weeks.—150 cm. × 20 cm. × 15 cm.

* Two water vessels of the following sizes:—

	Bottom dish.		Fountain.	
	Diametre.	Height of the edge all around.	Diametre.	Height.
For birds—				
Up to 8 weeks ..	18 cm.	4 cm.	10 cm.	15 cm.
9 to 20 weeks ..	26 cm.	5 cm.	17 cm.	25 cm.
Over 20 weeks ..	35 cm.	7.5 cm.	25 cm.	30 cm.

* Five laying nests, each 37 centimetres by 30 centimetres by 40 centimetres. Have these in the house from the time the pullets start laying.

Now your house is ready to receive the chickens.

Buy day-old chicks during February to April. These chicks will mature in August to October and give eggs in winter. Purchase them only from a stock, known to have a high laying quality and are free from diseases like pullorum and avian leucosis complex. Get the chicks vaccinated.

* At day old— with r. strain Ranikhet vaccine.

* At 3 weeks of age—with fowl-pox pigeon scab virus vaccine.

* At 7 to 8 weeks of age—With the regular freeze-dried chick-embryo Ranikhet disease vaccine.

* At 9 to 10 weeks of age.—with fowl-pox virus vaccine.

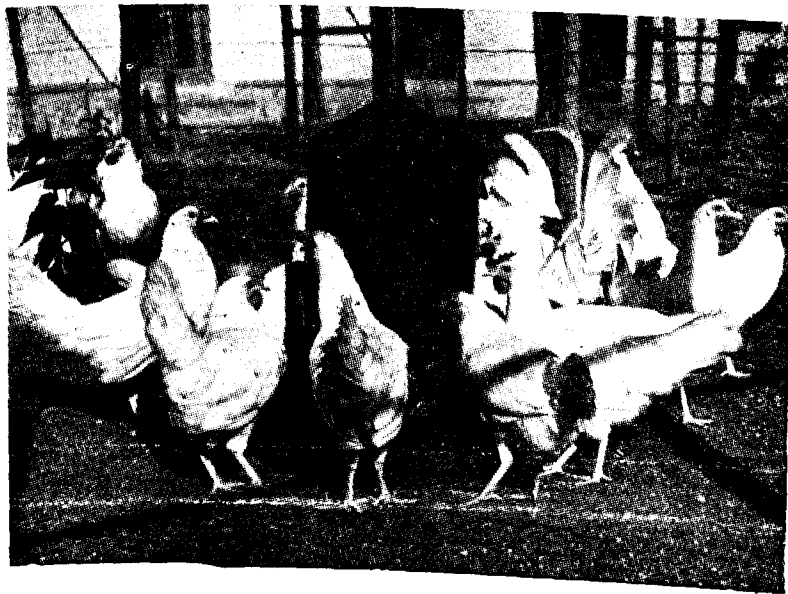
Feed your chickens with a balanced ration. Here is what you should give to your birds of different age groups.

Ration for the growing birds—

	Birds of 1 to 6 weeks.	Birds of 6 to 24 weeks.
	KG.	KG.
Yellow maize or any other cereal or a mixture of cereals	25.0	28.0
Rice polish	26.0	26.0
Barley or oats	26.0	7.0
Wheat bran	7.0	7.0
Decorticated groundnut cake	18.0	16.0
Cora gluten meal	5.0	5.0
Steamed fish meal	6.0	5.0
Steamed meat meal	3.0	3.0
Steamed bone meal	1.0	1.0
Calcium powder	1.0	1.0
Common salt	0.5	0.5

Supplement 100 kilograms of the mash with the following:—

Vitamin A	2.2 gm.
Vitamin B2	0.5 gm.
Vitamin D3	0.3 gm.
Manganese sulphate	2.2 gm.



A poultry unit in the Kitchen garden

Ration for the layers—

Yellow maize or any other cereal or a mixture of cereals.	KG
Rice polish	30-0
Barley or oats	20-0
Wheat bran	10-0
Decorticated groundnut cake	10-0
Corn gluten meal	15-0
Steamed fish meal	4-0
Steamed meat meal	4-0
Steamed bone meal	3-0
Calcium powder	1-0
Common salt	2-0
	0-5

Supplement 100 kilograms of the mash with the following :—

Vitamin A	4-4 gm.
Vitamin B2	0-5 gm.
Vitamin D3	0-6 gm.
Manganese sulphate	22-0 gm.

From one week of age onwards, feed the birds with chopped fresh green leaves of berseem, lucerne, turnip spinach, kulla, etc. Your kitchen garden will provide most of these.

Provide fresh clean drinking water to the chickens.

During dry hot weather, wet the mash and then feed your birds.

Always keep the litter dry. Stir it frequently. Replace any wet patch or caked material as soon as you notice it.

Provide proper ventilation. Keep the sides of the house open, only as much as the health of the birds, their age and the weather permit.

But protect the house from draughts.

Keep the house cool in summer. Hang wet hessian cloth or thatch curtains on the sides exposed to the hot wind and keep the other sides open during the hot part of the day. During nights, keep all the sides open.

During winter, keep the house warm. Keep hessian cloth or thatch curtains hung from all the sides during mornings, evenings and nights. During the day time, open one or two sides, so that the air and sun rays may enter the pen.

Cull out all male birds, when they are 10 to 12 weeks of age.

Provide artificial light to pullets from September to February from sunset to 8 p.m. by means of a 25 watt electric bulb.

Pay at least two visits to your poultry house daily the first one, early in the morning, and the second one in the evening.

During these visits, check up on the birds' health the way they behave and eat. Examine the condition of the equipment and the poultry house. Also look for lice, ticks and fleas on the birds. If you find any, treat them with D.D.T. or spray any other insecticide.

Remove the birds that do not lay.

If you suspect any bird suffering from a disease, separate it from the flock and take prompt measures to control the disease. You can spot out an infected bird from its off-colour and sunken eyes.

Attend to the repairs of the house and equipment, whenever required.

Gather eggs as soon as they are laid and keep them in a cool and airy place.

Don't allow any and everyone to enter into the poultry house.

Keep a vessel filled with phenyl lotion at the entrance of the poultry house. Dip the sole of your shoes or feet before entering the pen.

With all these tips, you will be able to do well with a small poultry unit in your kitchen garden.

CONTAINER Service on the Railways

Plans for Expansion

The Indian Railways are exploring the possibility of introducing container services on break-of-gauge routes. A project analysis for a break-of-gauge container service between Calcutta and Gauhati is under way. The Research Designs and Standards Organisation have already designed a broad gauge-cum-metre gauge container which can move on specially designed BG/MG flats. The substitution of physical transshipment by mechanical transfer of containers will offer advantages of avoiding damage and delay at break-of-gauge points.

The container service is a complete door-to-door service, under which Railways lift goods from the factory in containers sealed and locked by the consignors themselves and transport them to the consignees' godown in the Railways' own Special Road Vehicles and Railway flats. The service thus combines facilities of road and rail transport and provides a complete, quick and integrated service.

Bombay-Ahmedabad

The pioneering container service on Indian Railways was introduced between Bombay and Ahmedabad in February 1966. Containers capable of carrying a payload of 4.5 tonnes were selected for this project. Four wheeler Railway flats carry four containers each.

The present schedule is to load a flat a day from either end. Delivery is made in less than 48 hours in either direction.

The equipment for the service consists of 8 rail-flats, 32 containers, 4 tractor-trailer road units at Bombay and 3 at Ahmedabad.

During 1967 the Western Railway carried a total freight of 76,594 quintals and earned Rs. 4,48,297. Not a single claim for compensation arose from these movements. This service is moving traffic in dalda, soap and cigarettes, hair oil, toilet requisites, starch, NOC, liquefied petroleum gas in cylinders and lubricating oil in drums between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

It has been planned to expand this service further as more traffic becomes available. Market prospecting is continuing. Traffic in soap products, processed and unprocessed cloth, medicines and certain other products will start moving soon.

Bombay-New Delhi

The second container service was introduced between Bombay and Delhi in December 1967. While the wagon flats and containers are of the same design as for the first service, it employs an improved type of road vehicle with a 'Gama' Trailer. The containers and rail flats were manufactured in the Central Railway Workshops at Jhansi and Matunga respectively. The service now moves soap, cigarettes, toilet requisites, cotton piece-goods, beer and liquor and electrical appliances. It is expected to expand soon to include carbon black, lubricating oil in drums, medicines, perfumery, biscuits and confectionery and liquefied petroleum gas in cylinders.

The transit time which used to be 5 to 6 days, has been cut to 4 days from the beginning of this year when the container train was dieselised.

The traffic on this route which totalled 7,105 quintals during the first month of operation of the service is expected to double within a month.

Gwalior-New Delhi

A weekly service, using small collapsible containers capable of carrying 60 kg. each, was introduced between Gwalior and New Delhi on November 10, 1967. These collapsible containers were manufactured in Northern Railways' Workshops at Amritsar. An ordinary broad gauge 4-wheeler covered wagon carries 129 of these containers. For the present, biscuits and confectionery are moving in these containers from Gwalior to New Delhi, and smalls traffic from New Delhi is being despatched on the return journey to Gwalior.

