

Tamil Arasu

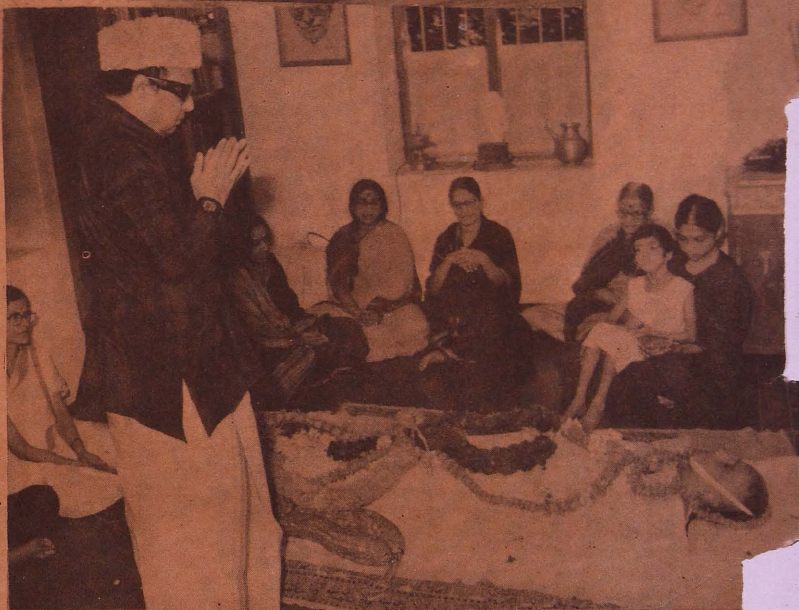
Dec. 1983

75 p.





Hon'ble Chief Minister Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, participated in the Minister's Conference held in New Delhi on 2.11.'83. Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Venkataswamy and Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Thiru S.D. Jayaraman are also seen in the picture.



Lakshmi Devadas Gandhi, daughter of Rajaji and daughter-in-law of Gandhiji, died on 7.11.'83. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G. Ramachandran placed a wreath on the body.



The family of the martyred hero Thiru Kuttimani, who was done to death in Velikadai high security jail, has been provided with Government accommodation in K.R. Ramaswamy colony on the orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Thiru A. Chelliah, Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, handed over the key of a H.I.G. house on 7.11.'83.

In this issue ...

Flag Day Messages

The Refugee Problem

Rajaji — the administrator

Tooth powder scheme

Felicitations to Chief Minister

Contribution towards Nutritious Meal Scheme Fund

Rajaji — A humanist

Children's Day

Welfare of Ex-servicemen

Computers for Government applications

Consumer Cooperatives play a vital role

Nutrition for the child

Green revolution augments milk production

News in Brief

Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Diabetes

Tamil Arasu

Vol: XIV No: 6

Dec, 1983

Thiruvalluvar Year—2014

Rudhrothkaari,

Karthigai - Margazhi.



THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

Thiru S. Ramachandran,
Hon'ble Minister for Electricity.

Mr. Chairman,

It is three years since the Federal Republic of Germany took the initiative to inscribe on the agenda of the U. N. General Assembly this item entitled 'International Cooperation to avert new flows of refugees.' We have carefully followed the debate on this item and the views presented by several member states. We are acutely aware of the different dimensions of this problem which have a considerable burden on several individual states as well as the international community. It is indeed unfortunate that while developments in communications, science and technology have placed at our disposal better and more effective means for promoting economic and social development and improving the human condition, our efforts in several cases have been set back by the tragedy of involuntary or forced movement of populations. Massive refugee flows are accompanied by widespread suffering and misery and pose serious humanitarian problems. They also affect domestic order and stability in the receiving countries and can jeopardise international peace and security.

Mr. Chairman, my country has had first hand experience of this problem and in gigantic magnitudes. On several occasions we have had to face the problems arising from the influx and consequent rehabilitation of a huge masses of refugees. We are acutely aware of the heavy financial and social burdens which these influxes imposed upon us. We, therefore, view this problem with the utmost sympathy.

It is the view of my delegation

that the exodus of peoples seeking refuge in foreign land is a result not only of domestic policies but a symptom of a far deep malaise that afflicts the international system. To prevent new flows of refugees which is the intent and purpose of the agenda item under our consideration, it is necessary to establish a new system of international relations based on respect for independence, equal rights and cooperation, and one that would assure peace, security and prosperity for all peoples.

My delegation believes that the international community has at its disposal adequate machinery for dealing with the fundamental causes for the exodus of refugees. These are, chiefly, the violation of human rights, economic disparities between nations and regions, internal or regional instability, and foreign aggression. The promotion of human rights lies within the jurisdiction of several subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and the economic and social council. The question of restructuring the current inequitable states of the international economic order has been taken up in the general assembly and various other specialised forums. The security council and the general assembly are the principal organs for the maintenance of international peace and security.

However, though the machinery exists, events as they have unfolded over the last four decades have shown that the root causes of the problem have not yet been adequately addressed we still have a long way to go for concrete measures to be worked out to prevent the

flow of refugees and to avert the creation of situations which result in such flow. It is with deep regret that we note that with all its authority, the united nations has still not achieved the vacation of foreign occupation and domination, and particularly of the peoples of Palestine and Namibia.

We would like to see the United Nations strengthened to make it more capable of enforcing its decisions. While relief to host countries must not only continue but be increased efforts to find permanent solutions of underlying problem must be intensified. We welcome the setting up of the group of Governmental experts to undertake as soon as possible. A comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects to avert new massive flow of refugees, and with a view to developing recommendations on appropriate means of international cooperation in this field, having due regard to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states. We note with satisfaction the general agreement reached by the group that it should not adopt a legalistic approach, but search for effective means to avert new massive flows of refugees.

At this point, I must briefly refer to certain developments in our neighbourhood which threaten to give rise to a situation resulting in the involuntary flow of population. The distinguished foreign minister of Sri Lanka in his address to the General Assembly in the general debate, had described recent events in his country and had commented in a forthright manner on the outburst of violence in which the Tamil minority underwent untold suffer-

ings. The foreign Minister of Sri Lanka has been there for centuries. There is also another category of Tamils from India who went to Sri Lanka in the last century. A large number of these settlers have not yet been given Sri Lankan citizenship. While this sensitive and emotional problem of the future of these so called 'stateless persons' was resolved in an amicable manner between the two Governments, there are hundreds of thousands of these Tamils of Indian origin who have been given Sri Lankan citizenship, or who are still awaiting fulfilment of the promises to get it. They feel particularly unnerved by recent events and are wanting to seek refuge in India. Needless to say when there is violence and turmoil, there is no distinction between the Sri Lankan Tamils and the so called Indian Tamils. This danger of a flow of refugees into India is all too real. Thousands have come and more are coming. Thus it is that tension and conflict in Sri Lanka cannot but have its impact on India. Following the tragic events of July, 1983, the Prime Minister of India offered her good offices to help in the process of rebuilding confidence and resuming a dialogue between the communities, and this offer has been accepted by the President of Sri Lanka. As has been stated categorically by our Prime Minister, India does not intervene in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka or indeed any other country. India does not support any separatist movement, nor does it support or condone, resort to violence of any kind. It is our sincere hope that in the spirit of democracy that has characterised the policy of Sri Lanka, a viable political solution will soon be found assuring safety and legitimate rights to the Tamils as full and equal citizens, so that the people of Sri Lanka can live together in peace and harmony.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation would once again like to place on record its appreciation of the services which the U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees has been rendering to displaced persons all over the world during the last 33 years. My delegation is of the firm view, that because of the almost continuing nature of this problem, whatever steps we may finally take to avert the flow of refugees, either forced or voluntary, from one country to another, should not be to the detriment of the humanitarian activities of the UNHCR. If anything, this possible additional role of the world community should be complementary and not contra-

dictory to that of the U. N. High Commissioner for refugees.

The Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in her keynote address at the seventh Non-aligned Summit held in New Delhi had said and I quote 'India has been through many vicissitudes. Along this tortuous road our guiding pole star has been the philosophy of tolerance'. Mr. Chairman, in its endeavour to obviate, or at least to mitigate, this tragic problem of refugees, we have to approach in a spirit of tolerance the inescapable responsibility of the international community to protect and safeguard the basic human rights which entitle every individual to a decent and dignified existence in his homeland.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka Mr. I. B. Fonseka in his statement spoke of interesting parallels between situations encountered by the Government of India and what Sri Lanka had experienced during the very recent past. He felt that the Indian delegate familiar with communal, linguistic and religious disturbances in his own country would show a greater degree of sensitivity before throwing the first stone in this committee.

In our right of reply, Mr. Ramachandran took the opportunity to give a fitting reply to the speech made by the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka. He spoke as follows: —

On having listened to the Sri Lankan delegate I feel sorry for not making my position clear. I regret that the delegate of Sri Lanka should have taken umbrage at the reference made in my statement this morning and descended to a low level in his reply. Although the distinguished representative of Sri Lanka said that he was speaking in sorrow rather than anger, his remarks reflected anger rather than sorrow. I have no desire to enter into a polemical debate but wish to clarify some of the points made by the representative of Sri Lanka and correct the misunderstandings.

It was not my purpose to internationalise the problem. Rather it is India's hope that the problem in Sri Lanka would be resolved peacefully with wisdom and justice. Our bonafides are manifest. The good offices of the special envoy of the Prime Minister of India are still available. We trust that the

Government of Sri Lanka would make use of it.

The distinguished representative of Sri Lanka has made a gratuitous reference to Assam and other problems in India. I acknowledge that we do have problems; indeed it would be strange if in a large country such as ours with a dynamic society on the march, we did not have tensions arising from time to time because of socio-economic and other factors. However, the difference between this and the situation in Sri Lanka is that the effects do not spill over into any other country. Nor do they pose any difficulty for any other country. Secondly, even if there has been violence and turmoil, the power and authority of the Government and its machinery in India, unlike in some other countries, has invariably been exerted in favour of law, justice, equity, reconciliation and harmony.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished representative of Sri Lanka has made some unwarranted reference to the domestic political situation in India and in particular about Tamil Nadu. It can have no relevance here and I do not wish to go into it in any detail. I should, however, clarify one point in categorical terms. The people of Tamil Nadu and the people of India regardless of party affiliations or their provenance are all equally distressed by what is happening in Sri Lanka and are equally concerned about the adverse impact on our country. With reference to the representative of Sri Lanka's allegation that India is providing succour and support to terrorists and that a safe haven is available to them in Tamil Nadu, I categorically reject the allegation and innuendos as totally false and without any foundation whatsoever. In addition, I have already stated this morning, that India does not support violence and abhors and rejects terrorism anywhere. I would like to reiterate that no help or assistance is being given to Sri Lankan terrorists by India, that no sanctuaries are being provided and all that India can be accused of is that out of humanitarian consideration we are providing refuge to innocent men, women and children fleeing from brutality, violence and terror perpetrated against them.

(Speech of the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity in the Special Political Committee of the United Nations on the subject "International Cooperation to avert new flows of refugees" on 22-10-1983.)



