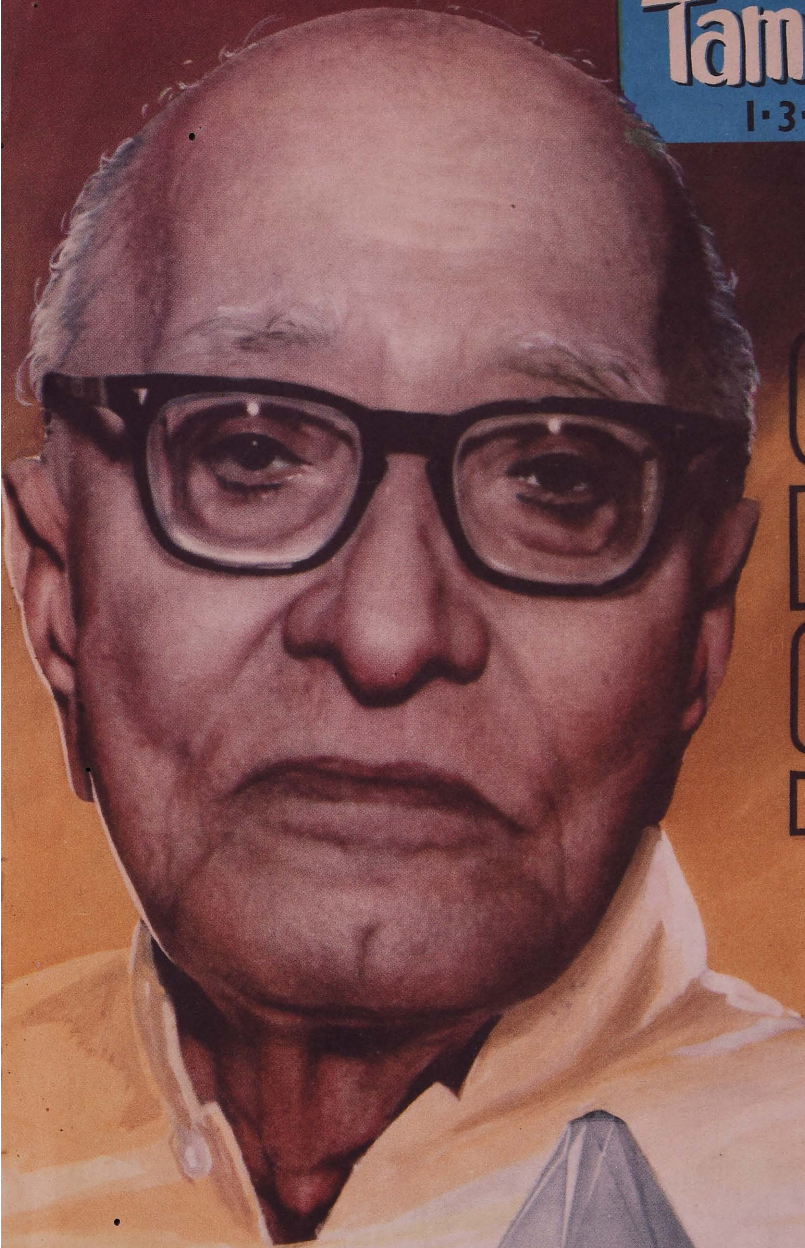


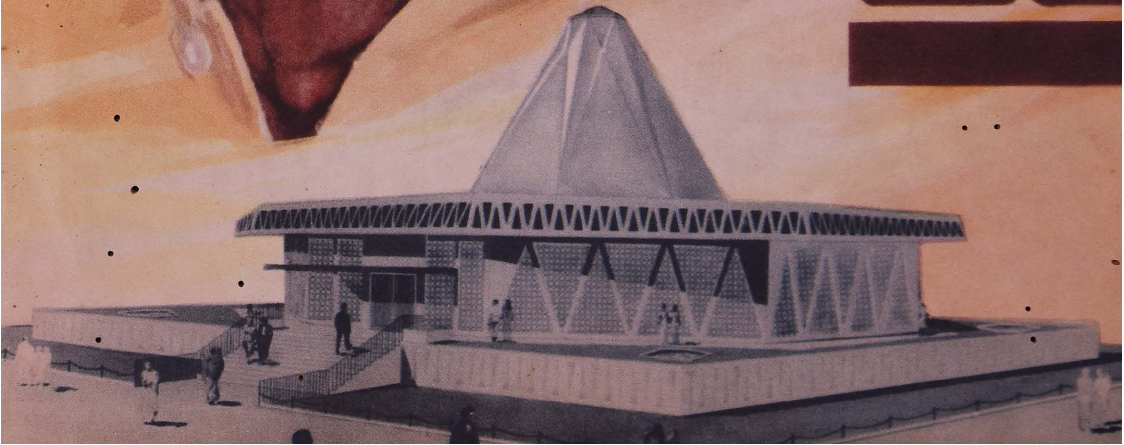
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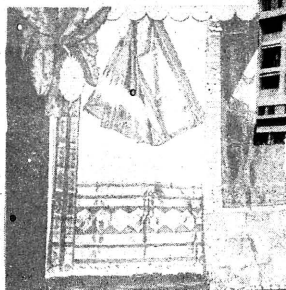


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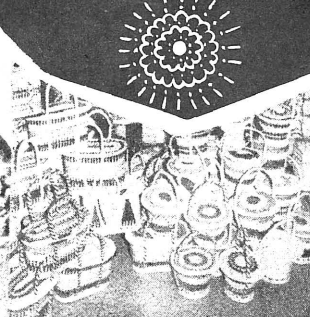
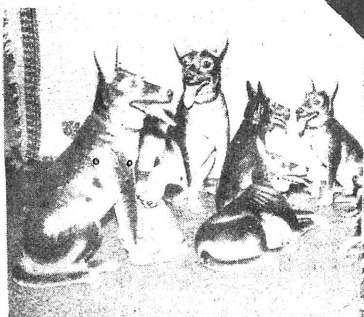
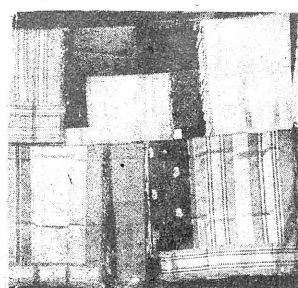
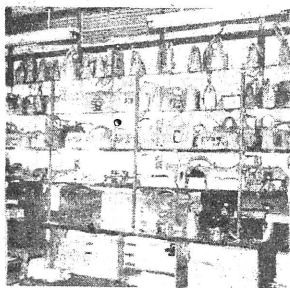
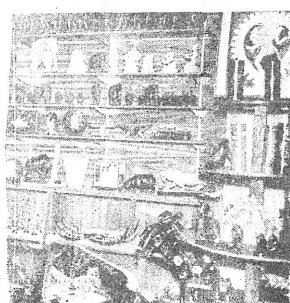
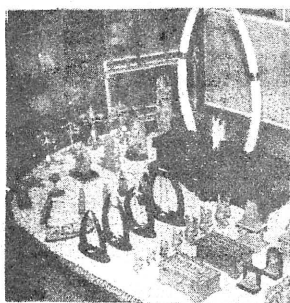
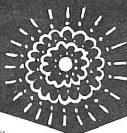
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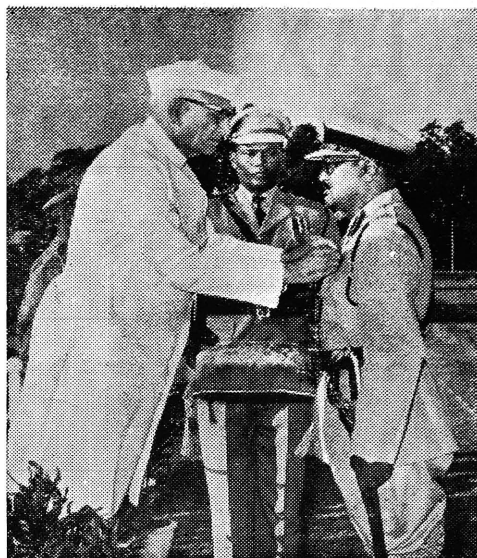
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Tamil Arasu

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The President's Awards to TamilNadu Police Officers were presented by Governor at a ceremonial function on 10-2-73.

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"Anyone can easily make promises, rare is he who matches his deeds to his words", says the Kural. It is this sage advice which has moved us over these six years to respond to the challenge of building an enlightened, new, socialist society in keeping with our promises to the people. I have placed before you today yet other announcements of decisions that are evidence of our determination. We march forward towards our cherished goal with a mixture of pain and amusement, amused at the stiff resistance offered by erstwhile masters of the bastions of pelf and power, pained at the arrows and slings that are flung at us from quarters we thought least likely to oppose us, in fact, persons who, we considered, would support these progressive schemes and measures. Undaunted by these obstacles, we move ahead. For, as the Kural says, "the whole world gathers under the umbrella of that Ruler who bears patiently when words bitter to his ear are flung at him". It is in this confidence that I now proceed to discharge my pleasant duty of placing these Budget Estimates before this House."

TAX-FREE BUDGET OF TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT

The year 1972-73 is expected to close with a revenue surplus of Rs. 1.80 crores. Revised Estimates of receipts and expenditure on the revenue account are Rs. 441.04 crores and Rs. 439.24 crores respectively. The Budget Estimates for 1973-74 placed before the House anticipate a receipt of Rs. 465.56 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 465.07 crores, with a surplus of Rs. 49 lakhs in the revenue account.