The Railways have also developed a one-tonne container. Project reports have been worked out for introducing the service on the New Delhi-Kanpur route of the Northern Railway and the Madras-Bangalore route of the Southern Railway. The service is expected to operate shortly on these routes.

Market prospecting has also been taken in hand for introducing container services on the Howrah-Delhi, Howrah-Barauni, Secunderabad-Bombay, Madras-Bombay, Delhi-Ahmedabad, and Shalimar-Secunderabad routes. The Railways have already initiated action for the fabrication of about 500 containers and the requisite number of wagon flats for use on different container services during 1968 and 1969.

A marketing organisation has been set up on each zonal railway to attend, among other things, to the quick introduction of container services, and to function, by and large, as marketing and transport consultants to trade and industry.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES IN TAMILNAD

The State Government play a notable promotional role in Co-operative Sector and provide financial assistance to the Industrial Co-operative Societies whose members are too weak to raise adequate capital but can build their society into a viable unit with initial assistance from the Government. The effective steps taken by the Government have resulted in a large measure of progress in the development of Industrial Co-operatives.

There are now 404 Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State covering a variety of industries. These include 8 co-operative tea factories with a central service society which will be a federation of all the co-operative tea factories. These factories were conceived with a view to see that small growers of tea in the Nilgiris district are no longer at the mercy of the Bought Leaf Factories which buy the leaves at a relatively low rate. The small growers of tea are now enabled to obtain a fair price for their produce so that this may act as an incentive to them to take more interest in their tea gardens and improve both the quality and the quantity of their production. The total cost of the production programme and service facility programme of all the co-operative tea factories will be Rs. 108.80 lakhs. This was made possible by the generous financial assistance extended by the Tea Board. The total area that will be covered will be 8,000 acres and the production of "made tea" will be 10,000 kgs. valued at roughly Rs. 50,000 per day.



TRIBUTES TO THIRUVALLOVAR

THIRU D. NATARAJAN, M.A., DIP. ANTHROP.,

Ford Found. Res. Trg. Cert. (Madras), State Editor-in-Charge, District Gazetteers, Madras.

*'The Light of Right Life,
The wealth of practical Wisdom,
The milk of heart's abundance,
The honey of conjugal bliss,
The joy of peaceful home life,
The gospel of love and give,
The delight of Divine Grace,
In One Word THIRUKKURAL ;
And we have all these
And the whole human existence,
Epitomised in this Book for all,
An Immortal Book for all ages.'*

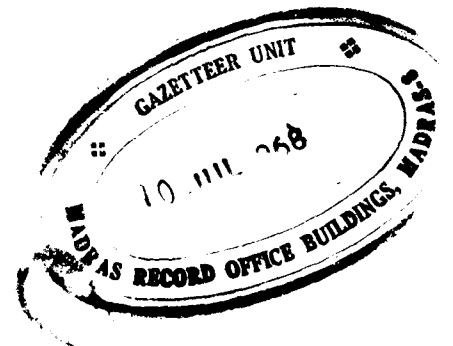
The tenth of this month is Saint Thiruvalluvar's **Muthi Day**. Tamilnad is observing the day and is paying its humble homage to the memory of its most glorious son, who gave unto the world the much celebrated **Thirukkural**. The message of Thiruvalluvar is a message for all ages and for all humanity and at no time is such a message more needed than at present.

The **Thirukkural** is a rare work, to which, in perfection of form, profundity of thought, nobleness of sentiment and earnestness of moral purpose, very few books in the world can be compared. It is also unrivalled and inimitable in its brevity, in its bewitching beauty and in its haunting melody, "The grandeur of a Milton, the grace of a Dante, the universality of a Shakespeare, the sublimity of an Aristotle, the idealism of a Plato and the moral fervour of a Marcus Aurelius are all to be found in this 'Bible of Mankind'." The terse and the vigorous style of the **Kural** is such that it has lent itself to the expression of every variety of thought from the plain to the most sublime and dignified that the human mind can ever conceive. The **Kural** reflects

the Indian spirit in its truest form. It is the pride of Tamilnad and the crowning glory of its culture. It can be said that to it more than to anything else is due the high regard and respect with which Tamilnad is held throughout the world. It is the most valuable and the most cherished treasure of the Tamils.

In his work, Thiruvalluvar has shown himself to be a moral teacher of the very highest order, a consummate statesman and a very thorough man of the world. In his work he deals in extenso with all the values of life which foster universal love and happiness. As is well known, the **Kural** is in three parts—**Ethics** (அறம்), **Wealth and Polity** (பொருள்), and **Love** (காமம்). These, together with **Self-Realization** (சீடு) as the fourth are traditionally regarded as the four objectives of life. Though Thiruvalluvar does not treat of the fourth objective separately, the first part of the **Kural**, **Ethics** (அறம்), inculcates every principle, the following of which leads to **Self-Realization**. All aspects of human life and all the eternal verities are enshrined in this immortal work. It is also noted for the unsectarian nature of its theology, which has made it command acceptance from the votaries of different religious persuasions. It is truly a Cosmopolitan Scripture. The Tamils rightly refer to it as the **Universal Common Scripture** (உலகப் பொதுமறை).

The **Kural** is considered to be one of the two most ancient and most outstanding Tamil classics. (The other one is the well known **Tholkappiyam**, the oldest extant Tamil grammar). In respect of both the classics there are a number of commentaries—both ancient and modern. Though different views are held regarding the date of composition of the **Kural**, it may



well be assigned to the first or second Century B.C. The *Kural* has been translated into almost all the important languages of the world.

Saint Thiruvalluvar is rightly acknowledged as one of the greatest of poets and philosophers of the world. It has been the wonder of learned scholars as to which in the *Kural* is the more marvellous—the matter, the thought content or the manner, so absolutely perfect. Scholars have found that one cannot take out a word or syllable from a couplet of the *Kural* without ruining the thought, that one cannot alter or substitute a word or syllable without distorting the meaning, and that one cannot re-arrange a word or syllable without affecting or falsifying the suggestion. There is a fine and delicate engraving in each verse of the *Kural* and instead of the monotony, which generally one may expect to find in couplets, each couplet of the *Kural* has a rhythm of its own, with initial and internal rhymes and subtle and suggestive alterations. The remarkable excellence of Saint Thiruvalluvar's marvellous work has been well appreciated by great scholars of all lands. A few excerpts from some of their glowing tributes to Saint Thiruvalluvar and his great work are given below:—

A Great Genius of the World

"The weaver of Mylapore was undoubtedly one of the great geniuses of the world. Complete in itself, the sole work of its author (*The Kural*) has come down the stream of ages absolutely uninjured, hardly a single various reading of any importance being found."

"In value it (*Kural*) outweighs the whole of the remaining Tamil literature and is one of the select number of great works which have entered into the very soul of a whole people and which can never die."

—THE REV. DR. G. U. POPE.

Thiruvalluvar—the Citizen of the World

Sage Thiruvalluvar should not be styled the unknown sage of Mylapore, for he has long been known far beyond the borders of his mother country.

—PROF. M. WINTERNITZ.

Foremost Moralist

Thiruvalluvar, the author of the *Kural*, occupies the first place as a moralist among the Tamils. Indeed, it is generally acknowledged, that there is no treatise equal to the *Kural* in any Indian language.

—DR. JOHN MURDOCH.

Thiruvalluvar—the Homer and Dante of Tamilnad

"There is no doubt of the fact that the *Kural* is essentially the literary treasure, the poetic mouthpiece, the highest type of verbal and moral excellence among the Tamil people, as ever Homer was among the Greeks."

"It is no exaggeration to say that it is as important in Tamil literature, as influential on the Tamil mind, as Dante's great work on the language and thought of Italy."

—CHARLES E. GOVER.

The First of Works

"Called the first of works, from which whether for thought or language, there is no appeal, the *Kural* has a strong claim upon our attention as a part of the literature of the country, and as a work of intrinsic excellence."

—THE REV. W. H. DREW.

Truly Ancient Wisdom

"Some of the Sayings (*of Kural*) are probably as old as the earliest writings of the Old Testament."

—THE REV. ELIJAH HOOLE.

Forceful and Terse lessons of Wisdom

"Will be read with pleasure as affording proof of the existence of the loftiest sentiments, the purest moral rules and equal power of conception and expression. Nothing certainly in the whole compass of human language can equal the force and terseness of the sentences distichs in which the author conveys the lesson of wisdom he utters."

—THE REV. PERCIVAL.

The Master-piece of Tamil Literature

"The *Kural* is the master-piece of Tamil literature—one of the highest and purest expressions of human thought."

"That which, above all, is wonderful in the *Kural* is the fact that its author addresses himself, without regard to castes, peoples or beliefs, to the whole community of the mankind....."

—M. ARIEL.

A Work of Perfection

"The *Kural* cannot be improved nor its plan made more perfect. It is a perfect, mosaic in itself. The slightest change in the size, shape or colour of a single stone would mar the beauty of the whole."