RAJAJI THE ADMINISTRATOR

DR. H.V. HANDE

Rajaji occupied a number of responsible posts in his long span of life. I still remember the advice he gave me nearly 10 years ago during one of my meetings with him at his residence. "Never go after positions. Keep on doing your work with sincerity and perseverance. Assignments will come in search of you". Probably in his advice, Rajaji was autobiographical! Whatever positions he took up, he never bothered whether these positions were high or low. He applied only one yardstick in fearlessly discharging his duties. This yardstick was invariably his uncompromising conscience. One of the first assignments which Rajaji took up was the Chairmanship of Salem Municipality in 1917. In the short period when he was a Chairman, he not only did remarkable work, but was also responsible for arousing the shock and ire of quite a few conventionalists. The whole episode cannot be better explained than in the words of the great leader Thiru K.Kamaraj himself. He succinctly wrote in one of the articles

BHISHMA OF OUR TIMES

"Rajaji was practising as a lawyer in Salem. He earned reputation as an able lawyer. He was even at that time averse to the distinction between man and man on the basis of his birth. When he was Chairman of the Salem Municipality, he made arrangements for people who were considered UNTOUCHABLES to move freely in the streets and draw water from public taps. He did not at all mind the opposition of the orthodox to his reforms. This step of Rajaji was revolutionary at that time".

Hon'ble Minister for Health

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the Congress assumed Office in 1937 in the Madras Province (Comprising of 26 Districts of Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam speaking areas). The responsibility of Leadership naturally fell on Rajaji. The constraints with which the various provinces had to function in those days were innumerable, because the Governors had more powers and had never taken kindly to Indians ruling the country. It is to be said to the credit of Rajaji that he never allowed this handicap to fetter his decisions and actions. An interesting anecdote in the words of Thiru V.V.Giri, the Labour Minister in Rajaji's Cabinet gives us a measure of his inner will and courage displayed as an administrator.

"There was a big trade dispute in the Madurai and Papanasam Mills owned by the Harveys in 1938, and the employers declared a lock-out. Neraly 20,000 workers were faced with the ordeal of willing to work and yet denied the opportunity to do so. And, this lock-out continued for nearly three months. My attempts to make the employers take up a reasonable attitude was not successful and they decided to reopen the mills and lift the lock-out on certain conditions which were against the interest of the workers. Their intention was to employ only those "loyal" workers or recruit fresh hands, keeping out those whom they considered to be active trade union workers or "inconvenient" to them.

When I learnt of this, I suggested to Rajaji that the management should never be allowed to have their way and open the mills unless a satisfactory settlement was reached between the workers and themselves. I decided that an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. should be issued against the management directing them not to open the mills till a settlement was arrived at. Rajaji was rather surprised at this unconventional approach but finally agreed with me that a drastic view must be taken in the matter in order to bring the erring employer to reason. *When Rajaji telephoned to the Governor, who was at that time at Ooty, informing him of the proposed step, the Governor expressed his disagreement; but Rajaji was firm and informed the Governor that if the views of the Government were not accepted, his Government would resign. Ultimately, for the first time in the history of the country, Section 144 was imposed against the Management compelling the employers to climb down from their high pedestal and reach a final settlement with the workers. I am referring to this incident to show that once Rajaji takes a definite stand he sticks to it irrespective of consequences.*

STATE AUTONOMY

These are days when various academicians and politicians belonging to different hues talk incessantly of State Autonomy. It is surprising that very few make adequate mention of Rajaji, whenever the subject of State Autonomy is brought up. In my view, Rajaji was the one who laid a firm foundation to the semblance of State Autonomy that exists today. Till Rajaji became the Premier of Madras Presidency in 1937, the only source of income for State Government were a paltry amount collected through Land Revenue, Cinematograph Act and some revenue from Municipal Taxes. The bulk of the revenue for the State had to be got only through the doles that were made out by the Centre (Excise, Customs, Income Tax, etc). It was Rajaji, who felt that a State cannot have self-respect or a modicum of State Autonomy, unless it had some respectable revenue for itself. He therefore sought to create a distinct source of revenue for the State known as Sales Tax. Without this Sales Tax, no State Government could have today claimed any respectability or "economic autonomy"! When Rajaji introduced this in 1937,

there was resistance from the Centre. I again quote Thiru V.V.Giri, the then Labour Minister who in an article wrote as follows.

"Rajaji had many firsts to his credit. The introduction of Sales Tax and Prohibition throughout the Madras State are conspicuous examples of the lead he gave to the country. He showed great wisdom and tact in piloting these measures inspite of opposition from some quarters. When the Sales Tax Act was passed by the Legislature and sent to the Viceroy, there was an apprehension that the necessary assent might not be given to the Act, but Rajaji made Delhi understand that his Ministry was likely to take the step of resigning if the assent was not forthcoming. Prompt assent was given by the Viceroy to the Sales Tax Act".

During later years, Rajaji always viewed with nostalgic satisfaction, the DEBT RELIEF ACT that he brought during his Premiership in 1937. I did not realise this until one day, when an incident happened. I was casually telling Rajaji that his birthday must be celebrated by associating some message with it. He immediately said, that, if I felt a message was necessary, he could think of nothing more appropriate than the Debt Relief Act that he brought forth, to emancipate the innumerable farmers from the clutches of usurious moneylenders. Since that year Rajaji's birthday used to be celebrated by us as Farmers' day.

A great reform initiated by Rajaji in 1937 brought about a silent revolution during that period. It was the Temple Entry Legislation brought by him, when he was the Premier of Madras State. This Act gave the right to Harijans (Adi-dravidas) and all those who were barred from entering temples to enter and offer worship on an equal footing with caste Hindus in all temples.

Rajaji became the first and last Indian Governor General of India. During this period, when Rajaji occupied the highest administrative post in India, several anecdotes could be told to bring home the simplicity with which he conducted himself. I shall quote only one incident mentioned by Silambu Chelvar Thiru Ma.Po.Si, Chariman of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council. Rajaji came to Madras on camp as Governor-General and was eagerly looking forward to meeting his old friends in the Raj Bhavan. One such friend was Ma.Po.Si. As soon as this illustrious son of India now the Governor General of India was told that Ma.Po.Si. had arrived, Rajaji came out and hugged him. Ma.Po.Si. discreetly reminded Rajaji of the protocol, pointing out several other V.I.P.s waiting for Rajaji even before Ma.Po.Si's arrival. Rajaji replied "those V.I.P.s will come here whoever is the Governor-General. But you are more important because you will come only when I am here".

Rajaji never compromised his principles even when he knew that his unbending attitude endangered the position he was occupying. For a brief spell of about a year in 1951 Rajaji was the Union Home Minister. During those days, the Office of the Home Minister was considered as a pivotal and powerful post. Almost all the Chief Ministers

of States and powerful politicians belonging to the Ruling Party invariably attempted to use the Home Minister to settle their scores or topple the State Governments. Unfortunately for them and luckily for the country the attempts on the part of the State leaders to "misuse" the Office of the Home Minister did not succeed. Rajaji put his foot down firmly on such attempts and told these politicians that they would never be allowed to use him to further their ends. He politely hinted to the Prime Minister that he proposed to concentrate only on the administration of the country, unfettered by the political pulls and counter-pulls of the State bosses. This attitude of his was one of the reasons why Rajaji easily succeeded in resolving the Telengana Tangle in 1951-52.

We have innumerable examples of Rajaji's refusal to allow communal considerations to have any impact or sway on his administrative decisions. One such conspicuous example was his choice of A.D.C. when he was to take up the assignment of the Governor of West Bengal. Several suggestions were made, but he set aside all of them and chose Thiru Singaravelu, I.P.S., a brilliant Officer of the Indian Police Service, who later on rose to great heights.

The last administrative post that Rajaji held fell on his shoulders in a dramatic and unexpected manner at a very critical time. In 1952, when Rajaji thought he had enough of offices and decided to quietly enjoy his retired life in Bazullah Road, his doors were knocked and he was made to take up the assignment of the Chief Ministership of Madras State after a great deal of persuasion. What a time to take up this assignment! There were no rains for a long time. The State was in the grip of a severe drought. The political climate too was bad. Several giants belonging to the Congress Party fell like "Ninepins" during the 1952 General election in the Tamil speaking and Telugu speaking areas of the State. Out of 350 Constituencies, hardly 160 returned Congress M.L.As. The food position was precarious. Rationing was becoming increasingly unpopular. The moment Rajaji took up the leadership of the Legislative Congress Party he did some quick 'Magic' and the political climate was set right. Fortunately, for him and the State, copious rains solved the drought situation. Still the food situation did not improve. However, Rajaji took a bold and planned administrative step. He overnight abolished the rice control order and rationing was removed. None can describe this better than the great Administrator Thiru Murugesu Mudaliar in his Article "RAJAJI IMPRESS ON MADRAS ADMINISTRATION"

"The food control measures which were, as I knew, worked out with great care initially by the previous Advisers' Government (Principally Sir Hugh Hood), after nearly 10 years of operation became irksome to the public.

With 4½ lakhs of tons of rice as buffer stock and with favourable monsoon it was an opportune moment to lift the control. *The Board of Revenue did not however recommend decontrol as it feared that there would be utter chaos as soon as the control was lifted.* The Secretariat also took up the same line as it did not want to take the responsibility. Rajaji more or less kept his own counsel and had discussed the matter with Thiru Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Central Food Minister. Finally, he sent for the Department Secretary for a brief final discussion. The Secretary (who was a very intelligent officer and a friend and classmate of mine) came back and told me his Deputy, that the 'old man' was amused at our objections and fears and that he remarked jocularly, "What is the good if Secretaries don't have courage! "Rajaji announced decontrol the same evening. Rajaji explained, "Every change is necessarily attended with some inconvenience at the outset. But the change is certainly worthwhile". This was a very courageous decision of Rajaji and it set the pace for decontrol in other States. The next morning when the Press Correspondents asked on what basis he had decontrolled, he replied laconically "on intuition."

It was again during this tenure of Office that Rajaji had to put down with a firm hand the police uprising when Thiru F.V. Arul was the Commissioner of Police. Rajaji came out of this test in flying colours. Immediately after this episode, Rajaji *won over the hearts of the Police, just as our present Chief Minister did a few years ago!*

Rajaji used shafts of sarcasm and humour when any external force tried to interfere in the internal administration of the State. An interesting anecdote when the Vice President of U.S.A. Thiru Richard Nixon called on Rajaji in 1952 when he was the Chief Minister, is worth mentioning. Rajaji did not like the platitudes displayed by Thiru Nixon and even felt that Thiru Nixon was attempting to arrogate to himself the role of an Adviser to India. The press anxiously met Rajaji and Nixon, who were closeted for nearly an hour in discussion and asked them what they discussed. Rajaji replied with a mischievous smile. "We spent most of the time telling each other as to how to rule his country". This cryptic reply by Rajaji cut Thiru Nixon to size and made him realise that he had transgressed his boundary.

Rajaji while in or out of Office was the same: whether he was the Chairman of Salem Municipality or Governor General of India, he adorned the various offices with simplicity and grace. Compared to the long span of his life, the number of years he was in Office was insignificant; but the contributions that he made to administration were phenomenal. Rajaji will always be remembered as a frail man who strode like a colossus through the length and breadth of India whether he used power or opposed it.

IVth cover

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Dr. M. G. Ramachandran garlanding the statue of Rajaji.