Out of the total expenditure on the revenue account of Rs. 465.07 crores Rs. 41.47 crores is on Plan outlay on revenue account. I mention this in order to point out that what we call the plan is only a small part of the total expenditure we incur. For instance, when we say our plan on revenue account on education is Rs. 11.78 crores, we must remember that our total outlay on education is nearly Rs. 97.23 crores.

The Budget Estimates for 1973-74 placed before the House make provision for capital expenditure of Rs. 37.97 crores, repayment of loans to Government of India to the extent of Rs. 53.07 crores, and loans and advances to the tune of Rs. 11.50 crores.

Plan Outlay.

The year 1973-74 is the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The outlay in 1973-74 is therefore of crucial importance as the tempo of the Fifth Five-Year Plan will be based on the pace of developmental activities in 1973-74. We had fulfilled a plan of Rs. 87.45 crores in 1969-70 and progressively stepped it up to Rs. 97.50 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 114.07 crores in 1971-72. We have been repeatedly urging Government of India that at least Rs. 575 crores should be set apart for development schemes of the State during the Five-Year Plan period. For the three years up to 1971-72, the plan expenditure is of the order of Rs. 299 crores. We, therefore, presented a revised plan of Rs. 125 crores for the current year and Rs. 150 crores for the Annual Plan, 1973-74.



Dr. M. Karunanidhi is seen presenting the budget for 1973-74.

• I had discussions last month with the Union Planning Commission and the Planning Minister on the size of annual plans and the general financial position of our State. During these discussions, it was agreed that the plan outlay for the current year may be of the order of Rs. 116 crores and that of 1973-74 may be around Rs. 120 crores. However, considering the Plan requirements of the State, we have enforced economies in non-Plan expenditure and have included provision in the estimates for plans to the extent of Rs. 120.27 crores in the current year and Rs. 126.44 crores in the coming year.

In spite of all these efforts of the State Government, the Fourth Plan outlay will be only Rs. 546 crores. While this is higher than the figure of Rs. 519 crores originally indicated by the Central Planning Commission, it is still lower than the plan of Rs. 575 crores which we had finally pleaded for.

Financial Assistance for Plan.

The primary reason for this is the shortfall in Central assistance; as against the original promise of Rs. 250 crores, the Centre has allocated only Rs. 202 crores. The percentage which the Central assistance to Tamil Nadu bears to the total Central assistance to all the State Governments was 10.8 in the First Plan; this became 9 per cent in the Second Plan and it came down further in the Third Plan to 7.4 per cent and has dwindled down to 4.7 per cent in the Fourth Plan. This only shows the step-motherly attitude of the Centre towards Tamil Nadu.

On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, I reiterate that at least in the coming Fifth Five-Year Plan, this state of affairs should not be allowed to continue and should give place to a more just allocation. The population of Tamil Nadu is 7.5 per cent of the country's total population. The responsibility for ensuring a just share for Tamil Nadu rests squarely with the Centre.

The Sixth Finance Commission.

It is our view that the Finance Commission should be the primary channel for the flow of funds from

the Centre to the State Governments. This alone will ensure certainty and equity in the distribution of national resources to the various States. We have pointed out to the Finance Commission that in practice many indicators of backwardness used by previous Finance Commissions do not serve the intended purpose and have urged that this system of allocation must be suitably altered. It is our opinion that the Finance Commission itself should look into the Plan needs and non-Plan needs of States in an integrated manner. We have been repeatedly pleading that there are not only backward States but also backward areas in other States and these backward areas in other States should also be reckoned for considering allocations. We have further urged that the present practice of the Centre assuming jurisdiction in matters which are in the State list such as Agriculture, Education and Health should be given up. All the funds now allocated in respect of such sectors should be canalised through the Finance Commission to the States. We have further emphasised before the Sixth Finance Commission our views that the debt burden of States should be reduced, that the base of divisible taxes should be enlarged, that the "Corporation Tax" which is primarily an income-tax, should be brought into the divisible pool, that the percentage of excise shared by the States should be increased to 50 per cent and that only by such structural changes can States be rescued from financial uncertainties.

Natural Calamities.

The central team which came for an on-the-spot inspection of the damages on the State due to floods and cyclone was impressed with the relief measures undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu. I thank the Centre for having accepted the recommendations of the team and for having come forward to grant us assistance of the order of Rs. 14.25 crores. It is my view that a contingency provision should be made in the plans of all States for relief work to meet natural calamities. Suitable provision should be made in the Plan, based on the experience

gained over a decade in such States regarding cyclone, flood and drought. If this is done as and when relief measures are necessary, a State can draw upon such amounts already set apart and implement relief scheme expeditiously.

Agricultural Growth.

The production of foodgrains was 70.45 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 and is expected to be 72.02 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. We should be happy that this increase has taken place in spite of adverse seasonal conditions. A crash programme has been launched during the samba season to bring 4.82 lakh acres under paddy in South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput districts, 4.13 lakh acres under millets and 6.10 lakh acres under pulses in different districts. Besides, an area of 2 lakh acres will be covered under the sun-flower development scheme.

We believe that through implementation of the schemes for production of cereals, pulses, and oil seeds, the rate of increases of price can be brought down. At this juncture, when both the State Government and the cultivator are enthusiastic about these programmes of production, the Tamil Nadu Government expects the whole-hearted co-operation of the Central Government. So far, we have received Central allocations of only 1.30 lakh tonnes of fertiliser as against our demand of 2.74 lakh tonnes in terms of Nitrogen. When the Central Minister for Agriculture was here recently, we requested him to supply in full our demand for fertilisers and for adequate financial help so that we can not only attain self sufficiency in foodgrains but also help our neighbouring States.

Agricultural Loans Rs. 100 crores.

The Budgeted outlay on Agriculture for 1973-74 is Rs. 22.36 crores. In counting Governmental outlays on agriculture, we have also to take into account the loss of Rs. 14 crores per annum incurred by the Electricity Board as a result of agricultural connections. It the estimates placed before the House, a sum of Rs. 17.8 crores has been set apart in Revised Estimate, 1972-73 to cover the requirements

• LANDS TO THE TILLERS ASSURED •

MORE POWERS FOR THE STATE DEMANDED

of 1971-72 and 1972-73 and a sum of Rs. 8.2 crores for 1973-74 as subsidies to the Electricity Board to meet in part these losses. Besides this outlay, the amount of Rs. 15.55 crores spent for the maintenance of irrigation has also to be taken note of. As against this, receipts from Irrigation Cess come to only Rs. 3.66 crores. A sum of Rs. 12.23 crores in Revised Estimate, 1972-73 and Rs. 12.44 crores in Budget Estimate, 1973-74 have been allocated for capital outlay on irrigation works. Thus, under various heads, the Government have set apart nearly Rs. 55 crores for the growth of agriculture. Over and above this, we have been sanctioning loans for agriculture through co-operative societies also. So far in the current year, a sum of Rs. 57.27 crores has been sanctioned by way of short, medium and long-term loans up to the end of December 1972. For the rest of the year, a sum of Rs. 40 crores will be sanctioned as loan. For the year 1973-74, a total sum of about Rs. 100 crores is expected to be sanctioned under all these heads.

Animal Husbandry.

As against a sum of Rs. 4.31 crores set apart in the Budget Estimate for the year 1972-73 under Animal Husbandry, a sum of Rs. 4.89 crores has been allocated in the Revised Estimate, 1972-73 and a sum of Rs. 5.17 crores in Budget Estimate, 1973-74. It has been proposed to establish 5 key village blocks in 1973-74. Intensive Cattle Development Projects will be set up at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs during the year 1973-74 at Saidapet, Coimbatore and Madurai. Besides, twenty-five Veterinary dispensaries will be opened at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs.

Health and Medical Services.

As against Rs. 38.91 crores proposed to be spent in Revised Estimate, 1972-73 on medical and health services including family planning programmes, Rs. 41.17 crores will be spent in the coming year. Taking the two years 1972-73 and 1973-74, 61 Panchayat Union Dispensaries will be provincialised.

Some of the new schemes which are to be taken up for implementation in the coming year are :

Construction of 24-bed hospitals at Karur and Vaniyambadi, a 30-bed ward in Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children at Madras, a 100-bed ward in Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, a 147-bed ward in Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital; provision of E.C.G. at 5 taluk headquarters hospitals and 6 district headquarters hospitals and provision of X-ray units at 10 taluk headquarters hospitals.

Simultaneously, we are developing the indigenous system of medicine also. A 25-bed hospital at Arumbakkam Arignar Anna Government Hospital in Indigenous medicine and opening of Siddha wings in ten taluk headquarters hospitals are some other features of the Budget Estimates.

From June 1972 till to-day, eyesight has been restored and glasses supplied free to 35,000 poor villagers under the Free Eye-Camp Project. Besides, under the Beggar Rehabilitation Scheme, beggars afflicted with leprosy have been rehabilitated and medical relief has been given to them. Before the close of the year, 1972-73, ten Beggar Rehabilitation Centres housing 5,000 leprosy beggars would be completed and would start functioning.

Education.

A substantial portion of our outlays has been earmarked for education. The expenditure on education has risen from Rs. 43.86 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 95.82 crores in Revised Estimate, 1972-73 and to Rs. 97.23 crores in Budget Estimate, 1973-74. Members will be happy to note the change effected in regard to the mode of sharing of expenditure by the Government and the Panchayat Unions on education. Government's commitment on expenditure incurred by Panchayat Unions on this account has risen from Rs. 32.12 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 35.95 crores in Revised Estimate, 1972-73. If the expenditure on education included under other heads like Medical Education, Agricultural Education

and Harijan Welfare is also taken into account, the total expenditure on education will come to Rs. 108.5 crores for the year 1973-74. This would constitute nearly 24 per cent of the total Budgeted Expenditure on revenue account. Eloquent testimony to the interest evinced by the Government in Higher Education is given by the rise in the number of Colleges from 105 in 1966-67 to 176 in 1972-73.