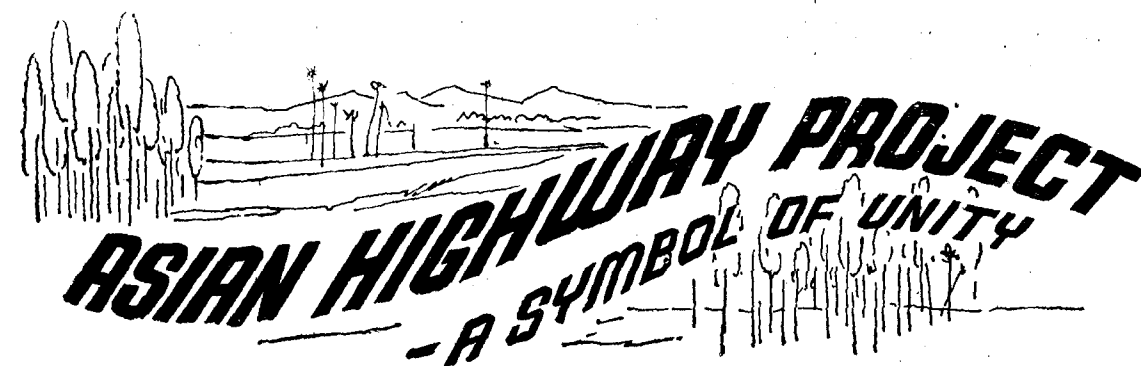
—THE REV. DR. J. LAZARUS

An Apple of Gold

"No translation can convey an idea of its charming effect. It is truly an apple of gold in a net-work of silver."

—DR. GRAUL.

"Sweet to the thought, Sweet to the ear, Sweet to the mouth, Great cure for two-fold deeds' disease, is Valluvar's Sweet Kural-Venpa verse with tongue right eloquent Set forth, that we the way of good may know."



Inaugural address delivered at the international training-cum-seminar on highway construction and maintenance held at the Central Road Research Institute on 18th April 1968, under the joint auspices of the ECAFE (UNDP) and Government of India. Engineers from Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal and Thailand attended the course. The three month course, which is meant of working engineers rather than raw graduates, provides opportunities to the participants to be learners as well as teachers. The present course is only the first in a long series.

The present Training Seminar on highway construction and maintenance, with special emphasis on the maintenance of roads with various types of pavements, is being held at the Central Road Research Institute under the joint auspices of the ECAFE (UNDP) and the Government of India. It is the first joint training course in Highway Engineering of its kind organised by India, bringing together trainees from a number of ECAFE countries, although we have had individual trainees in the past from some countries. I hope that there will be many more similar joint training courses in future so that we can have further opportunities of sharing our knowledge and experience with the other countries of the ECAFE region.

This programme is a part of the Asian Highway Scheme conceived by the ECAFE as far back as 1958. The intention was to develop a network of International Highways in the ECAFE countries with a view to link them together and thereby promote the free flow of international trade and traffic. We in this country are keenly interested in this project and have been lending it our full support from its very inception. In our view, the Asian Highway Project is a symbol of Asian unity, and of Asian progress and partnership. In fact, it is a practical example of successful international co-operation and mutual assistance on this continent. I am happy to state that the majority of the roads included in the Asian Highway System in India satisfy the minimum standards laid down by ECAFE for these highways.

The ECAFE region has to cope with complicated problems, both economic and technical. Against this background the expansion of international road facilities and highway traffic in the region provides a vitally important infrastructure for the countries of Asia and makes a crucial contribution to overall economic growth in the region.

Following the recommendation made by the ECAFE at their twentieth session held at Teheran in 1964, the ECAFE Secretariat set up in 1965 a high powered body called the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee at Minister level for promoting and co-ordinating the planning and implementation of the Asian Highway project. One of the first tasks performed by the Committee included *inter alia* the submission of a joint application signed by the various member countries to the United Nations for the provision of "institutional" support to the Committee consisting of assistance for the development of an Asian Highway System as well as the expansion and co-ordination of Highway research and training facilities available in the ECAFE region. In this connection, it was felt that, as India was a big country with very well established research and training institutions, advantage should be taken of the research and training facilities available in this country for some time to come.

The joint application referred to above was accepted by the United Nations and a draft plan was drawn up by the ECAFE Secretariat for operating upon the assistance to be given by the United Nations. This

plan was considered and approved by the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee at its Third Session at Kabul in August 1967. The United Nations have also since cleared this plan.

In regard to the training of engineers, the Plan lays down that one of the objectives of the Committee is, *inter alia*, to create a wide range of training opportunities through fellowships award, training centres, seminars and study groups for all levels of personnel in the fields of highway planning, engineering construction and maintenance and administration. The idea is to grant fellowships and in-service training to senior and junior engineers in highways and Highway transport with a view to enable them to apply modern techniques and economic practices and resulting use of economic construction and methods, particularly in smaller countries where there are acute shortages of qualified engineers and technicians.

The " Plan of operations " referred to above provided for the grant of seven fellowships by the UNDP to participants from ECAFE countries to attend the 1st Training Course to be held at the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi. This matter was discussed at the Third Session of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee held at Kabul in August 1967 and it was felt that, as the UNDP project funds were limited, the provision of fellowships under the Colombo Plan and the bilateral and multilateral programmes should be explored by the Transport Technical Bureau of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Director, Asian Highway, enquired from us about the possibility of providing under the Colombo Plan on an average one fellowship for each ECAFE country concerned with the Asian Highway Project, totalling fourteen in number. This was agreed to by us on the condition that, while we would meet all the living and training expenses of the trainees within India, the cost of international travel would be met by the United Nations. This was accepted by them and scheme finalised in the last week of January 1968 (31—1—1968) after personal discussions between Mr. M. S. Ahmad, Director, Asian Highway, and myself.

The development of an Asian Highway system is an enormous task. Not only does it call for a scientific approach in regard to planning, execution and maintenance of the highways forming part of this system, but also for the utmost economy, so as to enable the countries concerned to manage the work properly and adequately but yet within the available resources.

This objective can be achieved to a great extent by a continuous process of mutual exchange of technical know how so that the participating countries may benefit from each other's scientific knowledge, experience and approach to problems, and thereby be able to put the local men and material to the best possible use. Viewed from this angle, the present training Seminar is of great significance, and marks, I am sure, an important landmark in the development of Asian mutual assistance.

Besides India, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Nepal and Ceylon have nominated engineers for participating in this train course. This course will last for three months and provides for formal training in up-to-date techniques of road construction and maintenance, testing of road materials, latest methods of design of pavements for durable construction and maintenance of different types of pavements in diverse soil, topographic and climatic conditions, in a scientific and economic manner. The course will also include handling of problems in Traffic Safety Bridges, and Highway economics, etc.

I would like to add, however, that this course should not be considered as one where some teach and others learn. On the contrary it is a course where every participant has to function both as teacher and learner. It is the exchange of mutual experience the raising of difficulties faced in actual execution and the exchanging of knowledge on how such difficulties have been tackled, that constitutes the essence of a course such as this, which is meant for working engineers rather than raw graduates. I am sure, the directors of this Training Seminar will bear this important distinction in mind.

There is one other point I would like to refer to before concluding my speech. The U.N. assistance for this scheme does not include any provision for a hostel for the trainees nor does it provide a bus for their transport. As I expect that this Seminar will only be the first in a long series and we will have many more seminars of this kind in the future, I would like to request the ECAFE representative present here to take this into account and see that the position is rectified by the time we hold the next Seminar.

In conclusion, I am very glad to have had the opportunity to associate myself with this Seminar, which is an important and concrete example of Asian unity and co-operation. I have added pleasure in doing so, as it is my Ministry that has processed the whole scheme and made the necessary arrangements for the accommodation and reception of the trainees.

**சேமித்து
வாழ்வதே**

செம்மை வர்ப்பு

(நெற்றி வேர்வை நிலத்தில் விழப் பாடுபடும் தொழிலாளர்களின் வாழ்வின் நிலை உயர, அவர் தம் வருங்காலம் பாதுகாப்புடன் விளங்க, அவர் தம் குழந்தைகளின் எதிர்காலம் செம்மையுற தோழிப்போலத் தோழர்களுக்கு வலியுறுத்தி சேமிப்பு ஆலோசனைக் குழுவின் துணைத் தலைவர் திரு. எம். ஜி. ராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள்.)

அன்புடைய உடன் பிறப்புக்களே !

வணக்கம்.

நீங்கள் இடைவிடாது எனக்குக் காட்டிவரும் அன்பிற்கும்
ஆதரவிற்கும் என் உள்ளங்கனிந்த நன்றி.

மாநில சிறு சேமிப்பு ஆலோசனைக் குழுவின் துணைத் தலைவர் என்ற முறையில் உங்களுக்கு ஓரிரு வாரத்தை கூற விழுகிறேன்.