Tooth Powder Scheme

The first anniversary of the scheme of distribution of Tooth Powder to rural children under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme was celebrated on 26.11.83. This scheme, under the able guidance of Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R. is being implemented effectively and one year has just been completed.

follow up action in the areas where the tooth powder was being distributed to children. This has shown that the incidence of dental decay had come down." He further said that a detailed study would soon be done to assess the benefits of this scheme and the results would be made known in a year's time.

The Tooth Powder manufactured by the Government is meant only for the rural children. The Pressmen taken to balwadis and schools situated nearby Madras city, were very much impressed by the scheme. One could see the bright clean teeth of the children. The Hon'ble Health Minister and Pressmen themselves examined the teeth of the children using the Government tooth powder. The cherished desire of Hon'ble Dr. M. G. R. has come true. This tooth powder is given to children, who come under the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. The Pressmen first visited a tooth powder manufacturing unit. The Press party was taken around by a team of dental doctors and students of Madras Dental College headed by Dr. B. P. Rajan, Principal of the Madras Dental College. The manufacturer explained that the mixing and other processes were all done mechanically. Packets of 30 gram tooth powder are packed using spoons by men and women employees.

Dr. Rajan said that dental decay was a major problem among children, especially in the age group of 3-4. Till a child was two years old the mother cleaned its teeth, but at three, "the period of neglect", set in. She would then leave the child to clean the teeth himself and if not cleaned properly dental decay set in. The introduction of tooth powder at this stage to children was really a great boon to them. This had definitely brought down the tooth decay in children covered under the tooth powder scheme.

Hon'ble Health Minister while talking to press men said that the main aim of the scheme is to create an awareness among children of the use of a proper tooth powder. He said that all children in the age group 3-12 covered by the Mid-day Meals Scheme were being given a packet of tooth powder.

getting "M.G.R. tooth powder".

At Nemmele, the Hon'ble Minister distributed sarees and dhoties to poor men and women.

At V.G. P. Golden Beach, the Collector of Chingleput received the Hon'ble Health Minister. A documentary film on Tooth Powder was screened to Pressmen. A Villupattu programme was also held to explain this scheme. The Hon'ble Health Minister again spoke to Pressmen here.

He said that 46 Small Scale Industrial units, employing 1500 people were engaged in manufacturing the tooth powder. The scheme had benefitted 62.41 lakhs Children at 52,982 noon meal centres. So far, Rs. 312 lakh worth of tooth powder has been distributed.

What struck the Pressmen who toured these places was that "the scheme is being implemented with utmost care, enforced with efficiency and speed". The children are now accustomed to cleaning their teeth daily in the morning. The scheme is being well organized with great zeal and children getting the tooth powder looked bright and cheerful. The rural people are extending their full support to this scheme which could be easily noticed from the very faces of the rural masses.

The Hon'ble Health Minister Dr. H. V. Hande went round the unit and inspected it.

From there, the Press party was taken to Y.M.C.A. School Centre Kottivakkam. Dr. B. P. Rajan, who was entrusted with the responsibility of implementing this scheme explained in detail about the scheme.

Next at Injambakkam, the Hon'ble Health Minister asked the children whether they are getting the tooth powder everyday. The children replied that they were getting it. When the Minister asked a four year old girl what powder she was using? The girl promptly replied "Sattunavu tooth powder."

At Panaiyur kuppam, too, when the Hon'ble Minister asked the question a girl said that they were

"The dental surgeons undertake



FELICITATIONS

to

Hon'ble Chief Minister

A function to felicitate the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M.G.Ramachandran, on his conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Madras University was held at A.V.M.Rajeswari Kalyana Mantap on 30.10'83. The function began with a musical performance of Kalaimamani Subbu Arumugam and Party. Thiru A. Vellaichamy M.L.A. welcomed the gathering.

Inaugurating the function in the morning His Excellency the Governor of Tamilnadu Thiru S. L. Kburana pointed out in his speech :-

"The reasons for the success of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G. Ramachandran are his strenuous work, courage and confidence, his wonderful capacity to take definite decisions. In the films, he acted as an ordinary rickshaw man and played many roles - from an agriculturist to various types of roles.

All the films enacted by him were based on social welfare of the society. He got a place in the people's heart that cannot be wiped out, by playing such roles in helping the people - the poor and down trodden, scheduled and the backward. He was not only an actor. He was an authority and an expert in the film world. From film production to film direction, he used all that he learnt excellently. That is why, people elected him as Chief Minister of Tamilnadu. It is not an exaggeration to say that he got tremendous advancement in his life only by his hard and laborious work.

A man cannot become famous in two specialities, film and politics. But Hon'ble Dr.M.G.Ramachandran has achieved distinction in both. This was a man, suffered at the age of seven and worked hard continuously to come up in life. 65 lakh of children are benefited by his nutritious meal programme. He is im-

plementing this programme with great courage. This scheme has been functioning from July last year. The benefit of this scheme will be known not now but in future only. This scheme is his brain child.

Now, he has announced that he is going to introduce vocational education. Let this scheme also be a successful one. Similarly he has brought another scheme 'one job for one family'. Through this scheme the unemployment problem can be reduced and thereby the country gets an opportunity to prosper. He is also implementing National Rural Development Scheme and Self Sufficiency Scheme successfully. He managed the recent severe water scarcity of the Madras city. Now, he has introduced another Krishna Water Scheme to find a permanent solution for the water scarcity of Madras. He is acting well with determination by following the path of Perarignar Anna in safeguarding

national integration."

The Governor's speech was followed by a poets' symposium by women in which Tmt. Soundra Kailasam, Tmt. Dr. Sivakamasundari, Tmt. Sivasankari, Tmt. Santhi Natesan, Tmt. Umayal Muthu, Tmt. Savithri Raghavendra, Tmt. Mankayarkarasi participated.

Thiru Tiruppur Manimaran, Legislative whip welcomed the gathering during the poets' symposium held in the evening. Many poets praised the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.

Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R. does not belong to Tamilnadu alone but belongs to the entire humanity. The Hon'ble Minister declared that a function of this type is absolutely necessary today. In the 30 years of my close association with him I am now participating in a function, which he did not approve of.

Yes, M.G.R., does not like functions got upto felicitate him. Violating his orders, I am presiding over a function got upto release a book on M. G. R., for which I ask his pardon. This is a good augury for the future."

ther he could administer, since he was an actor. Administration is difficult than acting. The welfare measures implemented by him are lauded by the people. He has proved his administrative ability just as he did in films which I appreciate.

I also appreciate the nutritious noon meal scheme and the progress made in the field of Industry.

As an individual the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is a generous person. I hope that he would receive more titles and wish him many more years."



A seminar was also held then on various facets of Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R.'s life, which was presided over by Thiru Valampuri John, M.L.C., Hon'ble Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information, Religious Endowments in his speech said:

"Dr. M.G. Ramachandran is carrying out the orders of the Late Perarignar Anna, who wanted to create history in Tamilnadu, and I am the follower of this great leader whose wishes and commands I carry out. He can think and do nothing but good. The Madras University has awarded the Doctorate to Thiru M.G.R. which confirms what the late Perarignar Anna told about our Chief Minister—"In him I found that potentiality" which was fully utilised and used by late Perarignar Anna.

His excellency, the Kerala Governor Thiru P. Ramachandran in his speech said: In the Gita Lord Krishna tells Arjuna: "Do your duty, do not expect the fruits". Likewise the Madras University after having watched the performance of Thiru Dr. M.G. Ramachandran for the past 6 years as Chief Minister has conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

There are a number of persons who have obtained a degree, a number who got it by other means. But the doctorate conferred on the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister do not belong to this category. If the Madras University should confer a degree it means that the entire world appreciates it. When Dr. M.G. Ramachandran became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu people were wondering where

Hon'ble Legislative Council Chairman Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam, Hon'ble Speaker Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Finance Minister Thiru V.R. Nedunchezian, Justice Krishnasamy Reddy, Thiru N. Mahalingam, Tmt. Soundra Kailasam, Thiru Kulandaisamy and Thiru Valampuri John M.L.C. addressed the gathering. Thiru Kirubanandawariar released a book on "M. G. Ramachandran", written by Thiru Jagatrakshakan M. L. A.



Legislators felicitate The Hon'ble Chief Minister.

A function was organised by the Legislators of Tamilnadu to congratulate Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Dr. M.G.R. on his receiving the Doctor of Laws from the Madras University. A grand dinner was given to honour Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R. at Rajaji Hall on 10.11.'83 by the Hon'ble Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam, Chairman of the Legislative Council and Hon'ble Thiru K. Rajaram, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly said "so many universities-the universities in America, London, and Annamalai University etc., came forward to confer a Doctorate on M. G. R. But he declined to receive the degree. M.G.R. accepted the one given by the Madras University because the President of India had come to grace the occasion on its 125th anniversary and it would not be polite not to accept the honour. The Madras University has conferred the degree on humanitarian grounds and for social services rendered to the people. He was a humanist even before he assumed the gaddi of Chief Minister. The Self Sufficiency Scheme started for the welfare of those below the poverty line has received great accolades.

He was very close to the hearts of the poor and the underprivileged. Having known the pangs of hunger at a tender age, he wanted to feed the children for whom he initiated the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme which has been successfully implemented in our state whereas

the neighbouring states are groaning under the magnitude of the scheme. We compelled Dr. M. G. R. to participate in this function. I wish that he would receive more honours and a long life".

Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam, Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council said that the Madras University has conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws, because he had done rare things and achieved greatness. And the day is not far off when he will receive the Nobel prize also.

The Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan congratulating the Chief Minister said, "it is matter of pride and joy for us to know that the Degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on the Chief Minister in recognition of his social service, humanitarian approach, for his contribution to art. He is a standing example of humanitarian qualities.

His acceptance of the degree without any publicity only shows his humility.

I see the same degree of humility in the Chief Minister that I have seen in Anna".

A memento depicting a model of the University, the Chief Minister in his robes with the degree, children partaking noon meal with the Chief Minister was presented to Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. jointly by Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru K. Rajaram and Hon'ble Chairman of the Legis-

lative Council Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam.

A lace shawl in gold was presented by Thiru Jepiyar whip in the council and Thiru Manimaran whip in the Assembly.

Replying to the felicitations Hon'ble Dr. M. G. R. thanked the Legislators for the sumptuous dinner and congratulations on his getting the Doctorate Degree, said, "I would strive to uphold the honour conferred on me by serving the people with more dedication. It was due to Anna that I have reached this position today. I wanted to set up a separate study of Anna's philosophy. It was R.M. Veerappan who was instrumental in promoting the idea of constituting a chair for the study of Anna's philosophy. I wanted the public to know who initiated this idea. I am not saying this to win acclaim myself. I pause to think what Anna would have said had he been alive today. Whether I would get a Nobel prize or not, I am happy to know that there are a number of well wishers who want me to get the Nobel prize. We should not forget our past. The duties we have to fulfill are enormous. We have to strive to fulfill them. Let me assure you that you will always have my support and let me thank the organizers and the Speaker who congratulated me.

Opposition Leader Thiru Haja Sheriff, Thiru A. R. Damodaran, M.L.C. Thiru Andithever, leader of the Forward Block, Tmt. Tara Cheriyan and Vasant Pai, Members of the Council also spoke.