While we all agree that opportunities for education must be extended to all people including those in the lowest strata of the social pyramid, we continue to face the problem of maintaining and improving the quality of education. Steps are under way to introduce appropriate changes in the curricula with a view to improving the content and quality of education in our schools. Particularly in the case of Science subjects, steps are being taken to impart improved education, even from the elementary school stage. With a view to encouraging teachers to put forth their best, their salary scales have been raised substantially. We can also proudly claim that Tamil Nadu is in the lead among the progressive States of India in extending pay and pensionary benefits to the teachers employed in private schools, comparable to those given to the teachers employed in Government schools. The pay scales recommended by the University Grants Commission have been extended to the teaching staff working in all the colleges.

Quality Improvement.

Though opinions differ as to the number of years required for various stages of education, there is general agreement throughout the country that the total length of schooling up to the first degree should be fifteen years. The present system in Tamil Nadu also provides for a period of fifteen years up to graduation. Differing views, however have been expressed in educational circles as to whether there should be a Pre-University Course followed by a three-year degree course or a two-year Intermediate Course followed by a two-year degree course. Only when it is finally settled as to whether the

collegiate education should be a four-year course as at present or should be raised to a five-year course will it be possible to decide whether the school education should be for a period of 10 or 11 years. Government of Tamil Nadu will take a final decision after ascertaining the views of all the three Universities of Tamil Nadu on the period of collegiate education.

I had referred, in the speech presenting the Budget Estimates for 1972-73, to the need for utilising the services of talented experts working abroad and stated that a scheme under which these experts can come to Tamil Nadu and serve at least for a year, would be implemented. In pursuance of this proposal, we are in touch with many of our scholars abroad and we hope that at least a few of them will be able to come to Tamil Nadu and serve in our colleges and research laboratories in the coming year.

STABLE BASE FOR STUDIES.

It is my firm belief that the students community should properly use the opportunities provided by the State and society as a result of their massive investment on Education. Only such an approach will augur well for the future of the students as well as the country. It is the responsibility of all who are interested in the welfare of the coming generation to create an atmosphere in which students can acquire skills in peace and with enthusiasm. I am deeply pained at the efforts made here and there to create an agitated frame of mind amongst the students in regard to questions and issues which have no relevance to education. In all humility, I request that all people should co-operate with Government in this respect and rise above all partisan considerations to help to build a stable base for a prosperous future for our students. It is this Government's policy to adopt appropriate measures on this basis keeping in view the welfare of students and teachers and the need to maintain and improve the quality of education.

• POWER.

The installed capacity for generation of electric power in Tamil Nadu has risen by nearly 500 M.W.

in the last five years. However, along with many other States in the country affected by shortage of power, Tamil Nadu has also had to face a severe power cut. The House is fully aware of the reasons for this critical situation. The State Government had, on many occasions, impressed on the Central Government the need for early establishment of Thermal and Atomic power stations and also for the expansion of the existing thermal power stations so that we need not depend exclusively on hydel power. Under the present set up, it is inevitable that the State Governments have to wait for a long time for the clearance from the Centre even for small schemes drawn up for the generation of electricity. We have to realise that power potential has to be created ahead of industrial expansion; we have already informed the Centre that in the year 1983-84, Tamil Nadu will be facing a power deficit of 3,000 M.W. The Centre should heed our requests and take early steps for implementation of the Second Mine cut at Neyveli, expansion of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant, Atomic Power Plant in Tuticorin and Thermal Power Plants in Tuticorin and Mettur and the Hogenakal Hydro-Electric Project all of which we have been urging repeatedly. I am happy to say that the 200 megawatt Kadambarai Hydro-Electric Project for which we had sought approval in 1971 has been cleared recently in February 1973 and preliminary work is under way. (See separate article.)

Difficulties experienced on account of power cut have been examined and many steps have been taken keeping in view the welfare of the labourers, weavers, agriculturists and the public in general. I assure the House that this Government will not hesitate to take all further steps that may be necessary in this regard.

I would make an earnest plea that this issue has to be viewed as a general question transcending all party barriers. I feel it is possible to solve the problem if all people co-operate on a non-partisan basis.

In the estimates before us, the outlay for the uplift of Handloom

Weavers has been stepped up to Rs. 1.94 crores in 1973-74 from Rs. 1.52 crores in 1972-73. During the current year, Government have sanctioned an interest free ways and means advance of Rs. 1.5 crores to the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society in order to tide over the difficulties on account of credit sales to Government servants. Thanks to this assistance, the apex society has been able to procure Rs. 8-10 crores worth of stock from the primaries. I would like to recall that during 1966-67, material worth only Rs. 3.25 crores was procured.

We have requested the Government of India to reserve production of dhooties, sarees, towels, bedsheets and bedspreads exclusively for Handloom Industry and also to simplify the rules so as to make this reservation easily enforceable. It is to be regretted that the Government of India have not so far taken any action on this.

Another important issue is the supply of yarn to the Handloom sector. Looms in the co-operative fold are being supplied yarn at reasonable prices through co-operative spinning mills. It is also essential that yarn is supplied to looms which do not come within the co-operative fold. We have requested the Centre to empower the State Government to regulate the issue of yarn from all spinning mills. The Centre has not so far taken a decision on this issue.

We have constituted an Expert Committee under Thiru K. Santhanam with a view to suggesting suitable measures for tackling various problems of the Handloom industry. We have also constituted a Minimum Wages Committee to examine the wages obtaining at present in the handloom industry and to suggest measures for fixing minimum wages for handloom weavers. Government will take necessary action on the basis of the recommendations of both these committees.

INDUSTRIES.

Work is in progress in respect of projects for the manufacture of Nylon, Sodium Hydro Sulphite,

ALLOWANCES INCREASED TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

MADRAS ALUMINIUM COMPANY NATIONALISATION PROPOSED

Tyre and B.C.T. for which letters of intent have already been obtained. As far as Small Scale Industries are concerned, in the current year, SIDCO has spent Rs. 3.56 crores for the purchase and stocking of raw materials and Rs. 1.80 crores for loans for machinery and for industrial estates. Next year, this is expected to go up to Rs. 8.50 crores. Industries with a total investment of Rs. 6.52 crores have been given assistance in the shape of loan and share capital through SIPCOT. The total aid so given comes to Rs. 1.06 crores. As the House is fully aware, these two institutions were started recently by this Government and are functioning well. It is expected that TANSI, which is managing State owned small industries, will reach a level of production of Rs. 7.00 crores during this year in spite of the prevalent power cut as against Rs. 4.79 crores in the year 1966-67. This will rise to Rs. 9.00 crores in 1973-74.

We are planning and implementing a number of new industrial projects in the State Sector. However, except for the Salem Steel Plant, there has been practically no addition to the Central Sector projects in the State of Tamil Nadu during the Fourth Plan period. During 1972-73, out of the total All-India investments in industries to the tune of Rs. 686 crores by the Centre, it is understood that only about Rs. 20 crores would be in this State. It is worth noting that Tamil Nadu is ideally suited for locating Defence production industries and other major industries. It is in this context that we have sought clearance of Government of India for the following new major industrial projects. Industrial Refinery at Tuticorin (Rs. 52 crores), Petro Chemical Complex at Manali (Rs. 80 crores), Polyster Film Plant (Rs. 13 crores) and a plant for Refractories at Salem (Rs. 10 crores). We have also requested government of India to expedite oil exploration in the Cauvery Basin.

In this context, I would like to emphasize one other request of ours. There is an imperative need to take up expeditiously the execution of Sethusamudram Project, for which we have been pleading

over the last two decades or more. This will cut travel time between the east and west coasts of the country and has great defence and coastal trade potential. I would therefore, request the Union Government to take it up at least during the Fifth Plan. Besides, I would also urge that a ship building yard be located at Tuticorin.

EMPLOYMENT.

As indicated in the Governor's address, we have been doing our best to increase employment opportunities. We have already initiated special employment schemes costing Rs. 10 crores. Among these are crash schemes for rural employment costing Rs. 3 crores, rural road schemes costing Rs. 3 crores, youth crops schemes at a cost of Rs. 61 lakhs, drought prone area programme at a cost of Rs. 1.31 crores, apprentice schemes to assist diploma and degree holders at a cost of Rs. 47 takes loan schemes to I.T.I. trained persons with an outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs and apprentice teachers scheme costing Rs. 25 lakhs.

In addition to these we have drawn up an elaborate special scheme to tackle the problem of educated unemployment. This scheme costing Rs. 15 cores will be implemented after securing the approval of Government of India.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

In my Budget Speech last year, I had announced a programme to link all habitations with a population of 1,500 and more with the main roads and also connect the small villages en route. I am happy to mention that a sum of Rs. 3 crores is being spent in 1972-73 as a part of the Rs. 19 crores programme drawn up in this regard. A sum of Rs. 3 crores has been set apart in 1973-74 also.