உழைக்கும் பாட்டாளி இனமான உங்களுக்கு, வாழ்க்கை யில் முன்னேற்றப் படியாக உதவச் சிக்கனமும் சேமிப்பும் இன்றியமையாதன. பொருள்தனைப் போற்றி வாழ்வது தான் உயர்வளிக்கும். சேமிப்பு உங்களுக்கு வாழ்க்கை யில் ஏற்படும் பண நெருக்கடியைச் சமாளிக்கவும், கண் ணின் மணிகளான உங்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்கு எதிர்கால நல்வாழ்வு தரவும், உயர்கல்வி அளிக்கவும், திருமணம் செய்து வைப்பது போன்ற அவசியமான பல காரியங்க்கு பெரிதும் உதவும்.

உங்கள் சேமிப்பு உங்களுக்கு உதவுவதோடு, ஊருக்கும் உதவியாக இருக்கும். நாம் சிறுகுச் சேமித்துக் கொடுக்கும்

சிறு சேமிப்பு முதலீடுகள் அரசின் கைக்குச் சென்று மாபெரும் தொழிற்சூடங்கள், உயர் கல்விக் கூடங்கள், அணைக்கட்டுகள், பாசன வசதிகள், மருத்துவ நிலையங்கள் போன்ற பல்வேறு சமுதாய நலத் திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றி வசதி அளிக்கிறது. இவற்றால் மக்களுக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பு பெருகி நாட்டின் வளம் செழிக்கும்.

சிறு சேமிப்பில் நீங்கள் போடும் ஒவ்வொரு காசும் உங்கள் வீட்டையும், நாட்டையும் கட்டிக் காக்கும் அடித்தளக் கற்கள் என்று நம்புங்கள். பிறர் மறிக்க நீங்கள் தெருவாழ்வு வாழ வேண்டும். இன்றைய உங்கள் சேமிப்பத்தான் நாளை உங்கள் நல்வாழ்விற்ரு வழிகோலும் செல்வம். எனவே, உங்களுக்கு மிகவும் வசதியான சம்பளப் பட்டியல் சேமிப்புத் திட்டத்தில் இன்றே நீங்கள் பங்குகொள்வதோடு உங்கள் நண்பர்களையும் சேர்த்து வரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து வழி வகுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று பணிவுடன் வேண்டுகிறேன்.

“சேமித்து வாழ்வதே செம்மை வாழ்வு”.

என்றும் உங்கள் அன்பன்

Chas. J. Trevelyan

THE MEANING OF *NON-VIOLENCE*

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

(As a mark of homage to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. we publish below a condensed version of his extempore Gandhi Memorial Lecture at Howard University in 1964.)

There can be no gainsaying the fact that we face a crisis in race relations in our nation. This crisis has been precipitated by the collision between the forces of liberation and the forces of domination. One of the greatest expressions of this crisis is the resistance to the Supreme Courts' decision outlawing segregation in the public school; at times this resistance has risen to ominous proportions. But the old ideal of racial segregation, of paternalistic relationships, has exhausted itself, and the American society is seeking to reorient itself around the idea of desegregation, the idea of integration, the idea of person-to-person relations. This is the crisis of our age.

Now, when a crisis develops in a society, there is always an attempt to solve the problem developed as a result of the crisis and to get rid of the precipitating forces. Certainly those who have been oppressed or who have been the victims of the forces of domination, are always seeking to deal with the crisis. And there are ways that oppressed people can grapple with their oppression.

One method is that of acquiescence; there are those individuals who feel that the only way to deal with their oppression is to resign themselves to the fate of oppression. There are those who surrender and find themselves becoming conditioned to things as they are. They feel that it is better to live with these things than to go through the ordeals of changing the old order to the new order. There was a man who lived in one of the Negro communities in Atlanta some years ago; he used to play his guitar and sing various songs, and one day he was heard singing a song that went something like this: "Been down so long that down don't bother me". I guess he had achieved a level of freedom—a freedom of exhaustion. He had given up the struggle.

So that is a method of acquiescence—but it is not the way. It may be the easy way at times, but it is not the moral way and it is not the courageous way ;

So I am still convinced, in spite of the tragedies that faced in our Birmingham and other communities, that non-violence is the most potent weapon available to the Negro in his struggle for freedom and justice. If we succumb to the temptation of using violence in the struggle, unborn generations will be the recipients of a bitter and mighty bitterness.

here is another method, a third method, and that is method of non-violent resistance. I felt that this is the method which must guide us through this tense period of transition. We are moving from the old order to the new order. We have the inevitable birth pains, the inevitable tensions that accompany the birth of a new age.

it I believe that non-violence is the method that achieve the ideals and goals and principles of this age.

it is a cowardly way, for the individual who adjusts his life to an evil system is at that moment a participant in that system, and he must take some of the responsibility for the perpetuation of the unjust system.

There is a second way that oppressed people can contend that the means we use with their oppression and that is to rise up with violence the ends we seek. Means and ends must cohere, and ends are inseparable. The means represent a seal in the making in the long run of history and corroding hatred.

Now, of course, we know about this method. Active means cannot bring about constructive ends. We know about violence and I am not here to say that violence means cannot bring about moral ends and so violence has never worked. One who studies violence contends that means and ends must cohere. Soon discovers that nations have often received violence is the relentless pursuit of truthful ends. Independence through violence. Violence has no moral means.

to say that while violence can bring about temporary victories, it can never bring about permanent victories, it ends up creating many more social problems to inflict injury upon the opponent. In Indian Violence in the long run, in the struggle for racial independence they call this idea Ahimsa-non-injury.

is both impractical and immoral. It is impractical for many reasons, and I think one of the best reasons is that so many of our opponents would love for us to start a violent revolution; they would use this as an excuse to kill many innocent people under the pretext that they are inciting a riot. It stands at the centre of the non-violent discipline of non-violent philosophy and it has two aspects: first, of course, you avoid external physical violence. Second, we say to everybody getting ready to participate in a non-violent demonstration is that you must not use any form of violence.

I remember in Birmingham, Alabama, that Connor (Commissioner of Public Safety) was happy when somebody on the sideline from the community threw rocks but he was always unhappy when we remained non-violent. He knows how with violence, but he does not know how to non-violence.

And violence is impractical because the old eye-for-an-eye philosophy ends up leaving everybody with an eye. This method is immoral because it is a descending spiral end in destruction for everybody. It is wrong because it to annihilate the opponent rather than convert. It is wrong because it leaves society in mon rather than dialogue.

you are right that it is the best tactic and the best technique. But when you start talking about this 'love' stuff, you lose me."

Well, this "love stuff" stands at the centre of non-violence. The highest expression of non-injury is love, and I think many people misunderstand love at this point. They think that when you talk about "love" you are talking about a sentimental, affectionate emotion, and I would be the first to say that this is absurd ; it is nonsense to urge oppressed people to love their oppressors in an affectionate sense. This is very difficult and almost impossible.

So when I try to explain what I mean by this "love stuff" I turn to the Greek language. It has a word, *agape*.

Now, *agape* is more than aesthetical or romantic love. *Agape* is more than a friend-ship. *Agape* is understanding, creative, redemptive good-will for all men. It is an overflowing love which seeks nothing in return.

Theologians would say that it is a love of God operating in the human heart. When an individual rises to love on this level, he loves every man, not because he likes him, not because his way appeals to him, but he loves every man because God loves him. He rises to the point of loving the person who does the evil deed while hating the deed that person does.

This is always a goal and it is beautiful to have a method of struggle where it is possible to do this, for we are coming to see now that hate is dangerous. It is as injurious to the hater as it is to the hated. It is a wonderful thing to have a method of struggle where it is possible to rise to the level of love and yet stand up with determination against the unjust and evil system. You come to the point of hating segregation and standing up against it, with all your might, and yet maintaining an understanding love for the person who is misguided.

There is another point in non-violence and it is this. It says that suffering may be a powerful social force, and interestingly enough that is one of the points that violence would bring out. The forces of war and violence will agree with non-violence at this point. Violence and non-violence agree that suffering can be a powerful social force, but the difference is that violence says that suffering is a powerful social force when you inflict the suffering on another, but non-violence says that suffering is a powerful social force when you allow suffering and pain and violence to be inflicted on yourself. It goes on with a conviction that unmerited suffering is always redemptive.

And so the practitioner of non-violence will say to his opponent, "We will meet your capacity to inflict suffering by our capacity to endure suffering. We will

meet your physical force with soul force. Do to us what you will, we will still love you. We can not in all good conscience obey your unjust laws, throw us in jail and as difficult as it is, we will go to jail and still love you. We will still love you, but be assured that we will wear you down by our capacity to suffer and one day we will win freedom for ourselves; we will so appeal to your heart and your conscience that we will win you in the process and our victory will be a double victory."

This is the meaning of non-violence in its deepest dimensions and that is something that frustrates the opponent. It exposes his moral defence, it weakens his morale and at the same time it works on his conscience. He does not know how to handle it.

If he does not beat you, wonderful. If he does not put you in jail, wonderful. But if he does put you in jail, you transform that cell from a dungeon of shame to a haven of freedom and human dignity. Even if he tries to kill you, you develop the inner conviction that there are something so precious, something so dear, something so eternally true that they are worth dying for. And if a man has not discovered something that he will die for, he is not fit to live. If an individual at thirty years has not found some great principle, some great ideal that he will die for, he is already dead. If he is challenged to take a stand but he refuses because he is afraid—afraid that his home will be bombed, afraid that he may be shot, afraid that he may lose his job—he may live until he is eighty, but he is just as dead at thirty as he is at eighty, and the cessation of breathing in the life is merely the belated announcement of an earlier death of the spirit. And so non-violence sees this, and it sees that suffering can be a powerful social force.