VEERIAH

WALKS!

thanks to

Chief Minister's

NUTRITIOUS NOON MEAL SCHEME



Veeriah, the third child of Thiru Kathalingam, belongs to a planned family. At the Maravapathi Nutritious Noon Meal Centre of the Pudukkottai Panchayat Union, 54 children are fed every day. One of these children is Veeriah, a small boy. When he joined the centre on 1.7.83 his parents carried him to the Noon Meal Centre, as he could not walk. This boy, looked like any other normal child, when he was born. He began to walk at the age of two and walked well for over 2 years. At the end of the third year, he fell ill and was affected with polio and as a result he could not walk. In this stage he joined the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Centre at the beginning of his 4th year.

As he began taking nutritious meals daily, and with physio-therapy exercises - given by the organiser of the noon meal centre he began to walk. Others also helped him to walk. After the completion of 4 years he began walking slowly and now he is able to walk and going to the noon meal centre without anybody's aid. He now plays with other children and has become happy and normal as any boy of his age.

When he joined the centre he weighed, 9,050 kilos and after a year, ie at the age of 4 his weight has increased to 12,500 kilo.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Contribution towards Nutritious Meal Scheme Fund

His Holiness Thiru Ramakrishnananda Saraswathi Swami of Srividya Ashram at Rishikesh, conducted the Bhoomi Pooja for the building of the Sri Vidya Parameswari temple at the Sri Vidya Ashram, Chrompet, Madras on 6.11.'83.

The Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R. M. Veerappan participated in the function and inaugurated the Tirupani works. A sum of Rs. 1,001/- was donated towards the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme on behalf of the Ashram. His Holiness Thiru Ramakrishnananda announced that a noon meal centre would be built on behalf of the Ashram for the poor children.

The Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, Thiru R. M. Veerappan, during his visit to Mammallapuram on 2.11.1983 met Tmt. and Thiru George Kenny from Australia who were staying at the Youth Hostel of T.T.D.C as guests. The Hon'ble Minister explained the highlights and tourist spots of Tamilnadu to the guests. The couple from Australia praised the sculptures at Mammallapuram.

The Chairman, T.T.D.C., Director of Tourism and the Managing Director T.T.D.C. were also present at the meeting.



RAJAJI-A HUMANIST

P.S. KAILASAM, (Retd) SUPREME COURT JUDGE

Thiru C. Rajagopalachari—the Salem Vakil was known respectfully in those days as 'ACHARIAR' in Pudupalayam and surrounding villages where he established the Gandhi Ashram in early 1920s.

C. Rajagopalachari who was to become famous as Rajaji was then not only a leading criminal Lawyer in Salem town but also foremost in public activities in that town, having occupied the position as the Municipal Chairman.

Rajaji happened to be the family lawyer of my grand parents, who were, as it was common in those days with the big land owners involved in land disputes. Rajaji used to appear in Courts in Namakkal having jurisdiction over the area which is at a distance of 32 miles from Salem. He used to get into a spring double bullock cart after dinner leaving Salem in the night and reach Namakkal early next morning. It was believed that for his protection, he carried a revolver with him during the night journey. Though at the peak in his profession and public life, because of his connection with the Independence Movement, he decided to give up his profession and high office and to move to a village and serve the people. When this idea was mentioned by him to one of my uncles, Thiru P. K. Rathnasabapathy Gounder, my wife's Mother's father, he readily offered a fertile garden land. Rajaji gratefully accepted the gift and established his Ashram in that land with the help of the villagers and Thiru Rathanasabapathy Gounder, he erected a few huts and in one of them he lived and worked. Pudupalayam Village was a dry and arid village without even drinking water. In the village, there was practically no area which was irrigated—the lands depending on rains. The villagers did not have any work practically during the whole of the year. In fact villagers found conditions very difficult and moved as labourers to Ceylon and Malaya. There were practically no sources for drinking water—a few garden wells that were in the area were all polluted, because people had to get down into the well physically to collect a pot of water. Invariably the villagers who used the water thus polluted suffered from guinea—worm—a painful and dirty disease. It was Rajaji's unquenchable thirst to serve the poor that made him select and settle down in a god-forsaken village like Pudupalayam. Having settled himself in perfect village setting—a thatched hut, mud flooring, a coir-cot and a small desk on which he could write sitting on the mud-floor, he embarked on his mission of service.

It was at this juncture, the Khadi movement was being ushered in. Rajaji set up a small Institute in the Ashram, collected the villagers and taught them how to spin out of a charkha. With great reluctance and hesitation, the villagers took to spinning and found that with some effort they could make a few annas per day, which, in those days, was a valuable addition to their otherwise meagre resources. This income helped them to buy some more grain and keep off hunger.

He also found that few labourers who earned some money dissipated their entire earnings in toddy and arrack shops. So he started in his inimitable way, collected the villagers and told them how harmful the habit of drinking was and how much misery it brought to their homes. The vital necessity for providing unpolluted water



was strongly felt by him. In the well, which was in the Garden land in the Ashram, he made arrangements to lift the water without getting into the well by means of a pulley—and enabled the villagers to quench their thirst. In those days some communities were not allowed to go anywhere near the wells; but Rajaji succeeded in making drinking water available to one and all alike. Rajaji opened a small medical centre to provide minimum facilities to the villagers.

Rajaji found that some moneyed people lent money to the needy ones, exploited their poverty and collected high rate of interest. The poor who did not have any resource or income could never pay the money back and were thus in eternal indebtedness. The utter helplessness of the poor was fully and mercilessly exploited by the money lenders.

Mahatma Gandhi visited Rajaji in the Ashram and saw the self-less and zealous work of Rajaji. He felt that the selfless work of Rajaji should not be confined to the Ashram and its surroundings, but should be on an All India basis. When Rajaji became the Chief Minister of Madras, the sufferings of the villagers were upper-most in his mind and he immediately enacted the Madras Prohibition Act, 1939 which was soon followed up by the Madras Agricultural Debt Relief Act. It is well known that during his administration as Chief Minister of the Madras Presidency and later throughout his public and political career, he never forgot the poor, the villagers and their sufferings and did all that he could to mitigate their sufferings.

Thiru P. K. Rathnasabapathy Gounder, the Donor of the Ashram, was very fond of my elder brother and me as we were sons of his cousin, who died very early in life. He sent for us and introduced us to Rajaji, when I was about 7 years of age. I could not then understand why this big man from Salem should come and live in a hut

sitting on the mud floor and sleeping in a coir cot, little realising his great spirit of sacrifice. We used to meet him quite often. Seeing the great benefit to the villagers, my mother ran a small khadi production centre in our village giving employment to quite a few villagers. Rajaji told my elder brother Thiru P. S. Nanjaya Gounder that as the eldest member of the family, he would in later years serve the public. Later, true to his wish, my elder brother took active part in public life. He greatly contributed to the uplift of the villages. He was instrumental in improving the irrigation facilities in the area, organised and developed the co-operative movement also provided drinking water facilities to Harijans and admission for their children in elementary schools. Rajaji was very fond of us. When we were studying in the Ramakrishna Students Home, Myslapore, Mahatma Gandhi visited Madras by about the year 1925, and stayed at 'Amjad Bagh' the residence of Thiru S. Srinivasa Iyengar. Rajaji sent for us specially and introduced us himself to Mahatma Gandhi as the nephews of the Donor of the Ashram at Pudupalayam.

During his stay in the Village, Rajaji tried to help the villagers in every possible way. He used to settle their petty squabbles which might have otherwise led them to Courts. He patiently listened to their tales of sorrow and consoled and cheered them. It was more because of his being considered as a philosopher and guide of the villagers he was referred to as the 'ACHARIAR' than due to his name ending that way.

It was my good fortune to have enjoyed his blessing right through his life. It is with real pride that I admire his attainments in various fields and the unique reputation which he enjoyed in this country and in the world. Still my highest regard for him is for his humane approach and great sacrifice for the benefit and upliftment of the downtrodden. Rajaji's "finest hour" was when he served living in the thatched hut at Pudupalayam Village.

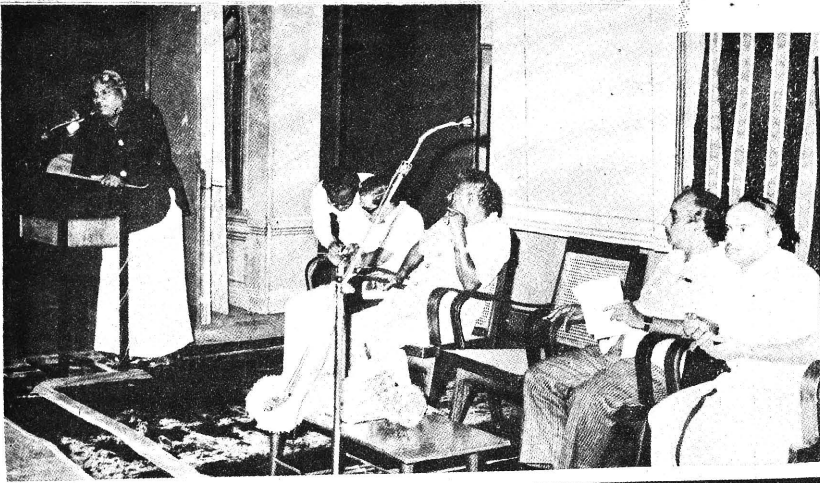
Officials Meet on Krishna Water Scheme

The high power committee comprising the officials of Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh met on November 14th to review the progress made on the Krishna water scheme launched by the two Governments jointly. Although the scheme is scheduled to be completed in six years, both Government want to complete the scheme in four years. Several steps for expediting the scheme were discussed. An understanding was reached on the priority basis for the various works connected with the scheme.

Memorial for Kamban

The Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned the construction of a Kalaikoil (temple of art) in memory of Kamban at his birthplace Therazhundur near Mayiladuthurai in Thanjavur district.

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, Thiru R. M. Veerappan would lay the foundation stone for the Rs. 10 lakh memorial.



CHILDREN'S DAY

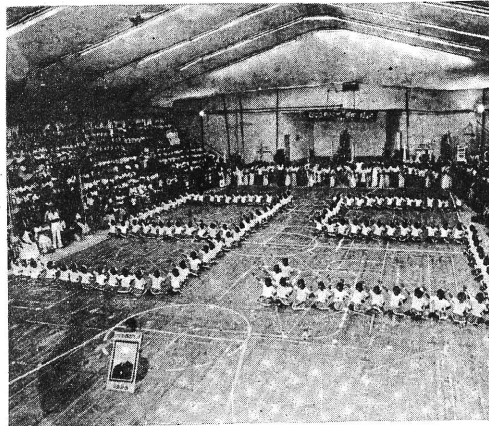
Children's Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Kalaivanar Arangam on 14.11.'83 under the presidentship of Thiru C.N.Krishna Bharathy I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations. In his speech he said "Arrangements were made to conduct film shows in 18 cinema theatres in Madras city for children. The Government of Tamil Nadu is celebrating this children's day every year. Films from different countries meant for children have been secured and shown to them every year on this day. I am happy to inform you that Hon'ble Minister for Dairy Development Thiru K.A.Krishnaswamy has agreed to inaugurate this children's film festival."