Government have re-classified the Panchayat Unions based on the recommendations of Panchayat Education Finance Enquiry Committee and have provided for liberalised rates of local-cess surcharge matching grant payable to Panchayat Union Councils. Consequently, Panchayat Unions are

expected to get Rs. 5.25 crores as local cess surcharge matching grant in 1973-74.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Honourable Members may recall that the comprehensive Town and Country Planning Bill has become an Act. The setting up of Town and Country Planning authorities under the Act is engaging the attention of the Government. The formulation of the regional plans for the eight regions into which the State has been delineated is nearing completion. In addition to the regional plans, master plans and detailed plans are being prepared for the orderly development of the urban areas.

Government have constituted the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority. The strategy contemplates the development of satellite towns at a distance of about 30 miles from the city as a counter-vailing force to control future immigration into the city. As a first step, the Government have decided to take up an area adjoining Kattankulathur in Chingleput district for implementation of the scheme. This satellite township will be named as "Marai Malai Nagar" in memory of the Tamil Savant, late Marai Malai Adigal. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been set apart in 1973-74 towards preliminary expenses.

HOUSING.

In 1973-74, the plant provides Rs. 7.08 crores for creation of housing facilities. We are also planning to implement a new scheme for the benefit of middle income and low income groups by getting additional funds from commercial banks. This scheme will be implemented in Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Ramanathapuram districts. The Central House Mortgage Society is also increasing loans for housing. Steps are being taken to get increased funds from L.I.C. for this purpose.

SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

As against a sum of Rs. 4 crores which was set apart in Budget Estimate, 1972-73 for clearance of slums in urban areas, we have set apart a sum of Rs. 6.5 crores in the Revised Estimate, 1972-73 and an equal sum in Budget Estimate, 1973-74.

We expect to complete 4,500 tenements in 1972-73 and an equal number in 1973-74. Moreover, basic amenities will be provided for the slums under the environmental improvement scheme.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

Ever since the setting up of the Water-supply and Drainage Board in 1969-70, we have taken up an intensive programme to supply drinking water to Madras Corporation and to other Municipalities. The Veeranam Project intended for bringing adequate water to Madras City is expected to be completed in 1974. Between 1969-70 and the current year, 84 new water-supply schemes for municipalities have been formulated. Forty-three schemes have been completed. In addition, 25 schemes are expected to be completed within this year. In view of all these efforts, out of the 99 municipalities, 80 municipalities will be getting protected water-supply. In addition, schemes are under implementation for the benefit of the 10 more municipalities and plans are under preparation to cover the remaining 9 municipalities.

The Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board has drawn up a comprehensive scheme at a cost of Rs. 40 crores to provide all the villages with protected water-supply in a period of six years. As a first step, this year 220 tube-wells are being sunk in villages at a cost of Rs. 1,00 lakhs. 450 bore wells will be sunk next year with an outlay of Rs. 2,00 lakhs. Apart from this in 1973-74 Panchayat Unions will be spending Rs. 1.46 crores under Rural Water-supply Schemes and a sum of Rs. 0.50 crore will be spent under the UNICEF Programme. Thus, for Drinking Water-supply Schemes a total sum of Rs. 20 crores will be spent in 1973-74 as against a sum of Rs. 3.5 crores in 1966-67.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

Government's abiding concern has always been for the socio-economically weaker sections. Exclusive of the outlay on Nutrition Programme which was earlier shown under the head of account "Harijan Welfare", the outlay for this head in 1973-74 will be Rs. 8.16 crores. The outlay for Backward Classes will be Rs. 5.56 crores. Out of this, the State Plan items and the Centrally Sponsored items are as follows :—

Year.	Total.	Non-Plan expenditure by the State.	State Plan.	Centrally sponsored.
		(RS. IN CRORES.)		
Harijan 1973-74	8.16	5.52	2.05	0.59
Welfare.				
Backward 1973-74	5.56	1.76	3.50	0.30
Classes.				

It will be clear that most of the outlay in respect of welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes is borne by the State Government.

Government have also organised a special coaching scheme for meritorious college students belonging to the Harijan and Backward Class communities. This scheme is to ensure that the meritorious among them are given proper encouragement and intellectual confidence.

Government have also decided to get assistance of Rs. 2 crores from Commercial Banks with a view to constructing Harijan Hostels and Backward Class Hostels. If we take this also into account, our outlay on welfare of Harijans in 1973-74 will be Rs. 9.16 crores and that on Backward Classes Rs. 6.56 crores.

LABOUR WELFARE.

Keenly interested as we are in the welfare of labour, we have set up a committee to examine the minimum wages to be paid to agricultural labour, as in the case of handloom weavers. Besides, with a view to meeting at least a portion of the cost of filing of writs or writ

appeals by small trade unions before the High Court, Government have decided to give Rs. 150 each to such unions. We have also set up a Labour Welfare Fund for which a grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been given as a first instalment.

HOUSE-SITES FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Under the Tamil Nadu Kudi-yiruppu Occupants (Confirmation of Ownership) Act of 1971, house-sites have so far been granted for 157,000 persons in Thanjavur district. Out of these, 100,000 are Harijans and 47,000 belong to the Backward Classes. Government have also decided to waive the recovery of the cost of the Kudi-yiruppu land from the beneficiaries and to bear from the State Funds the entire compensation for the house-sites payable to the owners of Kudi-yiruppu. Government have also decided to extend the Act to all other districts excluding hill areas. Thousands of agricultural labourers will be further benefited by the extension of the Act to all these districts.

Though Government have been taking various steps for speedy growth under many sectors of development, any one who examines this budget will be able to appreciate the fact that the State has in many cases to keep waiting for the approval of the Central Government and to depend on Central assistance. It is only with a view to eliminating these difficulties and implementing worthwhile schemes without any delay that we have been stressing that States should have full autonomy. The relationship between the States and the Centre, should not depend merely on the personalities who are at the helm of affairs in the States and the Centre but should be strengthened, stabilised and incorporated on such a basis in the Constitution. The Constitution should be suitably amended for this. While we are hopeful that this just principle will be accepted, we are also striving our best to implement socialist programmes within the limits of the powers conferred on the State. The recent Bill for nationalisation of bus transport is evidence of the steps taken by the State Government in this direction.

THE NINE ANNOUNCE- MENTS OF A SOCIALIST

WHOLESALE TRADE IN FOOD- GRAINS.

In his address to Parliament, the President, has referred to the wholesale trade in foodgrains. Our Minister for Revenue has participated in the Chief Minister's Conference held in this connection on the 24th February 1973. This Government will examine the suggestions discussed in this Conference and take decisions as to how this State can participate in the wholesale trade in foodgrains with a view to controlling prices of essential commodities and in keeping with the special circumstances of our State.

(2) LABOUR LEGAL ADVISORY CELL.

Many individual labourers as well as many smaller trade unions are not in a position to spend money to get advice on labour laws. It is necessary to give them guidance not only regarding steps to be taken in regard to their special problems but also specifically as to what materials to gather and which forums to approach for assistance. With a view to helping the workers and to render them legal advice, three Labour Legal Advisory Cells will be set up in the coming year at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

(3) GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

It is our view that there should be an integrated policy in regard to emoluments of Government Ser-

vants both of the Central Government and of the States. We have also urged the view that the Central Government should consult the State Governments when it considers changes in the emoluments of its employees. The Central Government should undertake the responsibility of assisting State Governments to restructure the emoluments of their employees in keeping with those of Central Government.

During the current year, we have brought about considerable improvement in the service conditions of the State Government's employees. We have spent nearly Rs. 5.5 crores on the increase of dearness allowance of employees. The implementation of the recommendations of the One Man Committee and certain other suggestions has cost us between Rs. 4 and 5 crores a year. In the current year, house rent allowance in the city has been enhanced to 12 per cent of the basic pay. Following the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, house rent allowance will be increased to 15 per cent for Madras City and suitable increases will be made for other areas also with effect from 1st April 1973. For this, the annual expenditure will be Rs. 1.5 crores. When the Government servants and teachers put forth demands for further increase in emoluments, they should keep in mind the difficult financial situation of the State. In spite of these difficulties, in response to the request of Government servants for the increase of dearness allowance, Government

The Leprosy Beggars' Rehabilitation Home at Pudukkottai which was declared open by Dr. M. Kaunanidhi, Chief Minister.



have decided to increase by Rs. 10 per month the dearness allowance for all employees drawing below Rs. 1,000 per month. This increase will take effect from the salaries for the month of April 1973 and will cost annually Rs. 6 crores. In view of the financial stringency facing the State, this increase will be credited to the Provident Fund accounts of employees for a period of one year. As usual, this increase will benefit all teachers and employees of local bodies.

(4) Harijan Development And Housing Corporation.

Out of the sites acquired for Harijans by the Government so far, nearly 80,000 remain without any houses being built on them. With a view to expeditiously building houses on these sites, Government have decided to establish a Harijan Development and Housing Corporation under the chairmanship of a senior Government official. This Corporation will secure assistance from banks and other financial institutions. It is Government's intention to build houses on all these sites within a period of ten years. As a first step, 10,000 houses will be built in 1973-74.

(5) Pudukkottai.

I am happy to announce that Pudukkottai will be constituted as a separate revenue district in keeping with the long-standing request of the people of the locality. The Board of Revenue has been requested to examine and make recommendations as to the areas that should be part of this new district and on connected issues.

(6) Improvement of the Buckingham Canal :

The Coom Improvement Scheme has been completed. We have set apart Rs. 50 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1973-74 for the scheme of improvement of the Buckingham Canal with a view to making it useful for inland navigation. Our intention is to convert this to a canal of 33 feet width and 6 feet draught for the entire length of 100 miles within this State.