There is another thing that I would like to bring out here and that is an element of optimism concerning human nature in the non-violent philosophy.

Non-violence says that within human nature there are amazing potentialities of goodness. Now I will hope I will not be misunderstood at this point because I think all too many devotees of non-violence and pacifism have been all too superficial about the human nature and all too sentimental not. They have been able to see the evil tendencies in human nature. I think we all must realise that there is within human nature a sort of dualism, something within all of us which justified Plato in saying that the human personality is like a charioteer with two strong horses each wanting to go in different directions. There is something within all of us which causes us to cry out with St. Augustine as he said in his Confessions. "Lord make me pure—but not yet." There is this tension and this struggle within human nature between the high and the low.

But after seeking this and after expressing this realistically, we must recognize that just as there is a capacity for evil, there is a capacity for goodness. Just as a Hitler can lead men to the darkest and lowest depths, a Gandhi can lead men to the highest heights of non-violence and goodness. We must always see these possibilities within human nature; the non-violent discipline goes on with this belief that even the most difficult person, even the persons who are committed to the old order with all his might, can be transformed.

Now non-violence says another thing. It says that one must never allow himself to reach the point that he is willing to co-operate with evil. This brings out one of the most difficult aspects of the non-violent, direct action movement. This is the whole question of civil disobedience.

This is what civil disobedience means in the final analysis: That non-co-operation with evil is as much a moral obligation as is co-operation with good. This was what Henry David Thoreau said in eloquent terms in his essay on Civil Disobedience.

Now I know that we are criticized in our movement a great deal on this point and I can understand the criticism at times because we have been telling people to obey the law—and yet we disobey the law at points. We are saying to the people all over the country that everybody should obey the Supreme Court's decision of 1954, and yet down in Birmingham Alabama, we disobeyed the local laws and then the State Court issued an injunction and we disobeyed the injunction. How do you justify all of this?

These are legitimate questions and I think they must be answered. The persons who raise these questions must realize that there are two types of laws: just laws and unjust laws. I would be the first to say that men must obey just laws, that we have not only a civil duty but a moral obligation to obey just laws.

And I would go on to say that when a law is unjust we have a moral and an ethical responsibility to take a stand against that.

Now someone would say: "What is the difference?" Well, I would say, first, that an unjust law is a law that is out of harmony with the moral laws of the universe. A law that is out of harmony with the laws of God. Any law that degrades human personality is automatically an unjust law and a law that uplifts humanity is a just law. Segregation is unjust and the laws supporting segregation are unjust because segregation itself is immoral.

Segregation is wrong, to use the words of St. Thomas Aquinas, because it is based on human laws out of harmony with natural law, the eternal law, the moral laws of the universe.

Segregation is wrong because it is little more than a system of adultery perpetuated by an illicit intercourse between injustice and immorality.

Segregation is an evil system and therefore any law upholding segregation is at that moment an unjust and an evil law.

Now when someone says to me: This is meaningless to me, I don't believe in these abstract things called moral laws and I am not religious, "I tell them about the laws in the State of Mississippi. An unjust law is a code which a majority inflicts on a minority, that the minority had no part in enacting or creating because that minority was denied the right to vote. So who can argue that any law in the State of Mississippi is a just law?"

In the first place, the officials who made that law were not democratically elected. In Mississippi only 20,000 Negroes (of 986,000 Negroes in the state)

are registered to vote. It means that the very legislative body itself is not democratically structured, and so the laws made by that body are automatically unjust laws.

Now in saying this I am not advocating anarchy. I am not advocating defying the law or evading the law. This is what many of our segregationist brothers do. We do not advocate that; this will not lead to anything.

We contend that the law that is broken must be broken openly, cheerfully, lovingly and with a willingness to accept the penalty. I submit that any individual who disobeys a law that conscience tells him is unjust and is willing to pay the penalty by staying in jail, if necessary, in order to arouse the conscience of the community concerning the injustice of that law, is at that moment expressing the very highest respect for the law.

So I am still convinced that there is great power in non-violence and we must be willing to follow this way, this method, this philosophy until we have been able to bring an end to the tragedy of segregation and move on towards a desegregated and finally an integrated society. ○

THE MADRAS STATE SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

The Madras State Small Industries Corporation Limited is a State Sector Project formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. The Corporation started functioning from 1-2-1965 and it is a private limited company owned entirely by the Government of Madras. To start with, sixty-four units were taken over by this Corporation from the Directorate of Industries and Commerce and the Government will decide from time to time which of the additional units should be transferred to the Corporation. The various units of this Corporation are producing a variety of goods in sheet metal, leather, glass, ceramics as also ferrous and non-ferrous castings, forgings, pressure die cast parts, copper and enamelled wires, electric motors, pumpsets, etc., besides rendering service to the small industrialists. The Corporation is also executing orders from public sector undertakings like Defence and Electricity Departments and Railway Board. The Units in the Corporation are now employing about 6,000 workers besides other technical and non-technical staff.

WELFARE PROGRAMMES OF PANCHAYAT UNIONS

One of the major developmental activities that the Panchayat Unions have undertaken is the universalisation of elementary education. Consequent on the rustment of elementary education to the Panchayat ions, there has been significant improvement in enrolment of school-age children, opening of new ools, construction of school buildings and upgrading Primary schools into Higher Elementary Schools. e Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 lays down onerous responsibilities by stipulating a condition that a portion of e expenditure on Elementary Education should be borne by the Panchayat Unions themselves. At esent there are 23,000 elementary schools and 4,800 gher elementary schools under the control of the anchayat Union and aided institutions. Nearly 37½ khs of children study in these schools manned by ,14,600 teachers. 11,000 Panchayat Union schools re housed in regular buildings and the intention of he Government is that there should be no school ithout a building. During 1967-68 an amount s. 40.43 lakhs had been provided for school buildings. A sum of Rs. 28.50 lakhs had been provided for 1968-69. The Elementary Education Budget of 374 Panchayat Unions is of the order of Rs. 2,274 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,916 lakhs (84 per cent) are given in the form of statutory and non-statutory grants to the Unions by the Government. The balance of Rs. 358 lakhs (16 per cent) is raised by the Panchayat Unions themselves. The local resources raised by the Panchayat Unions have been steadily increasing from Rs. 303 lakhs in 1965-66 and Rs. 314 lakhs in 1966-67 to Rs. 347 lakhs in 1967-68 and Rs. 358 lakhs in 1968-69.

The transfer of teachers of the Panchayat Union Councils is being attended to by a Committee constituted for this purpose, with the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned as Chairman and the following as Members:—

- (1) Chairman, Panchayat Union Council.
- (2) Block Development Officer.
- (3) Member/Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Constituency/Constituencies of which the Block forms a part.
- (4) Deputy Inspector of Schools having jurisdiction over the Block.

The selection and prescribing of Text Books to Panchayat Union Schools is done by a Committee constituted with the District Collector as Chairman and the following as Members:—

- (1) District Educational Officer.
- (2) Two Chairmen of the Panchayat Union Councils nominated by the Government.

At the State level, a post in the cadre of Deputy Director of Rural Development has been created in the Directorate of Rural Development to effect better co-ordination, control and supervision in the matter of elementary education. An officer of the Education Department of the rank of a Divisional Inspector has been appointed to that post.

In order to improve the standard of education, the Government have sanctioned in 1967-68 a sum of Rs. 7.30 lakhs for the purchase and supply of equipments to 1,122 Primary Schools and 394 Upper Primary Schools in the Panchayat Union areas at the rate of Rs. 300 each to the Primary School and Rs. 1,000 each to the Upper Primary School.

Midday Meals

Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have been evincing keen interest in the successful working of the Mid-day Meal scheme. The scheme is being administered by a Committee with the President of the Panchayat as Chairman, one Harijan Member and a Woman member of the Panchayat. The Headmaster of the school is the ex-officio Secretary of the Midday Meals Committee. The number of pupils fed under the scheme has increased from year to year from its inception in 1957-58. At present 30,000 schools including Harijan Welfare Schools, Madras Corporation, etc., have been covered and the number of children fed in these schools is 18.27 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by the State Government in 1966-67 was Rs. 175.53 lakhs on the payment of subsidy to the schemes. The Revised Estimate for 1967-68 is Rs. 188.90 lakhs. The Budget provision for 1968-69 is Rs. 191.60 lakhs.

Health Services

Primary Health Centres.—The policy of the Government is to open a Primary Health Centre in every Panchayat Union. At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan there were 120 Primary

Health Centres and it was originally proposed to open 20 more Primary Health Centres during the Third Plan period. Subsequently, consequent on the entry of the districts of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and portions of South Arcot and Chingleput districts into the maintenance phase of National Malaria Eradication Programme, 120 Primary Health Centres were proposed to be opened in these areas. Out of this, 86 Primary Health Centres were opened up to the end of 31st December 1967. During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to open Primary Health Centres in the remaining blocks at the rate of 45 each year. Accordingly, 45 Primary Health Centres were programmed to be opened during 1967-68.