Hon'ble Minister for Dairy Development Thiru K.A. Krishnaswamy inaugurated the film festival in Madras. In his inaugural address he said thousands of children have gathered here on this happy occasion. This is the 96th birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Government is celebrating Nehru's birthday, which is observed as children's day every year on 14th November. Every year on children's day films from different countries are screened at Kalaivanar Arangam and other cinema theatres situated in and around Madras. Today, we are celebrating Nehru's 96th birthday

on behalf of the Government of Tamilnadu and on behalf of children: The Hon'ble Minister further said that Jawaharlal Nehru was a rare and wonderful personality. Gandhiji after obtaining freedom for India, handed over Independent India to Nehru, a confidant of Gandhiji. Jawaharlal Nehru had spent 16 years of his life in Jails. He contributed his 'House', his 'Wealth' and his very life for the sake of the country. He sacrificed everything. Such were the qualities of this great leader and children should follow him.

Earlier, Thiru K.S.Govindaraj, Vice Chairman of the Madras Film Society welcomed the gathering and spoke. About 2000 children had gathered on this day at Kalaivanar Arangam.

Thiru V.T.Veerappan, Deputy Director of Information, proposed a vote of thanks.



CHILDREN'S RALLY

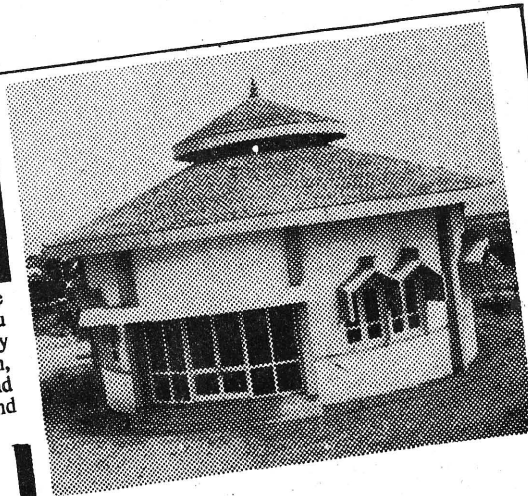
A colourful rally by School Children drawn from various schools marked the Children's Day Celebrations held on 14-11-'83. Dressed in colourful costumes, these children performed a variety of dances, which included the folk dances of Tamilnadu. Hundreds of Children were gathered on that day at the University Indoor Stadium.

Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru C. Aranganayagam presented awards to prize winners. Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration Thiru P. Kulandaivelu presided over the function. The Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Education Department Thiru T. D. Sunderraj, I.A.S., and Director of School Education Thiru G. A. Ryan participated.

The children, in addition to showing their skills through drills and gymnastics, also sang songs in praise of the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meals Scheme for Children and the programme of vocationalisation of Education.

The newly-built Tourist Office

The newly-built Tourist Office of the Government of Tamil Nadu at Kanyakumari was opened by Hon'ble Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments on 2nd December 1983.





Welfare of EX-SERVICEMEN

It is the duty of all Citizens of India to ensure that the war widows, the war disabled, ex-servicemen and their dependents are well looked after since it is them who have given their best to secure the borders and protect integrity of the freedom of the Country. The Armed Forces Flag Day is an occasion for us to remember the valuable services rendered by the three services. In order to fulfil our obligation towards the war widows, the war disabled, the ex-servicemen and their dependents, the Government of Tamil Nadu have created a separate Department called "Department of Ex-servicemen's Welfare" under the control of Honourable Minister for Finance.

The Department of Ex-servicemen's Welfare is utilising two separate funds namely "Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen's Personnel Benevolent Fund" and "Amalgamated Funds" to render resettlement/rehabilitation assistance to ex-servicemen population of Tamil Nadu. The details of assistance rendered during 1982-83 from both the funds are furnished below :—

Monthly Grant :

Sanctioned towards maintenance to deserving ex-servicemen personnel, their families and dependents of deceased ex-servicemen personnel. During the period under report 1629 cases have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 8,29,796.

Marriage Grant :

Sanctioned to one daughter of ex-servicemen at Rs. 500. During the period under report 633 daughters have been sanctioned this grant with total expenditure of Rs. 3,17,500.

Lump Sum Grant :

Sanctioned towards resettlement in civil life by opening of small petty shops, poultry farm, small business etc; 25 cases have been sanctioned Rs. 7,550 during the period under report.

Immediate Relief Grant :

Sanctioned to the individuals

requiring immediate spot financial assistance. During the period under report 2201 individuals have been sanctioned with this grant involving a total amount of Rs. 91,015.

Pocket Money :

Sanctioned to ex-servicemen under going treatment in the TB and Leprosy Sanatoria. During the period under report 275 cases have been sanctioned Rs. 17,594.20.

Funeral Grant :

Sanctioned for meeting funeral expenses of the deceased ex-servicemen. During the period under report 441 cases have been sanctioned Rs. 66,170.

Flood Relief Grant :

Sanctioned for alleviation of distress due to flood. During the period under report one case has been sanctioned Rs. 300.

Scholarship :

Children of ex-servicemen are sanctioned examination fees, book allowance, scholarship / stipends for their studies. During the period under report 6495 children have received Rs. 5,31,752.33.

Monthly Pension to Leprosy Patients :

Sanctioned towards the main-

tenance of ex-servicemen who are suffering from Leprosy. During the period under report one case is sanctioned Rs. 618-50 for a period of one year subject to renewal annually.

Monthly Interim Relief Grant:

Sanctioned towards maintenance to the widows whose pension cases are pending award. During the period under report 2 cases have been sanctioned Rs. 1238.40.

Old Age Pension :

Sanctioned to the destitute ex-servicemen/widows who are above 60 years of age at Rs. 30 per month. During the period under re-

Scheme" 4 stalls at a cost of Rs. 38,835.55 have been established and allotted to deserving ex-servicemen. So far 214 stalls have been established.

Under the Scheme of Annual Maintenance Grant to Next of Kin of the defence personnel killed/disabled in action during Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971, an amount of Rs. 18,000 was paid to 35 individuals and 135 war widows of earlier operations have been paid an amount of Rs. 80,400 as Annual Maintenance Allowance.

The Scheme is meant for training defence personnel in Industrial

and for loans above Rs. 5,000 and upto Rs. 50,000 interest subsidy is given over and above 7% charged by the Banks. So far 497 have been assisted with expenditure of Rs. 54,343.44 as assistance.

Under a scheme of presentation of Dhoties and sarees to the awardees of old age pension during Pongal and Independence Day, 104 ex-servicemen/widows were presented with Dhoties and Sarees to the tune of Rs. 5,200 during Pongal and Independence Day Celebrations, 1983.



port a sum of Rs. 31,563-70 has been sanctioned to 85 cases.

Monthly pension to widows of pre 1-1-1964 Pensioners :

Sanctioned towards the maintenance to the widows of pensioners who served prior to 1-1-1964 and died subsequently. So far 720 widows have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 3,98,195-60.

Jai Jawan Stalls :

Under "Self Employment

Training Institutes before release and continuing their training after release with a view to improve their chances of productive absorption in civil life. 5 ex-servicemen were paid Rs. 200 per month for their post release training period and Rs. 5,600 was disbursed under this Scheme.

Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme :

Under this scheme eligible ex-servicemen can draw loans not exceeding Rs. 50,000 for doing business from the Nationalised Banks. For loan upto Rs. 5,000 interest subsidy is given over and above 4%

In order to honour the ex-services' Personnel, His Excellency the Governor hosts 'Tea' to them every year on the eve of Flag Day, at Raj Bhavan. During this function held on 5-2-1983, for Flag Day 1982, 100 ex-servicemen/widows have been presented with new dresses and 6 disabled ex-servicemen were presented with Hearing aids/crutches to the tune of Rs. 6,525.60. Similarly at the District level the Collectors are holding functions to honour the ex-services' Personnel in all the District Headquarters.

In order to enable the women dependents of ex-servicemen to earn their livelihood and to supplement

their income, they are given training in tailoring in the tailoring units run by the Department in the Districts. So far 4321 dependents have undergone this training and 247 are under training. During the training period they are given stipend of Rs. 30 per month along with raw materials worth of Rs. 20 per month. During the period under report a sum of Rs. 1,77,576.10 was spent for the above training. So also the children of ex-service personnel are trained in Shorthand and Typewriting in the Institutes run by the Department at Madras, Thanjavur, and Nagercoil. 640 children have availed this training so far and 120 are undergoing training. A sum of Rs. 24,621.90

construction at Madurai and Sivakasi at a cost of Rs. 15 and 7.50 lakhs respectively. A multi-storied building at Madras at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs is nearing completion. Proposals for construction of Jawans Bhavans at South Arcot at Cuddalore and Ramanathapuram are under process. A rest house at Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs. 1.72 lakhs is to be constructed shortly.

An Old Age Home for destitute military pensioners has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs at Vellore, North Arcot. This home can accommodate 58 pensioners and this is the first of its kind in the Country.

men to join in the Armed Forces, the Department has organised training camps in various districts and so far 3734 youngmen were trained and out of which 2600 youngmen were absorbed into Armed Forces. This has also resulted in promotion of the economic condition of the families of the un-employed youngmen by securing them employment.

In order to facilitate the ex-servicemen to compete with the other youngmen who are coming out fresh from Schools/Colleges in the competitive examinations held by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission/Banking Service Re-



has been spent towards the payment of stipend and purchase of stationery to them.

There are 5 Jawans' Bhavans constructed at Tiruchirapally, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore and Thanjavur at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs earned annually from these Jawans Bhavans is credited into TNEPB Fund and utilised towards various welfare measures. Similar Jawans Bhavans are under

In order to promote the job opportunities for the women dependents of ex-services' Personnel, a printing-cum-binding unit has been established at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh at the Office of the Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare, St. Thomas Mount. Women dependents are trained in printing, composing, book-binding and paper cutting, and are executing orders from various sources.

In order to encourage the young

recruitment Board, coaching classes are organised and the ex-servicemen are paid stipend during the period of coaching.

Under the Scheme of 'Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self Employment' 21 ex-servicemen are undergoing training in Electrical Wiring and Welding in the Rural Extension Centre, Arni, North Arcot District.

Thus the Department of Ex-servicemen's Welfare has been looking after the welfare of ex-services' Personnel in a commendable manner. The Schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu are followed in other States and also appreciated by the Government of India.

A seminar on "Computers for Government applications" was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister for Health Dr. H. V. Hande on 24.11.'83 at Chola Hotel, Madras. The seminar was organised by the Electronic Corporation of India and the Anna Institute of Management, Madras.

80 Senior officers representing over 40 Government Departments attended the seminar.

Thiru R. Nagarajan, I.A.S., Director, Anna Institute of Management welcomed the participants.

Thiru K. Chockalingam, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu presided over the seminar. In his speech he said.

The Chief Secretary said computerisation would help in toning up the administration at various levels.

Inaugurating the seminar Hon'ble Health Minister said that

ties for tubectomy, they did not have doctors who were posted in some other centres. There were medical institutions, where drugs were not available and in some other hospitals they were overutilised.

COMPUTERS for government applications



"Some of the important Government departments in Madras would soon switch over to computerised exchange of information between them.