(7) Private Electricity Undertakings :

Legislation will be brought forward in this Session to acquire Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation, Nagapattinam Electric Supply Corporation, Vellore Electric Supply Corporation, South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin Electric Supply Corporation, Salem-Erode Electric Supply Corporation and Shencottah Electric Supply Corporation. This will complete the acquisition of all the seven licencees who now remain in the private sector.

(8) Aluminium Industry :

Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation has invested nearly Rs. 115 lakhs in MALCO (Madras Aluminium Company, Limited), which functions at Mettur, utilising bauxite available in Tamil Nadu. Aluminium produced in this factory is a raw material for a number of small and big industries. Government have decided to nationalise this factory with a view to making aluminium more easily available to all industries and generally with a view to utilising our natural resources in the public interest. As a first step, legislation in order to take over the management of this Company will be brought forward in this Session after obtaining the concurrence of the Central Government.

(9) Land Reforms :

Our policy is that land should belong to the tiller of the soil. A number of measures of land reform have been enacted in this House, on this basis. A number of enactments have already been brought to the statute book for the protection of tenants who have been cultivating landowners' lands for many years. Government have decided to bring forth legislation to confer on these tenants the right to purchase the lands they cultivate, from their landowners. Care will be taken to ensure that the poorer and small landowners will not be adversely affected by this legislation. I am happy to announce that this legislation will be brought forward in this Session. Besides, a Tenants Financing Corporation will be set up to assist the poorer tenants to make the purchase.

Seventy-five per cent power cut for all Industries.

The Government announced enhancement of cuts on certain categories of consumers with effect from 1st February 1973.

(a) The power cut in the case of all industries including continuous process industries shall be enhanced to 75 per cent.

(b) The maximum demand for H. T. industries shall be frozen at 30 per cent of the highest recorded demand during 12 months before September 1972. Option will, however, be given to the consumer to have the demand frozen within the highest recorded demand during the 12 months preceeding September 1972 provided he is agreeable to reduce the number of shifts per day or to declare any day or days as additional holidays as may be called upon by the Licensees with a view to regulate the supplies.

(c) The system of fixing weekly quotas for H. T. industries which was removed from 1st February 1973 shall be revived. Similar weekly quotas will be fixed for L. T. Industries also.

(d) The maximum quota for domestic consumers shall be fixed at 150 units per month, the consumption over and above it being charge at double the normal rates.

(e) Supply of electrical energy to shops and show rooms of commercial establishments shall be discontinued at 8 p.m. except in the case of chemists and druggists shops, hotels and restaurants, petrol bunk and betelnut shops.

(f) Essential services which were hitherto totally exempt from per centage cut will be subjected to a cut of 15 per cent except water supply, sanitary arrangements, dairies and chilling units of State Government and of Co-operatives.

(g) Supply of electrical energy to agricultural purposes shall be restricted to four hours during day time and subject to availability during night time.

PRESIDENT

GIRI

LAYS

FOUN-

DATION

FOR

RAJAJI

MEMORIAL

Thiru V. V. Giri, President, laid the foundation-stone on 15th February 1973 for the Rajaji memorial building on two-acre site by the side of the Gandhi Mandapam, Guindy.

The function, organised by the Tamil Nadu Government, was presided over by Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu and was attended by a distinguished gathering of Rajaji's admirers, former colleagues, friends and relatives.

Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, welcoming the President, said "the Tamil Nadu Government proposes to raise an imposing structure at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs as a fitting memorial to Rajaji. The building will have at the facade, a full-size statue of the revered leader, and inside the hall will be depicted the many facets of his life of sacrifice.

Dr. Karunanidhi described Rajaji as one of the greatest sons of India, a sagacious statesman, an able administrator and an eminent scholar who had rendered into the common man's language the ancient epics of the land. The Chief Minister further said he was one of those who enjoyed the affection and blessings of the revered leader.

Thiru Giri said Rajaji had been variously described as world statesman, scholar, politician, philosopher, man of letters, freedom-fighter,

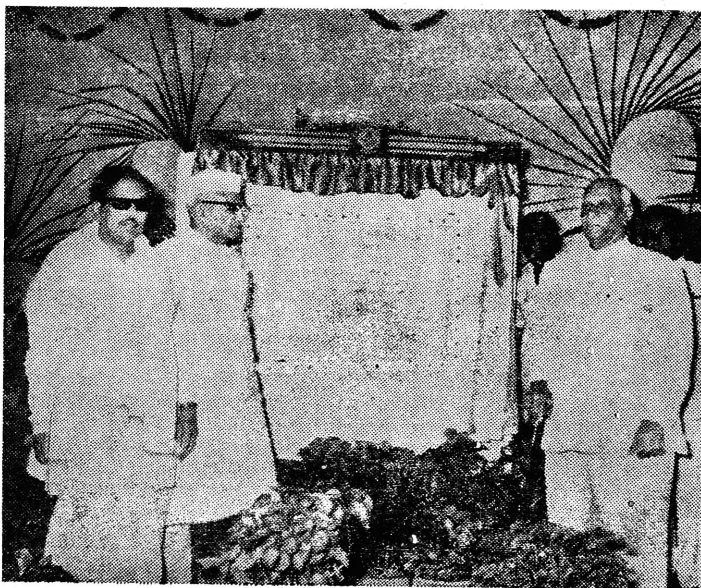
champion of individual and civil liberties, parliamentarian and administrator who had left an indelible mark on the country's history. His was a life of unequalled brilliance, unswerving patriotism, unquestioned integrity, moral strength and courage.

Voice of Wisdom.

Thiru Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu said that in the death of Rajaji, they had lost the voice of wisdom and a prophet of dissent. He was the conscience-keeper of Gandhiji. A memorial to one of the architects of modern India, next to Gandhi Mandapam was a fitting tribute to the departed leader.

Thiru Shah said further that Rajaji was an intellectual of high calibre. In his writings there was an undercurrent of mature philosophy and high scholarship. At the same time, Rajaji had the courage to modify his views if circumstances demanded.

Rajaji had held high offices with rare distinction. He had left an indelible impression on the administration. He had bequeathed high traditions not easy for others to follow. His greatness was that he saw far ahead of the times, while others were carried away by momentary impulses.



THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS A PREMIER YOUTH ORGANI- SATION

There is nothing like the N.C.C. to bring the best out of the youth. After one has been through the N.C.C. that person is likely to be better at any task than another person of similar qualification but without the N.C.C. training.

Some one has said, "The resources of a nation lie more in the quality of its men than in its material environment." Our country is on the threshold of industrialisation, progress and prosperity. The basic qualities of a nation cannot be changed merely with machines or money, but the qualities of its men and women can change a nation to a remarkable degree.

On the quality and number of boys and girls coming out of our educational institutions depends the future of our country. The aim of education should be to develop in the youth, the art of creative thinking, skill, human understanding, spirit of service and tolerance in the society of which is a member. The class room alone cannot bring the "quality" of the youth nor it can prepare them mentally, morally, physically and spiritually to give their best.

The concept of N.C.C. was born out of the need to supplement education in such a way as to provide our young girls and boys with adequate opportunities to acquire civic sense and confidence, alertness and will power, stamina and strength and above all an indomitable spirit.

The N.C.C. is the premier youth organisation in the country. It aims at developing leadership, character comradeship and ideal of service; to stimulate interest in the defence of the country to the widest possible extent. It also tries inculcate in young minds the spirit of social and national integration through its various programmes. It not only helps to build up physical standard but also physical efficiency mental alertness and qualities like perseverance, team-spirit obedience to rules, national unity and balance of mind in defeat or victory. Another important aim of the N.C.C. is to build up a reserve of potential officers to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency.

The Cadets receive training not only in the Infantry but also in Technical Arms. Further, Air and Naval Wings have been added.

The training programme of the girl cadets has carefully drawn up with special emphasis on subjects best suited to them, e.g., elementary nursing, operation of wireless and telephone exchange and casualty evacuation.

Mountaineering is another important feature of the training and more recently para jumping has also been included. Other interesting items of training includes Rock Climbing, Trekking, Boating, Flying, Gliding, Aero-modelling, Traffic control and Civil Defence Measures. The most important and enjoyable part is "Camping", where they develop confidence courage and learn to live together.

Over the years the strength of the Corps has grown steadily, testifying to its popularity among students. Starting with a modest strength of 38,805 on March 31, 1949 the approved strength of the Corps in 1970-71 was 7.85 lakhs for the Senior Division and 7.25 lakhs for the Junior Division.

These days, when the youth is restless it requires guidance at every step in the right direction and this responsibility, the sacred trust, devolves on the parents, guardians and the teachers, who should encourage the youth to join N.C.C. for their own and for the betterment of the society.

SIDCO LOANS FOR GENERATORS.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) an undertaking of the State Government, will render financial assistance to small-scale industries for purchasing generators and diesel engines under its hire-purchase scheme.

Financial assistance will be given even for purchasing second hand generators in satisfactory working condition, subject to inspection by the technical officers of SIDCO.

Small-scale industries, needing assistance, may approach SIDCO with details of the generators and diesel engines they would like to purchase with pro forma invoices.

Industries Minister S. Madhavan said in Madras on Saturday that the fourth unit of the Ennore Thermal Power Station with a capacity of 110 mw. would start working from April.

EDUCATION MINISTER CONGRATULATES N.C.C. CADETS.