On account of the entry of some more blocks into the maintenance-second-phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme the scheme "Opening of Primary Health Centres" was concentrated in those Blocks which were included in the maintenance phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Out of 60 Blocks included in the second phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, where Primary Health Centres had to be opened, 13 Primary Health Centres have been opened up to the end of 31st December 1967. The total number of Primary Health Centres opened is thus 257.

Panchayat Union Dispensaries

Under section 65 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, the establishment and maintenance of dispensaries is the responsibility of the Panchayat Union Councils. The Government are paying the Panchayat Union Councils grants-in-aid to cover 50 per cent of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The Panchayat Unions are meeting the cost of medicines, to the tune of Rs. 5,000 for a regular dispensary and Rs. 2,500 for a rural dispensary. With these measures, the level of dispensary facility in rural areas has been considerably stepped up.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

The Government have drawn a phased programme of opening maternity centres by Panchayat Unions in this State. According to this programme 170 additional maternity centres will be opened between the years 1967-68 and 1970-71 at a total cost of Rs. 5.10 lakhs. Under the scheme, eight additional centres will be opened during 1967-68. These centres are eligible for two-thirds grant from the Government. The question of obtaining 100 per cent financial assistance from the Government of India for these centres is under the consideration of this Government.

Family Planning

With the formation of Panchayat Unions, has been ordered by the Government that the implementation of the Family Planning Programme

in the Blocks is also the responsibility of the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. The Reorganised Family Planning Programme envisaged by the Government of India (by which education and motivation of Family Planning services are made available at the very doors of couples who desire to adopt Family Planning methods, rather than visiting hospitals for this purpose) has been sanctioned for implementation in 125 Blocks, where National Malaria Eradication Programme entered into maintenance phase and where there are Primary Health Centres functioning. The scheme will be extended to other Blocks in due course. The conduct of the Orientation Training Camp has been sanctioned for each Block and the Collectors are organising these camps in the districts under the Sterilisation programme the Panchayats are given a sum of Rs. 10 for each case of Vasectomy, Salpingectomy referred by them to the approved family planning surgeries.

Social Education

The Panchayat Unions have drawn up their programme for Social Education, on the lines indicated by the Government. The Social Education Programme includes the organisation of Social Education Centres, Youth Clubs, Farmers Forums, Exhibitions, etc. The Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation is in-charge of servicing and repairing the radios. The Panchayats and Panchayat Unions are maintaining radios in the rural areas. The expansion of community listening facilities has had a tremendous impact on developing public consciousness.

In order that radios installed in the Panchayats may be fully utilised for increasing agricultural production, the Government have encouraged the formation of listening groups so that they can listen to the programmes of the All-India Radio which are of special benefit to them. With this end in view, Rural Radio Forums have been organised in many Panchayats of this State. The ryots listen to the radio Programmes broadcast to them and thereafter review and discuss among themselves the contents of the programmes and send questions to the All-India Radio which are answered in the succeeding days.

Women's and Children Welfare

Programmes in the field of Women and Children's Welfare continue to be implemented by the Panchayat Unions with the technical guidance and help of the State Social Welfare Board and the Women's Welfare Department with its officers and staff at District and block levels. A model programme has been drawn up for implementation in each Block. The nucleus of this programme is the organisation of a maximum number of 30 Mahalir Manrams in each Block. Provision has also been made

in the model programme for purchase of demonstration equipments for Gramasevikas. The Government's grant is 33½ paise per capita for five years. The Mahalir Manrams should contribute 50 per cent of their total expenditure. As the implementation of the programme may vary from Block to Block, each Panchayat Union

has been authorised to frame for itself a minimum programme, taking into account the local requirements. So far 12,765 Mahalir Manrams have been organised in this State. Craft training is also imparted to the members of the Mahalir Manrams through specially appointed Craft Instructors. ①

FAMILY PLANNING

1. Is family Planning essential?

Yes. I do not think there is anybody who is educated and is aware of our country's fool position, will say 'No' to this question. Our population has become large and the food production is not sufficient to cope with the increased population and we cannot go on begging with self-respect from other Nations for our food. So, it is essential to have family planning.

2. Is there any disadvantage?

No. There is no disadvantage either for man or for woman. For men there is a simple operation called Vasectomy which can be done at any time. The operation takes about 15 minutes and this can be done under local anaesthesia, so that he can be fully conscious at the time of operation. In case he does not want to be conscious of the operation, it can be done under a mild general anaesthesia. The incapacity of the operation is for 24-48 hrs. His capacity as a man is not in any way impaired. If at all he is benefited by this operation. This will prevent loss of precious semen going out. Vasectomy does not interfere with the potency of a man. The only trouble with this is, he will not have a child. And that is what is aimed at in this operation.

In woman, a corresponding operation known as Salpingectomy is done. In this operation the tubes are ligatured and as the tubes are inside the abdomen unlike the Vas in the man, operation here is a little complicated but even here, if the operation is done soon after confinement, it can be done through vaginal route when the tissues are lax which is comparatively easy. In a multiparous woman this can be done through the same route through not with the same case. Here again this operation does not cause any sort of interference with the woman's health or her capacity as a woman. It does not interfere with her normal function or her monthly period.

3. Is it painful?

No. It is not painful either, during operation or during the post-operative period. The pain as a result of this operation is no more than one if one has had a small blade with injury.

4. Is it always successful?

In the large majority of cases, (over 99.99 per cent) it is successful. Occasionally failure can occur. Whenever we interfere with Nature, Nature is cleverer and short-circuits what the doctor does. I think this is so very rare and compared to the very large percentage of success and the degree of failure is so negligible that it should not be taken as a serious objection for doing this operation either on the man or on the woman as the case may be.

5. What about the adverse symptoms that one hears now and then, from persons who have undergone vasectomy or salpingectomy operation?

The adverse symptoms have nothing to do with this operation. The symptoms that they complain of would have been there even if they have not undergone this operation. It is something like a crow sitting on the palmyra tree and the fruit falling. The two are unconnected events but coincidence is a common factor. Often I have found the symptoms complained are in neurotic subjects and not by healthy people. One of the common complaints of a woman is, she has become stout after salpingectomy but this is not due to this operation. It is due to the persons who took to this operation after 30 or 35 years an age at which there is a tendency to put on weight and do less work. If only they continue to lead an active life as before, the obesity will not occur. There is a saying in Tamil—"A reduced intake of feed adds to the beauty of a woman." So they should be reminded of this.

DR. RATHNAVELU SUBRAMANYAM.

city functions



1. The Muthamizh Manram of the Tamilnad Secretariat was inaugurated by Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Works, at the parade ground on 9th May 1968.

2. The Small Savings Agents' camp was conducted at the Government Arts College, Mount Road, Madras on 19th May 1968.

Picture shows Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman of State Advisory Board for Small Savings, distributing awards to the best agents on the occasion.

3. The Annual Conference of the Chamber of Municipal Chairmen and Municipal Commissioners was held at Madras on May 11. The office-bearers are seen pinning badges on the Ministers.

4. Madras Government's Regional newsreel film was inaugurated on 4th May 1968 by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Works, released the first newsreel. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration presided.

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan is seen addressing the gathering.

5. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, presided over the Thirty-first Anniversary of the Stenographers' Guild on 5th May 1968 and distributed prizes for the winners of the Annual Competition.

A PEEP INTO Tamil Nad

Ancient in history, glorious in culture and traditions and colourful in life, Tamilnad is a tourists' paradise. Its centuries-old temples, marvellous frescoes, great sculptures in stone and bronze, the enchanting classical dances, the delightful music, colourful festivals, astonishing arts and crafts, historic places and modern projects all provide a variety of interests to the visitors.

Sprawling along the coast of Bay of Bengal, Tamilnad occupies the southern most part of India. It is essentially tropical in climate and vegetation. Though Tamil is the official language of the State and mother-tongue of the majority of the people, English is spoken and understood by many in the urban areas and the tourist can feel at home wherever he goes. The important centres of the State, Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, and Tiruchirappalli are connected with the rest of the country and the Southern Railway system traverses the length and breadth of Tamilnad. The State has a fine network of surfaced roads and highly efficient Road Transport system.

The City of Madras and all the major towns and hill resorts in the Tamilnad offer comfortable hotel accommodation to the tourists. In addition to the hotel, accommodation is also available in Tourist Bungalows, Rest Houses, Railway Retiring Rooms, etc. Restaurants offer excellent Western and Indian cuisine.

A journey into Tamilnad is indeed an Odyssey of discovery and Madras, the capital of the State, itself can be conveniently the starting point of the tour.