He said that selected departments at the Secretariat and other places in the City would be hooked to the central computer at the office of the Director of Statistics. The departments would be able to feed and extract data from the central computer through input-outlet terminals placed at the departments and would also transmit relevant data.

State Government should evolve a comprehensive, computerised health care and delivery system which will enable it to fulfil its pledge of providing health care to all by the end of the century.

He said the Health Department did not know how many entered the Madras General Hospital daily and for what treatment. These data were urgently required to answer questions from legislators. Again, it was found that while some of the Primary Health Centres and sub-centres were equipped with facilities

These anomalies could be set right only through use of sophisticated computers to collect data from every source, collate them and advise the right department on the requirements of drugs, equipment and personnel.

Col. V.S.M. Sharma, General Manager (computers) ECIL, said India did not have abundant capital for optimum utilisation. It was in this direction computers could be of great use to step up productivity and the quality of public service. Today computers could analyse the data on planning and also develop codes for protecting confidential information.

Thiru Mani, zonal manager, ECIL, Madras, proposed a vote of thanks.



Object Origin and Growth :

The main objective of Consumers' Cooperatives is to provide protection to Consumers against exploitation. They serve the common man by making available to them consumers goods of quality and correct weight at fair price.

The origin of the Consumer Cooperative movement can be traced back to the year 1904 when the first consumer cooperative society viz., the Triplicane Urban Cooperative Society in Madras was organised. There was no appreciable progress in the growth of the consumer cooperatives till 1915. The First World War led to abnormal increase in prices of essential commodities and this stimulated the growth of consumer cooperatives to some extent. There was a decline in the growth when things returned to normalcy but the second World War created conditions which led to resurgence of the movement. Control over the price and distribution of essential commodities coupled, with rationing of food grains, gave a new impetus to the organisation of more consumer cooperatives. The Government found in them a reliable agency for the distribution of controlled commodities to the Public. Assured business and absence of competition from private trade enabled them to develop their business without much effort. With the increase in inflationary levels and difficulties experienced by periodical shortages in the availability of essential commodities, a fillip was given to the growth and spread of the consumer cooperative movement.

Consumer
Cooperatives
play a
VITAL ROLE

G. N. DAS, B.Com.,
Special Officer,
Consumer Co-operative.

The National cooperative Development were housing Board (known as the National Cooperative Development Corporation) set up a Committee in November 1960, with Dr.P.Natesan, a veteran cooperators, as the Chairman, to suggest measures for the development of the consumer cooperative movement in the country. Among other things the Committee recommended State participation and a large measure of State assistance, so as to bring into existence a new set up of 4,000 primary stores, 100 wholesale stores and an apex level wholesale store in each State. In pursuance of these recommendations the Government of India sponsored a scheme for the organisation of consumer cooperatives in all the important cities and towns, which had a population of 50,000 and above. The implementation of this and various other schemes for the development of consumer cooperatives in the Third and subsequent Five year Plans had contributed to the significant growth of the consumer cooperatives in the country.

The Structure of the consumer cooperatives in India is a four tier one, consisting of the National Consumers Federation at the National Level, State Consumers' Cooperative Federations at the State Level, Cooperative Wholesale stores at District level and the primary Cooperative Stores at the base level. The net work of consumer cooperatives in India comprises of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation, 15 State Consumers' Cooperative Federations, about 5,000 Cooperative Wholesale Stores with about 3,000 branches and 295 Department Stores (Supermarket) and about 16,000 Primary Cooperative Stores with about 2,700 branches.

The net work of consumer cooperatives in Tamil Nadu consists of the Tamil Nadu Consumers' Cooperative Federation at the State level, 29 Cooperative Wholesale Stores at the district/intermediary level and 3798 primary Cooperative Stores which includes 292 stores for industrial and plantation workers, 15 stores for women and 2938

stores for college and high school students at the base level.

The Consumer Cooperatives have opened 30 Department stores (Super Markets), 159 Large Sized Retail Outlets/Modern Retail units (mini-super markets) and about 1,500 branches. The value of goods sold to the public by all the consumers cooperatives in the State has registered a steady increase from 1977-78 as given below :

Year	Retail sales (Rs. in Crores)
1978—79	137.42
1979—80	140.92
1980—81	181.55
1981—82	211.30
1982—83	228.00

The programme for 1983-84 is Rs. 250 crores consisting of Rs. 170 crores in urban areas and Rs. 80 crores in rural areas. Tamil Nadu occupies an unique position in the consumers cooperative movement in the country. Nearly 1/3rd of the total turnover of consumers cooperatives in the country is accounted for by cooperatives in Tamil Nadu. The total membership is also the highest in Tamil Nadu (13.24 lakhs) followed by Delhi (9.16 lakhs) Maharashtra (7.53 lakhs) Uttar Pradesh (6.49 lakhs) and Karnataka (6.11 lakhs) against the All India total of 62.83 lakhs. The member-

ship in Tamil Nadu is more than 1/5th of the total membership of the consumer crops in the country.

Regional Distribution Centres :

With a view to pooling the purchasing power and strengthening the bargaining power of the consumer cooperatives and ensuring smooth and continuous supplies from manufacturers and producers, two Regional Distribution Centres, one at Coimbatore by the Coimbatore District Consumers Cooperative Wholesale Stores and the other by the Tamil Nadu Consumers Cooperative Federation at Madras have been opened with financial assistance of Rs. 22.32 lakhs and Rs. 101.41 lakhs respectively. The Regional Distribution Centre at Coimbatore caters to the needs of 6 Cooperative Wholesale Stores and their 43 branches and 170 primary cooperative stores in the district of Coimbatore, Periyar and Nilgiris. The Regional Distribution Centre at Coimbatore effected supplies to the extent of Rs. 1,600 lakhs during the year 1982-83 to the Consumer Cooperatives attached to it. The Regional Distribution Centres at Madras which was started recently supplies consumer goods to 7 Cooperative Wholesale Stores and its 202 branches and 130 Primary Cooperative Stores in the districts of Madras Chengalpattu and North Arcot. It has effected supplies to the consumer cooperatives attached to it to the value of Rs. 212 lakhs during the year 1982-83.



Distribution of Vegetables :

With a view to ensure a fair return to the farmers and a reasonable price to the consumers, a scheme was formulated for the distribution of vegetables and is implemented in Madras City from the year 1981-82. This scheme has been continued during the year 1982-83. Financial assistance to the total extent of Rs. 1.05 lakhs to four Cooperative Wholesale Stores in Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Thanjavur, districts for the purchase of tri-wheelers and Kiosks, so as to extend the scheme to the above four towns, has been sanctioned during the current year. Due to unprecedented drought conditions through out the State of Tamil Nadu, there had been steep fall in the production



of vegetables in June-July and consequently, the prices of vegetables increased manifold. With a view to ensuring smooth flow of vegetables to the ultimate consumers and to check soaring prices, the consumer cooperatives were requested to step in and under take the retail distribution of vegetables on a large scale. An intensive programme was launched and the number of retail outlets has been increased by 24 times and as many as 112 retail outlets were pressed into service. Hill Vegetables are procured from the Cooperative Marketing Societies in the Nilgiris the while country vegetables are procured from the Cooperatives in the producing areas. A special incentive scheme for the sales personnel has also been implemented. The monthly sales is now of the order of Rs. 6.50 lakhs. The intensive scheme had some impact on the rising price trend and the prices have started coming down.

Cooperative branded products :

Cooperative branded products produced/processed by the cooperatives themselves have been encouraged so that cooperative can face challenges of consumer business in the coming years. A beginning has been made by identifying edible oils, spices, vermicelli, coffee powder, soap nut powder and pulses where cooperative branded products can be introduced. Some of the products like the Triplicane Urban Cooperative Society gingelly oil, Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation groundnut oil, Chinthamani coconut oil, groundnut oil and refined oil, Chandrasekara-

puram coffee powder, soap nut powder of Madurai coats Employees Cooperative Stores etc have established a reputation in their local areas. It has been programmed to bring out such products like edible oils spices like turmeric, chillies, coriander, sambar powder etc., vermicelli, packaged tamarind, coffee powder, soapnut powder etc., in a systematic manner in identified societies, pack the products in a cooperative branded attractive packages and ensure their continuous availability in the cooperative retail outlets at reasonable prices. This will be backed up by suitable publicity through magazines, news papers, radio, T. V. etc.,

The Coimbatore District Consumers Cooperative Wholesale Stores has set up a hosiery unit at Tiruppur at a cost of Rs. 2.21 lakhs. The unit is producing banians under the brand name 'Chinthamani'. The unit has produced about 40,000 dozen banians during the year 1982-83. The banians are marketed through the supermarkets, mini-supermarkets and the textiles sections of cooperative stores.

Village shop Programme :

The State Government took a policy decision in the year 1978 to cover all the revenue villages in the state which are about 16,000 in number by public distribution System by opening retail shops in each revenue village to ensure free availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices in rural areas. 11 districts were allotted to the

cooperative for opening fair price shops and 4 districts to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. The Cooperatives have opened 5441 full time shops in the villages with a population of 500 and more and 1277 part time shops in villages with a population below 500 but above 100. Besides that, the then existing 5441 fair price shops were converted into multipurpose shops selling all essential commodities in addition to controlled commodities. At present, there are 11,159 village shops run by cooperatives in the State as against 5441 in the year 1978. About 63 lakhs family cards are attached to these village shops. They distribute in addition to the seven controlled commodities which come under the Public Distribution System, other essential commodities such as dhals, chillies, tamarind, coriander, pepper, soaps, blades, tea, coffee, matches, etc., The value of goods sold by the village shops from the inception of the scheme is given below :—

Year	Value of goods sold. (Rs. in crores).
1977—78	5.17
1978—79	9.96
1979—80	18.07
1980—81	34.01
1981—82	85.00
1982—83	85.00

The Consumers Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu have taken deep roots both in urban as well as rural areas of the State and have become part of their economic life. On account of their impressive performance the Government are utilising them in implementing various economic and social welfare schemes. The consumer cooperatives in 12 out of 16 Districts in the State have been entrusted with the transportation of food articles under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme to about 45,000 feeding centres every month. They transport about 15,000 M.T., of rice, dhal and Palmolein every month to the centres. The Consumer Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu have thus attained great importance and play a vital role in the implementation of various schemes formulated by the Government for the economic and social development of the people and more particularly the weaker sections.



NUTRITION

for the

Child



Children are our hope for the future. Any investment which is directed towards their well being is an investment in the right direction. Tamil Nadu stands out as the State which has laid due emphasis on the overall development of children in its planning. All aspects of a child growth are taken care of by the state and schemes have been formulated to help this over all development.

The schemes fall into three main categories. Nutrition, Care of destitute children, care of handicapped children.

There are mainly three nutrition programmes implemented in Tamil Nadu at present.

1. The Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.
2. The Integrated Child Development Service Programme.
3. The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme :

Mal-nutrition during childhood leads to severe health problems among the children of poorer sections in the vulnerable age group. To combat this deficiency a programme has been launched to provide nutritious meals to the children below the poverty line.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme was introduced in the rural areas of Tamilnadu from 1-7-1982 and in urban areas from 15-9-1982 to tackle the problems of Mal-nutrition and to provide facilities for pre-school education and health-

care for the children in the age group of 2 plus to 4 plus. At present a total number of 22,910 rural and 4,937 urban child welfare centres are functioning in rural and urban areas respectively. The total number of beneficiaries in our State in both the rural and urban areas in the age group of 2 plus to 4 plus is about 23.00 lakhs per day.