The NCC Directorate of Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry was adjudged as the best NCC Directorate among 16 NCC Directorates in India and was awarded the DG NCC Championship Banner at the conclusion of the Republic Day Contingent Camp at New Delhi on 27 January 1973. The Banner was awarded by the Prime Minister Thirumathi **INDIRA GANDHI** at a colourful parade at the Garrison Parade Ground, New Delhi.

The Championship is awarded based on the performance of the Directorates during the course of the training year and of the cadets at the Republic Day Contingent Camp, New Delhi. Points are awarded for shooting, Drill, Kit layout, Ship/Aeromodelling and Boat Pulling competitions. Points are also awarded to the 'Best Cadets' at the Camp which contributes towards the award of the Championship Banner.

This is the fourth time the award had come to the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Directorate, the earlier winning years being 1962, 1968 and 1971. Commenting on the award Commodore R.S. Malia, IN, Director of N.C.C. said the "banner is going to be enshrined in Madras for ever"

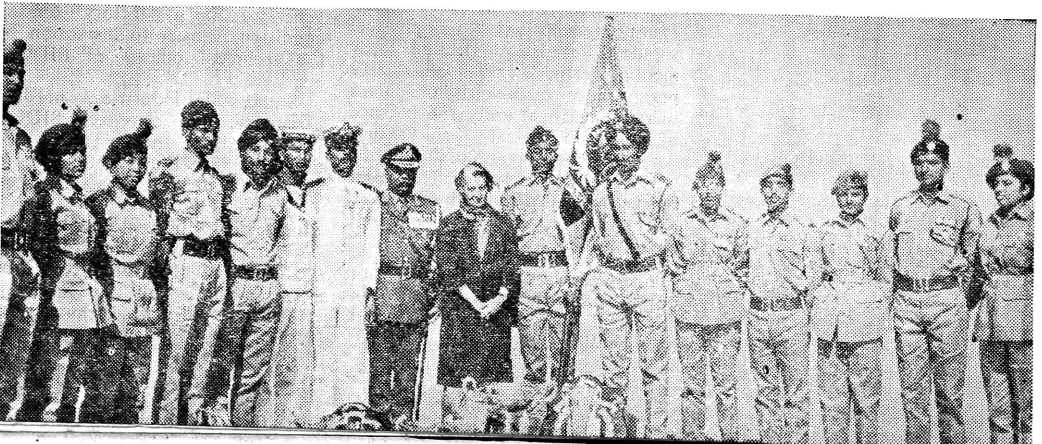
The State Education Minister, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian said :

I am very happy to congratulate the cadets of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry in having distinguished themselves in the All India Competition and having won the All India Banner of 1973. It is really gratifying to note that the All India Banner had been won by you in four years out of the seven years in which you had competed. This is a clear evidence of the efficiency with which the officers had done their duty with deep sense of dedication and enthusiasm.

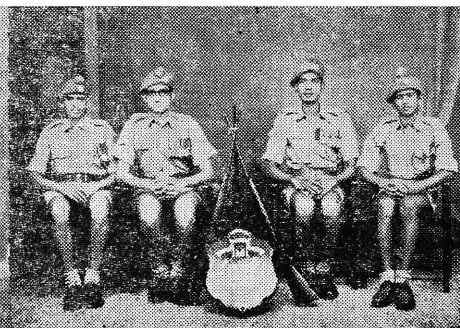
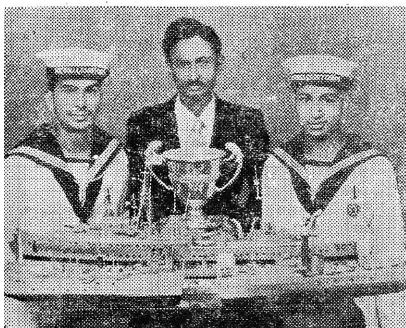
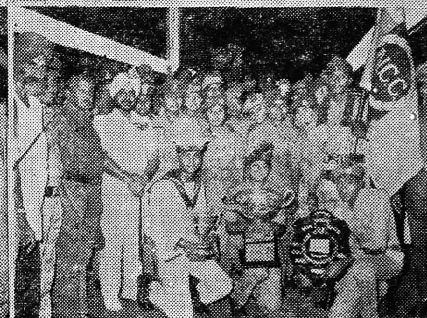
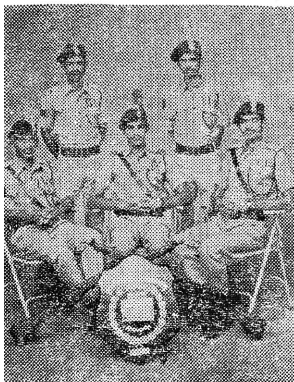
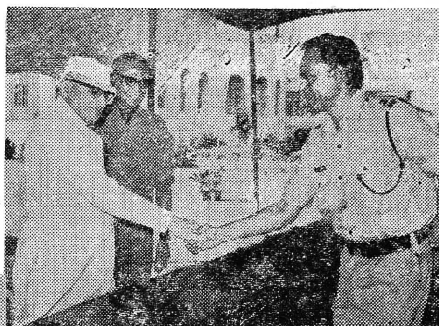
Unless there is discipline in our way of life and thinking, there cannot be any progress and this discipline is best imparted among the students in the NCC. The courses are so designed

Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi presenting the DG NCC Championship Banner to S/O VIJAYANALENDRA of NCC Directorate (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry).

Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi with the winners of various competitions. Cadets from T.N. Directorate in the picture are standing, from left to right, 6th, 7th, 10th, 15th and 16th.



WE'RE
PROUD
OF OUR
N.C.C.



Top Pics.

Major M.A. Rashid, the Contingent Commander, being congratulated by His Excellency, the Governor for the outstanding performance of the contingent.

Lt. Col. GP. Pallikal, introducing Sgt. Ashok Kumar Singh to HE the Governor. Ashok was adjudged as the Runner up Best cadet of the Boys Junior wing.

to develop the qualities of disciplin- leadership and spirit of adventure amongst the students, both boys and girls. It is heartening to know that the response for this course is very encouraging in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

I know that there are certain parents who are not very enthusiastic in sending their children to undergo this training. I desire that they are enlightened by our authorities about the necessity of this training to which we attach so much importance. Perhaps the parents think that this may come in the way of the studies of the students. On the contrary, such training is conducive to physical health which is essential for

Middle Row Pics.

The 4 (TN) Engineer Company N.C.C. Madras.—Winners of the All India Senior Division "Earl Roberts" Shooting Competition 1972-73.

Left to Rt. Sitting Cpt. Soundara Pandiyan, S. J. O. Janiakiram, CSM. N. Janarthanam, *Standing* Cpl. Stanley Fancis, Cpl. Geoffery Francis.

Honourable Minister for Education presenting the Souvenir Medal to Sgt. Brinda Kalkura, who was adjudged as the third best cadet of the Girls' Junior wing at New Delhi.

The victorious NCC contingent with the Championship Banner and trophies received at the Railway Station by Commodore R.S. Mala, Director NCC, Officers and Staff of the NCC. The banner is held by Vijaya Nalendran.

Bottom Row Pics.

The First (TN) Naval Unit N.C.C. Madras.—Winners of the All India Ship Modelling Competition held at the Republic Day Contingent Camp, New Delhi 1973 with the Cup and the winning Model.

Left to Rt. Cadet G. Rajendra Babu, Thiru Krishna Babu; (Ship Modelling instructor) Petty Officer Cadet Jose Ukkuru.

The 2 (TN) Bn. N.C.C. Tiruchi.—Winners of the All India Junior Division Shooting Competition 1972-73.

From Left to Right Cadet K. Govindan; Sgt. M. Althaf; Sgt. R. Anandaram

KADAMPARAI PUMPED STORAGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

The project derives its name from Kadamparai (a tributary of Aliyar) across which the head race pond is proposed. The scheme basin lies between latitudes $10^{\circ} 20'$ and $10^{\circ} 25'$ North and longitudes $77^{\circ} 0'$ and $77^{\circ} 10'$ East. The project is located in the Anamalai hills of the Pollachi taluk in the Coimbatore District, upstream of the Upper Aliyar Dam executed under the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project complex. The scheme is situated in the Poonachi Reserve forest range amidst hills and dales of enchanting scenic beauty and enthralling wild life.

The main Kadamparai Forebay Dam site is 72 k.m. from the Pollachi rail head and 27 k.m. from the Valparai town in Coimbatore District. The power house site is located 7 k.m. from the Upper Aliyar Dam Camp site.

This is a mixed pumped storage project consisting of a forebay dam across the Kadamparai at E.L. $\times$ 1086.92 m. with a gross storage capacity of 6.965 million cu. metres at F.R.L. + 1119.00 m. commanding run off from its direct free catchment area of 22.79 sq. k.m. Also the run off from a catchment area of 60.09 sq. k.m. in the upper reaches of Aliyar will be diverted into this forebay by a series of diversion weirs and flume channels. The power draft is proposed to be drawn through a lined pressure tunnel of length 1248 m. and section 41.28 sq. m. to convey a peak discharge of 150 cumecs required for the ultimate installation of 400 Mega Watts. The tunnel ends in a head race surge shaft 18 m. in diameter and 57 m. deep. Two pipe tunnels take off from the surge shaft to an underground valve house with an access tunnel 42.7 m. long and 6.75 m. wide from which two Nos. steel lined underground pressure shafts, each 486 m. long and diameter 5.1 m. and 4.6 m. in two reaches, and inclined at 53° to the horizontal

convey the power draft to the machines. Each pressure shaft will bifurcate into two shafts 2.9 m. diameter at a Y junction at the Power House end to feed a 100 M.W. machine.