The City of Madras

Madras, the gateway to a pleasant land, is a spacious city and in spite of its growth in recent years, retains its old world charm. There are a number of places which would interest a visitor to the city. The 300 year old

Fort St. George, the Kapaleeswarar temple, the San Thome Cathedral, the Theosophical Society at Adyar and Kalakshetra, the Art Gallery, the Government Museum, the Guindy Industrial Estate, the Integral Coach Factory and many other exciting spots await the visitor to the City. But the pride of Madras is the Marina, the second largest beach in the World. The Marina, a wonderful foreshore of fine sandy beach flanked by a pleasant driveway lined with stately buildings on one side and studded with statues of savants of Tamil literature on the other will thrill the tourists.

From Madras one can plan a series of excursions to various places of historical and archaeological interest. Trips to the sea-side resort of Mamallapuram, famous the world over for its monolithic rock-cut temples built over 12 centuries ago by the Pallava Kings and to Tirukalikkundram where, everyday, just before noon, two kites, considered to be sacred birds, visit the hillock and eat from the hands of priest, are an experience. Equally enchanting trips can be planned to Vedanthangal, the bird sanctuary and to Kanchipuram, the Golden City of thousand temple.

The Road to South

About 250 kms. south of Madras lies Chidambaram, sanctified by the temple of Nataraj, the Cosmic Dancer. Chidambaram is also the seat of Annamalai University. Further to the south, is Thanjavoor, the cultural Centre of Cauveri Delta bearing testimony to the skill and devotion of the Ancient Chola rulers of this region. The Brihadeeswarar temple in Thanjavoor built in the 11th Century A.D. by Raja Raja Chola is considered to be a masterpiece of Dravidian temple architecture. The palace at Thanjavur houses the Art Gallery with its fine bronzes and stone sculpture of immense grace and simplicity and the Saraswathi Mahal Library containing rare manuscripts in Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu and Marathi.

West of Thanjavur is Tiruchirappalli, with its imposing Rock Fort Temple overlooking a beautiful tank. Nearby Tiruchirappalli on a picturesque river island, lie the temples of Srirangam and Thiruvanaikovil.

From Tiruchirappalli, it is just over 150 kms. to Madurai the temple city and for long the cradle of Tamil literature. Madurai gives an impression of great vitality and perpetual mood of festivity. Its famous Meenakshi temple with its massive towers and pillared corridors and breath taking sculptures are a delight to see. Madurai has many more attractions to offer to the tourists, the important ones being the Tirumalai Nayak Palace, the Mariamman Tank, the Thirupparankundram hill temple and the Gandhi Museum.

East of Madurai situated on an island in the Palk Straits, is Rameswaram a great pilgrimage centre. The pillared corridor surrounding the temple at Rameswaram is most impressive and for sheer magnificence, it is without a rival in the world.

At the southern most point of the state lies Cape Comorin, the lands end of India, the meeting place of three seas.

Tamilnad can justly be proud of its hill stations. Ootacamund or just Ooty, the Queen of the Hill Stations

in India is situated in the Nilgiris about 2,300 feet above sea level. Ooty, with its climate comparable to an English summer, lies on a plateau and has the appearance of an extended park. In and around Ooty, there are innumerable places for picnics and hikes. The Botanical gardens, the Doddabetta, the tallest peak in the south, the Wenlock Downs and the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary deserve special mention.

Kodaikanal is another lovely hill station which lies amidst sylvan grandeur of the Palani Hills in the South. The lake at Kodaikanal, the Bear Shola Falls, the Glen Falls, the Silver cascade, the Pillar Rock and the Dolphin's Nose all make Kodaikanal a paradise for holiday-makers.

Courtallam, with its famous waterfalls, bracing climate and peculiar charm is a favourite health and holiday resort to many visitors.

To the tourist, a Journey through Tamilnad is full of excitement. Every place and every day will be an unforgettably happy experience. More than anything else he will be glad to enjoy the time-honoured Tamilian hospitality. Yes, he will find that his visit was welcome, his stay pleasant and his sojourn memorable. 

THE MADRAS OIL REFINERY AND THE FERTILISER PLANT

The Madras Oil Refinery and the Fertiliser Plant which are estimated to cost a total of Rs. 100 crores are coming up fast at Manali, seven miles from Madras. The Refinery will have a capacity to process 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil per year and the other plant will produce urea and solid complex fertilisers of over a million tonnes excluding 30,000 tonnes of ammonia.

The capacity of the Refinery is to be expanded later to 3.5 million tonnes. The Refinery will have in its fold 13 process units. They are crude distillation unit, vapour recovery and treating unit, naphtha desulphurizer and catalytic reformer, kerosene hydrotreater, high speed diesel oil hydrodesulphurizer, visbreaker and thermal cracker, bitumen unit, furfural extraction unit, MEK dewaxing unit, lube oil hydro finisher, hydrogen plant, sulphur recovery plant and vacuum distillate hydrosulphurizer. The Refinery output is so designed as to yield annually 413,000 tonnes of light distillates including domestic fuel gas, 925,000 tonnes of middle distillates, 610,000 tonnes of heavy distillates, 200,000 tonnes of lub stocks and 19,700 tonnes of elemental sulphur.

Water

management and utilisation

During the year 1967-68 we have been subject to adverse seasonal conditions both during the south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon periods. The south-west monsoon which normally sets in during the second fortnight of June in the catchment areas of Cauvery, Amaravathi, Bhavani, Periyar, Tambaraparni and Kodayar rivers, actually set in rather very late and it was below normal. The deficit in rainfall in Cauvery catchment was 13 per cent, in Bhavani 24 per cent and in Periyar 28 per cent. The deficit in inflows was 17 per cent in Mettur Reservoir, 43 per cent in Bhavanisagar, 47 per cent in Periyar lake, 45 per cent in Pechipara Reservoir, 11 per cent in Perunchani Reservoir, 36 per cent in Amaravathi Reservoir and 28 per cent in Papanasam. All the systems except Mettur and Vidur and Manimuthar were opened on the normal dates. The Mettur Reservoir was opened for irrigation 21 days later than normal date as the storage position in the reservoir and also inflows realised were poor. The Vidur and Manimuthar Reservoirs were also opened late after the storage position in the Reservoirs improved. Special releases were also allowed from Krishnagiri and Sathanur Reservoirs to grow additional crop over an extent of 18,600 acres.

The north-east monsoon was also a failure in the catchment areas of Cauvery, Bhavani, Amaravathi, Periyar and Kodayar rivers. The deficit in rainfall was 60 per cent in Cauvery catchment, 40 per cent in Bhavani, 50 per cent in Periyar and 33 per cent in Kodayar. The deficit in inflows was 65 per cent in Mettur, 60 per cent in Bhavanisagar, 47 per cent in Periyar lake, 20 per cent in Pechipara, 5 per cent in Perunchani and 35 per cent in Amaravathi. Because of the failure of the north-east monsoon, supplies for second turn ayacut under Bhavanisagar could not be allowed this year. As a measure of relief to the ayacutdars the Government have ordered the postponement of betterment levy demand due from the second turn ayacutdars. The Government have also ordered that the collection of betterment levy might be limited to only one fasli as against two faslis for which demands have accrued in respect of all the lands irrigated in the first turn. The inadequate storage in the Mettur

Reservoir had to be judiciously and economically used and a turn system was adopted so that the standing crops could be brought to maturity. Similar difficulties were also experienced in Periyar and Kodayar systems and the regulation is being done by adopting turn systems.

The coastal belts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli districts and also Thanjavur district were subject to severe cyclone and heavy rainfall in two spells, one in the month of October and the other in December 1967. Several irrigation tanks were damaged. Immediate steps were taken to ring bund the breached tanks in Ramanathapuram district so as to allow water for use in the rest of the irrigation season. Permanent breach closing works have been taken up and are in progress. Prompt action was also taken to restore the damages caused to roads, in Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram districts.

Keeping in view the fact that the extent of land and water available in our State are limited, it is imperative that we should go ahead in a big way by increasing the coverage under high yielding short-term variety programme, followed by a second crop. This needs supplementation from ground water. The United Nations Ground Water Project which came into operation on 17th March 1966 provided coverage also for the Cauvery delta, but it was found to be inadequate. This Government have recently made a request to the United Nations through the Government of India for additional assistance by way of expertise needs in the field of agriculture, economics and drilling and additional equipments for extension of ground water investigation in the Cauvery delta. The period of this second phase will be about 1½ years and it is estimated to cost the United Nations 6.54 lakhs U.S. dollars and the State Government Rs. 48.44 lakhs.

One of the important steps taken by this Government for increasing food production is the introduction of the new cropping pattern in the Cauvery delta by increasing the area under double crop. To ensure the success of this

scheme in the coming years, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for carrying out improvements to the Grand Anicut Canal and the Cauvery system at an estimated cost of about Rs. 66 lakhs. The main improvements contemplated under this scheme are clearance of silt from the reaches of the Grand Anicut Canal, to allow full supply, strengthening of the banks at the sites of embankment, strengthening of the banks at the reversion of sides on the other vulnerable places and of wherever necessary. In the improvement including lining banks of Palavar, Upper Manniar, the improvement system, the be brought to standards. The improvement system, the carried out in a phased programme and expenditure of Rs. 26 lakhs will be incurred during 1968-69.