Under the scheme, employment opportunities have been created for about 83,538 women who have been appointed as Child Welfare Organisers and Child Welfare Assistants. Out of 27,846 Child Welfare Organisers 5,160 belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes; 976 are widows and 782 are destitute women. Similarly out of 55,692 Child Welfare Assistants 11,120 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 8,305 are widows and 2,025 are destitutes.

There are 3 main components of this scheme :

- (i) Nutrition
- (ii) Pre-school Education
- (iii) Health Coverage

(i) Nutrition :

Under this scheme the children are supplied with cooked food consisting of the following :

	Gms.
Rice	80
Dhall	10
Oil	5
Vegetables & condiments	50

The cost per meal per day for a child is .42 paise. It has been calculated by nutrition experts that this cooked meal provides 411 calories per day to the child. Cooking is done in a hygienic way and the meal is served hot, fresh and delicious to the children. For cooking in the



Child Welfare Centre, kitchen equipments at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per rural and Rs. 1,950 per urban Centre have been supplied to all the Child Welfare Centres. The Child Welfare Organisers have been instructed and trained to use a Hay Box in the Child Welfare Centre to reduce the cost of fuel.

(ii) Pre School Education :

The children are given pre-school education by the child welfare organisers who have been specially trained for the purpose. The emphasis in pre-school education is to improve the imagination of the child and to inculcate some basic values in the minds of the children. They are also taught hygienic habit. Educational equipments at a cost of Rs. 600 per set have been supplied to the Child Welfare Centres. In 4343 Child Welfare Centres, the child welfare organisers have been given special Nursery school Training.

(iii) Health coverage :

Health Care of the children is ensured by the administration of drugs, vitamins, immunisation and wherever necessary referral services. In the rural areas and Municipalities Public Health Department is ensuring health care through their field staff. To monitor the improvement in the nutrition status of the children, weight is being taken regularly and recorded in the health cards which are also meant to record the immunisation and other health particulars of the children. So far 2,400 weighing machines have been supplied to the Child Welfare Centres in the rural areas through UNICEF assistance.

From 14th November 1982, children in the rural areas are being supplied with free tooth powder to teach them the habit of good dental hygienic.

The Child Welfare Centres in the Villages have been meant to be a

focal point where the children will not only receive nutrition, pre school education and health care, but also develop their minds on a food community basis. These centres are also meant to be the community education centre for mothers in the matter of child care and nutrition. By the formation of Village Level Committees the community participation and involvement is ensured. The scheme has gone a long way to usher in a classless and casteless society.

Integrated Child Development Services :

The Integrated Child Development Service Programme was evolved by the Government of India to provide early childhood services, in an integrated manner. The scheme was introduced during the year 1975-'76 with three projects in Tamil Nadu. It has since been extended to 39 projects. Out of this only two are in rural areas at Nilakottai in Madurai District and Thally in Dharmapuri District. All the other 37 are in the Municipalities and Corporation areas.

Each I. C. D. S. Project has 100 Centres, called Anganwadis. Each Project is managed by one Child Development Project Officer to look after the Nutrition and Pre-school component and a Medical Officer to take care of the Health coverage. They are assisted by 4 Supervisors and 4 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives per Project. The following packages of the services rendered through the scheme.

- (a) Supplementary Nutrition
- (b) Immunisation
- (c) Health Check-up
- (d) Referral Services
- (e) Nutrition and Health Education
- (f) Non-formal Education

Under this scheme also the Nutrition component for 2 + to 44



age group is implemented under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. Apart from this it has also been proposed to cover the children below two years and pregnant and lactating women receive ICMS and Bulgar wheat donated by CARE.

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project

The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project is being implemented in three Districts of the State viz., Madurai, Ramnad and Pudukottai at present.

The Districts of Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chingleput will be covered shortly. The primary aim of this project is to increase the efficiency, coverage and overall impart of the Government Nutrition efforts. This is being accomplished by a systematic concentration on the nutritionally vulnerable age group of 6 to 36 months. The project also aims to improve the focus quality and reach of nutrition services for the nutrition risk groups like pregnant and lactating women. It also envisages a communication component where the participation of the community is ensured. The Project commenced operation from November 1981 in Kottampatti Pilot Block of Madurai District and at present there are a total number of 4098 Community Nutrition Centres in the Districts of Madurai, Ramnad and Pudukottai. The principal components of the Project are Nutrition Delivery services, rural health services and Communications with a view to improving community participation in Nutrition Education.



மந்திரிபுரம்
பால் உற்பத்தியாளர்
கவர்த்தவ சங்கம்
ம.க.உ.உ. சி.ப.
மந்திரிபுரம்



Thiru Dr. N. Marimuthu,
Asst. Professor
(Dairy) Department of Agri-
Economics
TamilNadu Agricultural University

Green revolution augments milk production

In India, Dairy Industry is becoming more and more important especially in Rural areas where Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers are encouraged to establish through Rural Integrated Programmes. These farmers are given dairy loan through either Nationalised Banks or Co-operative or Scheduled Banks and Subsidy is also extended to minimise the loan burden for these people.

Importance of Dairying

Dairy Industry can profitably combine the crop production to provide gainful employment for the rural family members throughout the year by which assured daily income can be expected through successful dairying. Thus Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are complementary to each other. Agriculture provides feeds and fodder to the livestock maintained by these Agriculturists while Animal Husbandry provides not only nutritious milk and milk products, but also provides animal power-bullocks and valuable

organic manure for enriching the Agricultural field in addition to biogas which will be useful for lighting and energising pumps for irrigation purposes.

Improvement of genetic potentiality of the animals

In order to improve the genetic make up of the dairy animals cross breeding programmes in White cattle of exotic origin and up grading of Buffaloes with Murrah Buffaloes have taken through Animal Husbandry Department as well as Dairy Development Corporations. Milk Production has been increased manifold due to the implementation of OPERATION FLOOD I & II in India by intensive mass programme by Utilisation of Frozen Semen obtained from exotic Proven Bulls and through animal health cover. Due to the integrated approach potentiality of Milk Production has been considerably increased and further progress can be achieved if adequate attention is paid for sufficient fodder production.

There is a wide gap between the need and supply of feeds and fodder. In foreign countries like Denmark, Australia, United States of America, etc., there are permanent pasture lands meant for grazing of animals and hence Dairy Industry is gaining importance but in India there are no such facilities with the result the dairy animals are not accessible to get adequate fodder and hence low production. In Tamil Nadu the area under fodder cultivation is about 1 to 2 of the cropped area while the area under fodder cultivation is more than 10% in Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi.

Model Scheme to increase Green Fodder

Here a model scheme is suggested that can be adopted any where, when irrigation and marketing facilities are viable. With regard to marketing of fodder there will be no problem because in each village the Milk Producers' Co-operative Society is being organised to which the green fodder can be marketed easily with reasonable price and this system will be economical to the farmer - cultivator. The type of fodder suggested is BN2 as this grass is grown well every where and relished by Cattle.

The green fodder production is expected to be 1250 kg daily on the

basis of 100 tonnes per acre with all inputs made available.

It may be noted that there will be daily income of Rs 118.90 during the first year of fodder transplantation and subsequently the daily income will be Rs.172.70 from the second year onwards. Thus the Farmer-cultivator will be getting a regular assured income through the fodder cultivation and marketing it properly.

Tie up arrangements for effective disposal of Fodder

There is no problem in marketing fodder in the village whenever there

an agreement between the President and the Society members stating that

each society member will get green fodder and the cost of amount for the fodder supplied may be deducted from the milk amount. Thus the society members are assured of getting daily fodder supply thereby there will be increased milk production. Thus the dairy man will get regular income through this self-employment.

Benefits derived from this Model Fodder Scheme:

1. The Farmer who cultivates green fodder will be kept assured of

A which will facilitate regular conception and calving resulting profitable dairying.

5. Due to assured permanent income to all the Milk Society members the economical status is getting increased leading to higher standard of living.

6. Due to regular availability of milk and production, the nutritional status of all the family members is increased.

7. Above all there will be **WHITE REVOLUTION** through this planned **GREEN REVOLU-**



is a Milk Producer's Co-operative Society, where there is ever increasing demand for green fodder to feed the dairy animals maintained by the society members. For effective system of fodder production and disposal, there should be a tie-up between the Farmer - Fodder cultivator and the President of the Milk Producers' Co-operative Society by which the green fodder produced will be supplied daily to the Milk Society and the payment for the supply of fodder will be made from the milk amount of those society members who purchase the fodder daily and pour the milk to the society. Again there should be

daily regular income just like from any other business.

2. The society members of the Milk Society are able to get the required quantity of green fodder at a reasonable price.

3. The turn over of the Milk Society in that Village will be more due to increased milk production and procurement.

4. There will not be any sterility and infertility problems among dairy animals due to assured and adequate supply of green fodder which contains abundant quantity of Vitamin

TION in each village by which the rural economy will definitely be improved.

Conclusion:

In view of the above facts, greater attention needs to be paid in the rural area for more green fodder cultivation to enhance the milk production so that this system will not only help the Farmers to get assured daily income through fodder cultivation and milk production but also assists to increase the nutritional status as well as standard of living of the rural mass with greater impact on rural economy.

News in Brief..

NEW FIVE-YEAR LAW COURSE INAUGURATED

Inaugurating the five-year law course under the auspices of the Directorate of Legal Studies, His Excellency the Vice President Thiru M. Hidayatullah on 2nd November, 83— said the new scheme would turn out sound lawyers since professional aptitude and background of good education were both linked in it. "I must say that Tamil Nadu has been very forthright in coming forward and setting this example.

150 Libraries to be opened in City

One hundred and fifty new libraries including 135 branch libraries and 15 circle libraries one each for the 150 Corporation divisions in the City will be opened under a new scheme of the Directorate of Public Libraries.

Governor Lauds Noon Meal Scheme

His Excellency Tamilnadu Governor Thiru S. L. Khurana addressing the 11th annual day celebrations of the Women's Voluntary Service of Tamilnadu on 8th November 1983, lauded the State Government's nutritious noon meal scheme for children and said that it would benefit over 65 lakh students who would grow into useful citizens.

Proposals of Six Hydrel Project sent to Centre :

The Tamil Nadu Government proposes to set up six hydro-electric projects at a cost of Rs. 200 crores to generate a total of 420 mw, Hon'ble Minister for Dairy Development Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy said.

The projects to be set up in Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Tirunelveli and Madurai districts, were under the Centre's scrutiny.

TTDC Agents for Europe under Study

The Tamilnadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC) is examining the question of appointing agents in West Europe to improve the State's tourist potential.

This was announced by Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R. M. Veerappan.

Tamil Nadu Government Allots Land For Space Centre

The Tamilnadu Government has decided to allot about 355 acres of land to the Department of Space for the establishment of a liquid test facility centre, Minister for Revenue Thiru S. D. Somasundaram, said.

Cloud-Seeding Around City 'A Success'

The artificial rainmaking effort by the Tamil Nadu Government had been a success resulting in three times the normal rainfall around Madras City, Hon'ble Minister for Labour Thiru Raghavanandam, said.