An underground power house with a machine cavern 9.15 m. long $\times$ 20.5 m. wide $\times$ 36.5 m. high with two separate transformer caverns 13.4 m. $\times$ 13.4 m. will house 4 Nos. 100 M.W. reversible pump turbines working under a maximum gross head of 373.75 m. the elevation of the centre line of the distributor being kept at +700.00 m. (46.25 m. below the minimum tail water level to avoid cavitation). The tail waters are proposed to be conveyed through a lined tail race tunnel 1013 m. long and cross section 41.28 sq. m. with a

IN THE BUDGET SPEECH A
PROVISION IS MADE FOR
KADAMPARAI PUMPED
HYDEL SCHEME THIS YEAR.
HERE IS WHAT IT IS.

discharging capacity of 150 cumecs to the existing Upper Aliyar Reservoir which will function as a Tail race pond for the power house. A cable cum ventilation tunnel of diameter 4.6 m. and length 237 m. will take the power cable to the outdoor switchyard. The power house cavern will be approached by means of an access tunnel 76.5 m. wide $\times$ 6.125 m. high and of length 936 m. from the foreshore of the Upper Aliyar Reservoir. The approach tunnel will be connected to the Upper Aliyar dam and Attakatti camp, the nearest places of approach through suitable branch roads.

The project is mainly designed, in addition to the utilisation of the natural flows from the free and

diverted catchments upstream of the Kadamparai Dam, as a pumped storage project to meet a part of the likely deficit in the grid during peak hours in future by utilising the off-peak energy that will become available, from the Ennore Thermal/Kalpakkam Nuclear Stations now under execution. Thus, the main benefit from this project will be the supply of peak energy to the grid and preservation of the capacity value of the station during irrigation closure season.

To suit the site conditions and terrain and reckoning also the technical and economic feasibility, the project has been envisaged as an **underground installation** with the power house and water conductor system proposed to be located completely underground. **When the project is completed, this will be the first underground installation in Tamil Nadu and the Second Pumped Storage Project in India, the only other project being the Nagarjuna Sagar pumped storage installation in Andhra Pradesh.**

The project is proposed to be implemented in two stages, the capital outlay on the project at the end of the first stage being Rs. 2,143 lakhs and the total cost of the project being Rs. 3,512 lakhs. This affords 400 Mega Watts of firm peaking capacity and about 720 million units of peaking energy per annum to the Tamil Nadu grid. This scheme would normally be operated as a pumped storage scheme excepting during the monsoon periods, when the free flows in the basin will enable the station to be operated as a conventional scheme to generate about 79 million units.

The power generated is proposed to be stepped up to 230 K.V. and fed into the Tamil Nadu grid at Udumalpet by means of two single circuit, 230 K.V. lines.

SEMI-PERMANENT THEATRES IN TAMIL NADU

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation is the first of its kind in India and has a unique role in fostering the film industry on the one hand and spreading means of entertainment to the rural areas. The Corporation was incorporated on 12th April 1972 and inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 14th April 1972. Its Board of Directors is so constituted with experts in the field that each proposal enables the entrepreneur to get not only financial assistance but guidance and counselling of a high order to ensure profitable running of the scheme.

The main objects for which the Corporation has been established are: (1) to promote, establish, administer, own and run Semi-permanent theatres in Tamil Nadu, (2) to aid, counsel, assist, finance, protect and promote the interests of persons who desire to construct semi-permanent theatres in Tamil Nadu, (3) to provide them with assistance of all kinds including capital, credit means and resources towards the construction of Semi-permanent theatres, and (4) to enable them to develop and improve their methods of construction, and maintenance of the Semi-permanent theatres and to afford them all knowledge of construction of such theatres.

Cinema Rules amended

Tamil Nadu produces a large number of cinema films. But the number of cinema theatres in the State, both permanent and touring, is quite inadequate to absorb them. There is also not much initiative in the matter of building permanent theatres, evidently because of the huge financial outlay which such buildings require. Government have, therefore, allowed the construction of an intermediate type of cinema known as the semi-permanent cinema with licence valid for five years and have also made suitable provisions in the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957, for regulating Semi-permanent cinemas.

It is the desire of the Government that the public should take advantage of the above said provisions in the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957, which enables

the construction of Semi-permanent theatres and that as many Semi-permanent theatres should be constructed as possible so that the large number of films now being produced in Tamil Nadu could have a scope for an economic market within the State itself. In order to give impetus to the development of the semi-permanent theatres by the grant of financial assistance to private individuals, the Government have set up the Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation.

The immediate object of the Corporation is to finance private entrepreneurs who come forward to construct Semi-permanent theatre in rural areas of Tamil Nadu to the extent of Rs. one lakh or 2/3rds of the cost of the theatres (including the cost

R. NAGARAJAN, M.A.

Managing Director

*Tamil Nadu Theatre
Corporation Ltd.*

of construction, equipment, furniture, etc.) which ever is less. Semi-permanent theatre is a very important and effective medium of communication of thought and expression, especially to the masses in the out of the way places. In India, Cinema is the predominant medium of mass entertainment and the number of places exhibiting cinema films is quite inadequate to meet even the minimum needs of the country.

More films produced

The object of promoting the construction of as many semi-permanent theatres as possible is to see that the large number of films (roughly two per week) that are being produced in Tamil Nadu should not only have a scope in major cities and municipalities but they should benefit the people in the rural areas also. Semi-permanent theatres are therefore quite essential in rural areas of Tamil Nadu. The promotion and construction of Semi-permanent theatres in rural areas are expected to create greater employment oppor-

tunities and will be in accordance with the general policy and spirit of uplifting rural areas.

The Corporation has quite some time ago finalised its rules for the grant of loans to individuals who desire to construct Semi-permanent theatres, and recently released advertisements in leading newspapers calling for requisitions along with crossed Postal Orders for Rs. 10 for supply of prescribed application forms and rules. The response was quite encouraging. The Corporation has so far supplied application forms and rules to more than 760 persons throughout the length and breadth of Tamil Nadu.

Standard designs

Besides providing financial aid to applicants, the Corporation is preparing a standard type design for the construction of Semi-permanent theatre and will supply the same after approval by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings), Madras to those interested at a nominal cost. Since the approval for the standard type design will be accorded by the Chief Engineer (Buildings), Public Works Department, it does not require technical approval from the local Executive Engineer (Public Works Department) and formal approval from the Collector of the District (Licensing Authority) could be obtained by the applicant before starting the construction of Semi-permanent theatre. According to Corporation's standard type design, the estimated cost of a Semi-permanent theatre ranges from Rs. 1.60 lakhs to Rs. 1.85 lakhs including the cost of new projector with accessories.

The Board, at its meeting held on 18th January 1973, has already sanctioned loans to six applicants, who submitted their loan applications only six to eight weeks ago. The Corporation has now geared its administrative set up and it can process a loan application and sanction the loan applied for in about four to eight weeks time provided the applicants put forward concrete and viable proposals for the construction of Semi-permanent theatres in rural areas and send along with their applications all necessary documents.

EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS

This is the Silver Jubilee year of Independence of India. As part of this important land-mark of our history, the Madras Government Museum has arranged for an exhibition of "Portraits of Freedom Fighters" from February 15 to March 13, 1973 in its Centenary Exhibition Hall. The portraits of freedom fighters have been grouped and displayed in the exhibition in a chronological order that one would easily come to grip with the historical growth of our independence struggle from the year 1885 when the National Congress was formed up to the period of attainment of Independence of the Country. Photos of rare incidents and instances have also been put up for display. The exhibition consists of paintings and photographs of prominent leaders of the freedom movement such as Victor Octovias Hume, Dhadabai Nawroji, Gandhi, Nehru and others of the galaxy of our freedom fighters.

The first phase deals with the period 1857—1905 signifying the beginning of the nationalist movement advocating the method of constitutional agitation for greater Indian participation in the Government.

The second phase of our freedom struggle was the growth of the nationalist movement. In this section, rare photos of V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Poet Bharathi and others have been displayed which expound the revolutionary character of these leaders. It was during this period that our freedom struggle took a new turn for good and this period in our freedom struggle saw the growth of opposition to foreign rule moving away from constitutional means. The Swadeshi

movement, boycott of British goods and the Home Rule movement marked this phase.

Since 1919 up to 1935, the freedom struggle became mass-based. The contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to this phase became all embracing. Non-violent, non-co-operation and mass civil disobedience were introduced by him in the fight for freedom. Photos relating to this period have been put up in chronological order signifying the third phase of our freedom struggle.

The fourth and last phase of the freedom struggle relates to the period from 1935—1947. It was during this period that the freedom struggle was intensified; the Quit India movement was launched in 1942 and the Independence of India came at long last on August 15, 1947. In this section, photos and paintings of eminent men of freedom struggle and rare incidents have been displayed. It was on the occasion of the Indian Independence that Pandit Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India observed "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour when the world sleeps, India will awake to freedom."

Some of the photos of eminent persons displayed in the exhibition are of W.C. Bonnerjee, Mahatma Gandhi, Subash Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rebinderanath Tagore, C. R. Doss, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, C. Rajagopalachari, Tiruppur Kumaran, E. V. Ramasami, etc.

The exhibition of "Portraits of Freedom Fighters" was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Justice Thiru M. N. Ismail, Judge of the High Court, Madras at the Centenary Exhibition Hall, Government Museum, Madras at 6 p.m. February 14, 1973.