Another important step taken by the Government in the interest of food production is relaxation of the ban on sinking of new wells and extension of power supply to the sinking of new wells in Project areas including the Lower Bhavani Project and the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. According to these orders, sinking new wells and deepening of existing wells have been permitted beyond a distance of 10 metres from the toe of a bund of main canals and branch canals and 25 metres from the bunds of distributaries. Except in the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project the ryots will be free to raise any crop they like with the well water during the off season. These relaxations will, I hope, be welcomed by all ryots. Suitable relaxations to lift water have also been issued to meet the needs arising out of scarcity conditions.

Hitherto, field bothies were being provided in our Projects at Government cost up to 50 acres block except in the case of a few projects like the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project where field bothies were being provided at Government cost, up to 25 acres. In the interest of increasing food production, the Government have now decided, in principle, to extend this concession of provision of field bothies at Government cost up to 25 acres block to all projects and schemes.

We have recently sanctioned a scheme for modernising the Vaigai channels at a cost of Rs. 395 lakhs. Under Minor Irrigation, we have spent in the current year a sum of Rs. 223.10 lakhs up to the end of December 1967 and created irrigation potential to a new area of 12,714 acres besides stabilisation of 30,349 acres and relief from submerison of 595 acres.

The Government were hitherto charging a rate of Rs. 1,000 per day for the shooting of films in and around irrigation project areas to meet a portion of the expenditure incurred on their maintenance. This Government considered that allowing beauty spots to be filmed would be advantageous for the tourist industry. The Government have therefore reduced the charges for shooting films in irrigation projects from Rs. 1,000 per day to Rs. 300 per day to promote art and aesthetics.

The existence of various agencies in charge of irrigation works has not only created confusion in the minds of the public as to which agency they have to approach for the redressal of their grievances but also resulted in lack of co-ordination affecting food production to some extent. Taking this and other aspects into consideration, the Government issued orders in July 1967 for creating a unified agency with territorial jurisdiction for each officer. As it was represented that giving effect to the order in the middle of the academic and financial year would be a hardship to the staff and difficulties in financial effect from 1st April, the Government have since issued reorganisation, the Government have since issued

following principles, namely, (1) the P.W.D. Workshops now to be disorganised; (2) the P.W.D. Workshops now to be placed in charge of an Executive Engineer in accordance with the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation; (3) the staff working in the Board of Revenue for attending to the work relating to food production may be withdrawn and attached to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation); (4) above all, as far as possible, each district will have one Superintending Engineer to directly supervise and co-ordinate activities relating to irrigation and regular circles. The number of regular circles and 6 special circles. The number of divisions will be 80 and subdivisions will be 347. The Government have issued instructions fixing the headquarters and jurisdictions of each of the circles and divisions and have instructed the Chief Engineer to fix the jurisdiction of the subdivisions suitably.

Government have been receiving a number of representations from the agriculturists of Avanashi taluk for provision of irrigation facilities to their taluk which is a dry and parched area with a very poor rainfall and with no other source of stable irrigation. Government are advised that irrigation facilities to the Avanashi area may be provided only to a limited extent of tail race waters made available by the water-conservancy measures adopted by the Madras State Electricity Board. It is estimated that about 3,000 M.C.ft. can be available this way, with which it will be possible to give supplies to about 12,000 acres of wet or 21,000 acres of dry lands at the maximum. Investigation on this scheme is now in progress.

The releases from the Central Road Fund by the Government of India from year to year have been far too inadequate. During 1966-67, Rs. 25 lakhs were allotted but in the current year a possible allotment of only Rs. 22.29 lakhs has been indicated against our demand for Rs. 44.91 lakhs. I wish to reiterate that the Government of India should display a greater awareness of our needs in this vital sector of development.

In response to the strong and persistent representations made by this Government and the public demand, the Government of India have at last sanctioned the development of a Deep Sea Harbour at Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 24.40 crores. According to the latest time schedule, the main harbour is to be completed by 1970. The State Government have also on their part incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 110.00 lakhs so far on the provision of off-site facilities to the Project such as formation of roads outside the harbour limits, water-supply, etc.

The Union Commerce Minister have written to say that the Free Trade Zone at Kandla itself is in an experimental stage and that the question of de-

Tuticorin as a Free Trade Zone will be considered only after the Kandla Zone has begun to function fully.

Before I conclude, I may also refer to the age of retirement of officers of the Engineering services. In the contest of the stagnation and availability of a large number of qualified Engineers, Government are reviewing this question and considering the age-limit to 55 years. Their decision will be announced shortly.

Every possible effort is being explored and placed on the improved methods of practice and water management. The Agriculture Department is educating the agriculturists on better and more economic methods of irrigation to maximise the results.

COMMON MAN'S WATCH FROM HMT

A watch is not just an ornament, a status symbol. It is an indispensable accessory of life in the modern world. In India about 3.5 million watches are in demand annually and till very recently over two million watches costing about Rs. 20 crores in foreign exchange were being imported.

Today, India produces over 450,000 watches a year, while the production was nil in 1950-51.

The delicate and intricate job of watch making is done by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, in collaboration with the Citizen Watch Company of Japan.

The capacity of HMT, according to present estimates, is 360,000 watches a year and even this will meet only a tenth of the country's demand. When the factory grows to its planned size, by 1971, it will meet a major part of the internal demand and even export watches. HMT is one of the very few factories in the world producing all the components and assembling watches under a single roof.

The factory started production in July 1961 with the assembling of 800 watches from imported components. The manufacture of Indian components began on a modest scale in 1963 and by 1967, the indigenous content in HMT watches has risen to 84 per cent.

The HMT Factory now produces six types of watches, five for men—Citizen, Janata, Janata Luminous, Pilot and Sona, and one for Ladies—Sujata. Sona is earmarked for export and Pilot for flying personnel.

Watches, with black electro-plated dial luminous Arabic numerals and hands, are also manufactured for defence personnel and the known as Jawan.

The factory has made big strides in production. In 1963-64 the output was over 121,000. It reached about 240,000 in 1966-67. The factory is aiming to reach a record performance of 1,000 watches a year in 1968-69.

To keep imports to the minimum, raw materials and tools were obtained from Western countries by setting up a tool room. Intensive training was given to workers. Use of available indigenous rolled products in the manufacture of gold plated cases, has reduced the import by 15 tonnes a year. Efforts are also afoot, for preparation of a solution for electro-plating, which is now being imported. This might result in an annual saving of a lakh of rupees.

The prices of HMT watches were kept around Rs. 100 in keeping with the basic objective of making watches for the common man. However, due to rise in production costs and devaluation of the rupee the prices have been increased by Rs. 13 per watch.

The factory employs about 1,200 workers. A large number of the workers are women, specially trained for assembling watches, which demands delicate skill, patience and above all a high degree of concentration.

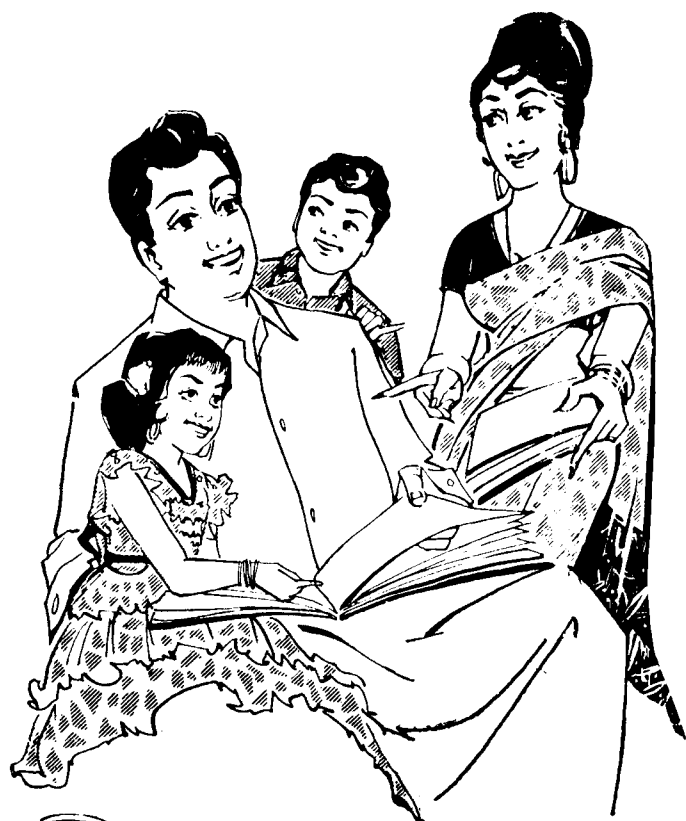
"திட்டமிட்ட குடும்பம் தேவிட்டாத இன்பம்"



உங்கள் குடும்பம் ஆயிரம் காலத்துப்பயிர் ஒவ்வொரு தலைமுறையும் நூருண்டு வாழ இன்பம் தேவை, இனிய வாழ்வுக்கு ஓர் இரு குழந்தைகள் இருந்தாலே போதும்.

வெளியீடு: மானில குடும்ப நலதிட்ட அமைப்பு
சுகாதார, குடும்ப நலதிட்ட இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம்
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