Science Centre to be set up in City

A science centre and observatory, to be named after Periyar, will soon be set up in Madras at an estimated cost of about Rs. one crore, Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru C. Aranganayagam said on 16th November, when inaugurating the tenth state-level science exhibition organised jointly by the State Education department and NCERT, New Delhi, at a private higher secondary school. He also announced that a science centre would come up at Tirunelveli.

ஆயுதம் மருத்துவக் கல்வி மருத்துவமனை
 அமைக்க மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சர் (22-10-1983) அன்று
 தலைமை:
 மாண்புமிகு உறுதுறை அமைச்சர்
 திரு. வி. வி. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள்
 முன்னிலை:
 மாண்புமிகு உறுதுறை அமைச்சர்
 திரு. சி. ரா. விஜயலக்ஷ்மி அவர்கள்
 மாண்புமிகு உறுதுறை அமைச்சர்
 திரு. கே. ஏ. சி. குமாரசாமி அவர்கள்
 மாண்புமிகு உறுதுறை அமைச்சர்
 திரு. சி. பொன்னையன் அவர்கள்
 மாண்புமிகு உறுதுறை அமைச்சர்
 திரு. பி. என். சி. அனாஜி அவர்கள்



**DR. Ambedkar
 Institute of
 DIABETES**

V. SAMBANDAM B.A.
 Associate Editor, Tamil (15th Road)

It was the realisation of a sixteen year old dream when Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Dr. M. G. Ramachandran pressed the button to inaugurate the 'Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Diabetes' in the Kilpauk Medical College Hospital premises on October 2, 1983.

To the doctors, nurses and other para medical staff who had toiled day and night at the Diabetic Research Cell, which had been now rightly upgraded into the 'Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Diabetes' it was not only the realisation of a dream but also a promise for the future to the unfortunate poor victims of Diabetes—a promise for extending better facilities and for a brighter future despite Diabetes.

It was in the year 1967 that a Diabetic Clinic was started at the Kilpauk Medical College Hospital. It was in 1969 that a decision was taken to start a Diabetic Research Cell at the KMC Hospital to encourage young medical graduates to do original research work in the field of Diabetes. The Cell was started on March 8, 1969. It was decided in 1971 that a separate Metabolic Laboratory must be attached to the Cell as the work load on the College Bio-Chemistry Department had increased steeply. In the year 1971 the laboratory conducted 403 tests and this increased steadily to 11, 665 in 1982.

Clinical material from the Diabetic Research Cell is used by the

post graduate medical students and also students of the Women's Christian College for M.Sc. dissertations. With the high quality of service rendered to the diabetic patients, the number of patients attending the Cell increased rapidly. One of the reasons for the continuous increase in the patients number is due to the ready availability of insulin throughout the year for the patients. This has been so for the last 16 years. About 1,200 patients are added every year and there are more than 15,000 patients on the rolls now.

History

The Diabetic Research Cell had been functioning over the years in



some old sheds on the college side. Seeing the condition of the building and the rush of patients to the Cell, Late Thiru K. Satyanarayana, the then News Editor of 'The Mail' was instrumental in bringing Thiru S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, an industrialist and philanthropist to the Cell. They then arranged the first donation of Rs. 50,000 for the building fund from Sri Sravaraya Sugars Limited in 1973. In the year 1978 Hon'ble Minister for cooperation Thiru C. Ponnaiyan, arranged for another donation of Rs. 1,50,000 from Arcot Hanumantha Rao Trust. Through Sri V. Ramakrishna Charitable Trust Thiru V.L. Dutt donated to the Cell one ECG machine in 1978, an intercom and a flame photometer to the metabolic laboratory in 1980.

The present new building is named as Arcot Hanumantha Rao Block. It has 6,000 sq. ft. of plinth area on the southern end of the Hospital campus. Besides these there are the records room, ECG room, Dietician's room, injection room, tablets issue counter and the physiotherapy wing.

In a phased manner the first and the second floors of the Institute is to be completed shortly. The first floor will consist of an auto analyser, statistics department, seminar room, clinical nutrition department and laboratory and dietary guidance clinic and the permanent library. The second floor will have insulin assay room, experimental diabetology unit, including operation theatre for experimental animals and cubi-

cal's for trail of indigenous system of medicine on Diabetics like Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy. The third floor will have a 10 bedded intensive metabolic care unit with facilities to monitor cardiac, respiratory and neurological functions. The fourth floor will have a History of Diabetics' museum and a model diet exhibition hall. Fifth and sixth floors will have auditoriums to conduct scientific conferences.

An auto analyser costing over Rs. 10 lakhs has been gifted to the Institute by a philanthropist.

The analyser will give straight away the results of 12 tests in one minute—that of glucose, urea, cholesterol, triglycerides, uric acid, free fatty acid, serum pyruvic acid, lactic acid, sodium, potassium, chloride and bicarbonates. This will be the first Government Institute to possess such an analyser.

There is also a proposal to start a diabetic day care centre in the new block. Incidentally in the afternoons special clinics like the Diabetic heart clinic, diabetic neurology clinic, and diabetic orthopaedic clinic will function with specialists coming from other institutions.

Juvenile Diabetics

Out of the 1,200 new cases registered here every year about 100 are found to be juvenile diabetics, i.e., below 20 years of age. They come from various rural areas and from the neighbouring districts. They are insulin dependent diabetics. They do not get insulin in their villages. So they stay in the Hospital to get their quota of insulin and

also hospital food. But once they go back to their villages they simply die due to the non availability of insulin.

So, it was decided to start a rehabilitation and vocational training centre for these young diabetics so that they might not wither and wilt in their tender years. Depending on their educational qualification, aptitude and skill they will be trained in some vocation to get some employment later on. Hon'ble Minister for Law, Thiru C. Ponnaiyan, again brought his golden touch to the Cell. He arranged for a donation of Rs. one lakh from the Common benevolent fund of the Tamilnadu State Cooperative Bank. He again arranged for another Rs. one lakh donation from the Madras Central Cooperative Bank. With the amount it is now proposed to start the centre at an early date. Indian Red Cross Society (TN Branch) has come forward to organise and manage the vocational training centre.

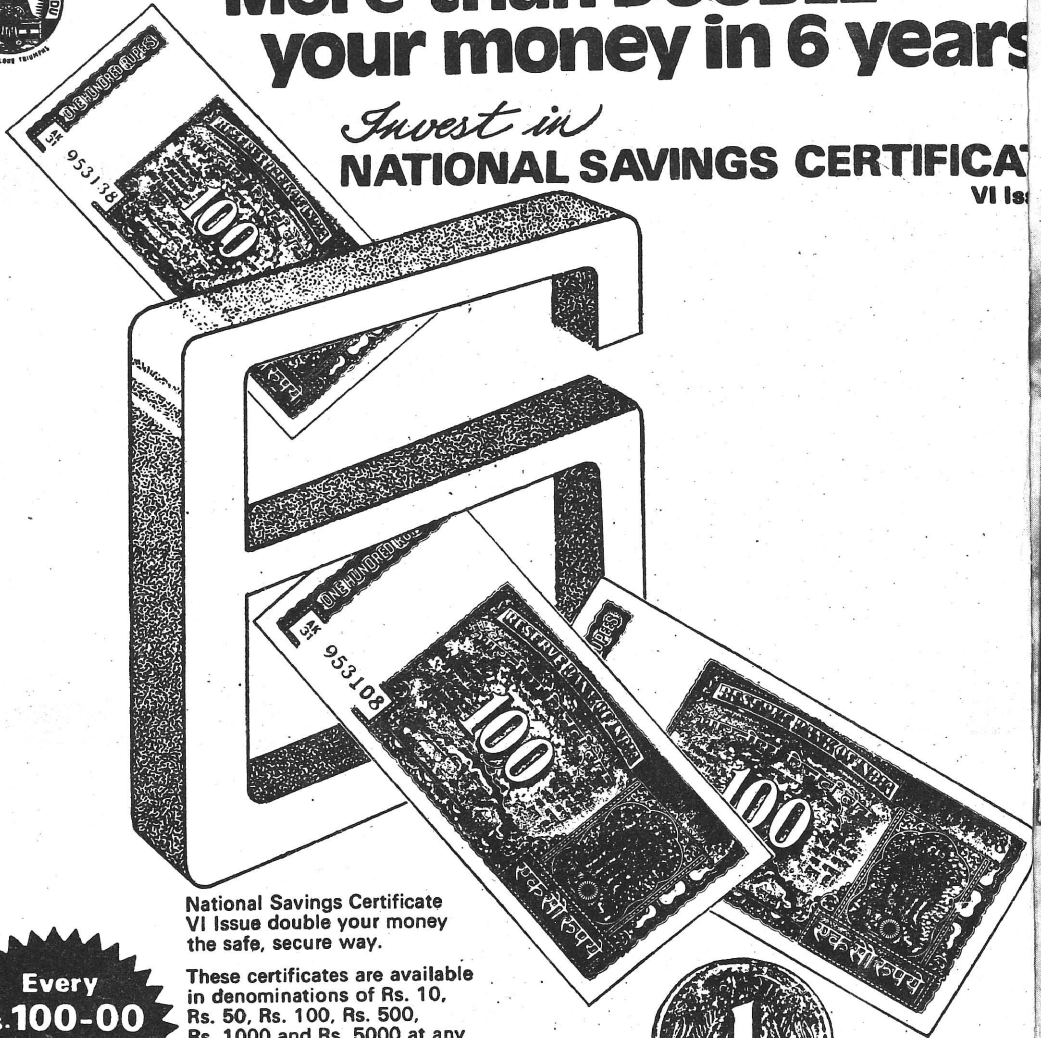
Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. Ramachandran and Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Finance Thiru S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao rightly hailed the good services that had been constantly rendered by the Diabetic Research Cell. Others who participated in the function included the Hon'ble Minister for Finance Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Hon'ble Minister for Health Dr. H. V. Hande, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy, Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation Thiru C. Ponnaiyan and a big gathering which included many eminent doctors.

**DEFEAT TUBERCULOSIS
NOW AND FOR EVER
BUY TB SEALS
HELP PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS
SEALS AVAILABLE
for Further Particulars:
The Anti-TB Association
of Tamilnadu,
259-61, Anna Salai,
Madras - 600006.**



More than **DOUBLE** your money in 6 years

Invest in
NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATE
VI Issue



**Every
Rs. 100-00
Becomes
Rs. 201-50**

National Savings Certificate VI Issue double your money the safe, secure way.

These certificates are available in denominations of Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1000 and Rs. 5000 at any post office.

Deposits and interest earned in this scheme are exempt from Income Tax. (Under Sec. 80C & 80L)

Non-resident Indians Can get 13% interest.

Quite a package, isn't it?

Please contact :
THE DIRECTOR OF SMALL SAVINGS
143, Anna Salai Madras 600 002
OR YOUR NEAREST POST OFFICE



YOUR SEARCH FOR
COLORFUL
PRINTS

ENDS AT

Co-optex

Co-optex
Bright and
beautiful
of colour
prints. Rich variety enchanting
fresh in a wealth of colours
and designs.



Co-optex

HANDLOOMS