DIRECTOR'S WELCOME ADDRESS

Welcoming the Chief Guest, Dr. S. T. Satyamurti, Director of Museums, said that the Exhibition was organised as part of the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of Indian Independence, "Through such exhibitions and other programmes, the Museum is endeavouring to play its part in bringing before the people various cultural and historical aspects of our national heritage."

INSPIRING EXHIBITION

Inaugurating the Exhibition, the Hon'ble Justice Thiru M. M. Ismail, said that "the younger generation to-day may not be fully aware of several aspects of the freedom struggle. Those who fought for Independence were all dedicated persons who were prepared to make any sacrifice in the cause of freedom. The movement for freedom brought to the fore some of the greatest of men whose examples must inspire us to a similar dedication to the service of the nation. Such dedicated persons are very much needed for the development of the country. The freedom movement concerned itself not only with political independence but also with social reconstruction and economic betterment." The Hon'ble Judge called on the people to dedicate themselves to the service of the country and expressed the hope that the Exhibition of the "Portraits of Freedom Fighters" would help in inspiring them to do so.

Thiru M. S. Chandrasekhar, Assistant Director of Museums, proposed a vote of thanks.

The exhibition is to be kept open on all days except Fridays from 10-30 A.M. to 5 P.M. till March 13, 1973.

THE COOUM REGAINS ALL ITS CHARMS

By

A. PADMANABHAN,
*Secretary, P. W. Department,
Government of Tamil Nadu.*

For long, Cooum had been a dark spot on the fair face of Madras City. Visitors to Madras were too familiar with this river—an eyesore and a big drain. Its story was one of a pure and simple river at the upper reaches, getting transformed into a meandering course of filth and pollution within the City limits. Several drain-outlets getting into the river, the misuse of the river margins and inadequate care contributed to this. Although from 1878 proposals were mooted to improve Cooum, it was not until 1967 that serious steps were taken. With great vision and imagination, the State Government launched the Cooum Improvement Scheme in September 1967. To-day Cooum is different from what it was.

The regulator and the sandpump at the sea-mouth now in position keep the approach channel free from sandbar and facilitate maintaining required water level in the river. Improvement to the river as such consists of channelising it and protecting the sides with cement concrete slabs for a length of 6 miles and 3 furlongs including the northern arm of the river and the stretch from Chetput Railway Bridge to Napier Bridge.

Six Miles of walkway !

A walkway of 10 feet in width on either side of the river has been provided. The encroachments on river margins have been removed. Sewers getting into Cooum have been diverted by the City Corporation. These measures have now made Cooum a tidal river free from stench and fit for pleasure boating. To facilitate boating at different points the river has been divided into seven reaches with a boat jetty at each. The first jetty is near the Belgian consulate and the last one below the Wellington Bridge. Rowing boats, powered boats and paddle boats—sleek and modern fibreglass boats—are available for reasonable charge. Snack bars at a few select jetties are proposed to be opened to give added facility.

Tourist Attractions.

Other attractions, particularly for tourists, are the parks and lawns that are being developed on the river margins, the Swimming and Diving Pools set to international standards where the National aquatic sports were conducted recently and the beautiful Boat

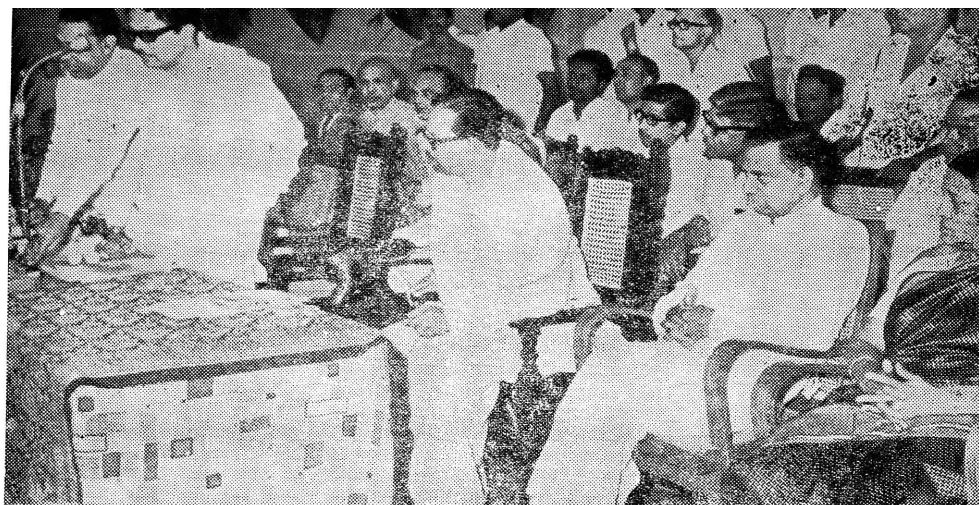
Club-cum-Canteen. The jet Fountain which is getting ready will be a unique attraction; it will throw up water to 300 feet. This is to be flood-lit and suitably illuminated. It may be remembered with grateful thanks that the Jet was donated by the Mayor of Halle/Salle, East Germany to the Mayor of Madras a few years back.

As in several foreign cities, our bridges and archways add charm and grace to make the City beautiful, particularly during nights. With the co-operation of the City Corporation the several bridges that span Cooum—Munroe Bridge, College Bridge, Harris Bridge, Wellington Bridge, Napier Bridge, etc. and the river margins are proposed to be suitably lighted up.

Perhaps only very few places may have the natural scenic beauty and grandeur which the confluence of Cooum and the Blue sea provides, if viewed from the Boat Club or the Swimming Pool.

A wayward and stagnant sullage-carrier has been converted into a vibrant and free flowing river of pleasure and health, thereby making the City more beautiful.





Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister is seen inaugurating the Pleasure Boating in Cooum on 4th February 1973.

PLEASURE BOATING IN THE COOUM

"Within a span of five or ten years, the Cooum river will be developed further in such a grand manner as to outstrip in elegance and importance all such rivers passing through capital cities in foreign countries," observed Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu while inaugurating the pleasure Boating in the Cooum river in the city on 4th February 1973.

The function was presided over by Thiru Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Works while Tamil Nadu Ministers, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, Minister for Education and Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Tourism and Backward Classes, took part in the function. Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, M.L.C., Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, and Tmt. Jothi Venkatachalam, M.L.A. and others participated.

In his speech at the function, the Chief Minister said: "Today we are participating in a function which warms our hearts in joy and ecstasy. To make pleasure boating in Cooum possible, the Public Works Minister and his staff have worked night and main, night and day, for several months".

"Today we have the opportunity to see the magnificent banks of Cooum raised on both sides with its waters flowing serenely. Inevitably, at such a time, my mind goes back to 19th September 1967. It was in the evening of that day, our cherished leader Arignar Anna, who had also nourished us and brought us up, commenced the work of reclamation of the river Cooum. While inaugurating the commencement of work, Arignar Anna said: 'I have taken great pains to have this scheme

included in the budget of this year in spite of very difficult financial condition of the State. My brother Karunanidhi wanted so much to see the scheme in operation, that I could not refuse him'.

"Started with the good wishes of Arignar Anna, this scheme has been executed surmounting many a great hardship.

"In the Western countries, the rivers that run, cutting across the cities take precedence over and above anything and everything in the matter of beautification of the capital cities of those countries. The magnificent look of those rivers, the pleasure boats that ply in them and above all the tourists who come there attracted by the pleasure boating in the rivers not only add to the beauty of the cities, but also enrich the economy of those cities.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL TOO!

"Of course, we have completed the Cooum reclamation work, but there is another waterway in the city which marks the beauty of the city, posing a health hazard in the city. The name of that waterway is BUCKINGHAM CANAL. The Government is thinking of cleaning that also" — so observed the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in his speech while inaugurating the PLEASURE BOATING in the Cooum. Keeping his words in mind, the Chief Minister has allotted a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in the budget for 1973-74 as a token sum to start the reclamation work of Buckingham Canal.

Phases of Work—

"As a first phase of work, one 35 feet width sluice (Madaku) with two letouts and a jetty of 250 feet length have been constructed at a total cost of Rs. 66 lakhs.

"The second phase of work is slabbing both sides of the Cooum from Chetput railway station to Napier Bridge a distance of more than six miles, plus paving a 10 feet width pedestrian path on both sides of the Cooum all along the same distance and construction of 8 ferry



PLEASURE BOATING IN THE COOUM

• The boats and the happy Passengers of boats in the Cooum testify to the fact that the Cooum is once again a free flowing river with no trace of its former stench.

stops throughout the length of the Coom. This work had been executed at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores.

Nor is this all. To prove that this government is not only interested in reclaiming the river so as to make it suitable for pleasure boating but also it holds dear and near to its heart the welfare of the hut dwellers, the government has constructed 941 fire proof huts to provide dwelling place for almost all hut dwellers displaced from the banks of the river, at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. Thus the total expenditure in all works out to Rs. 2.28 crores.

"My friend Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Tourism and Backward Classes, should take responsibility to make good the total expenditure of Rs. 2.28 crores spent on the scheme, and not merely Rs. 1.5 crores, as he has pointed out in his speech. If he accomplishes this in good time

I am prepared to extend any help to improve the tourism facilities in other parts of the State.

"We must take up tourism development works having too important points in our mind. First, our works should be executed in such a way as to become objects of tourist attraction. Secondly, it should be in line with the object of meeting the desires of our people.

"The tourism department under the responsibility of Thiru K. Rajaram and under the Chairmanship of Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi, have, of late, been doing good work for the development of tourism in our State. The recently conducted Pongal Tourism week under the auspices of the Tourism Department is an instance in point.

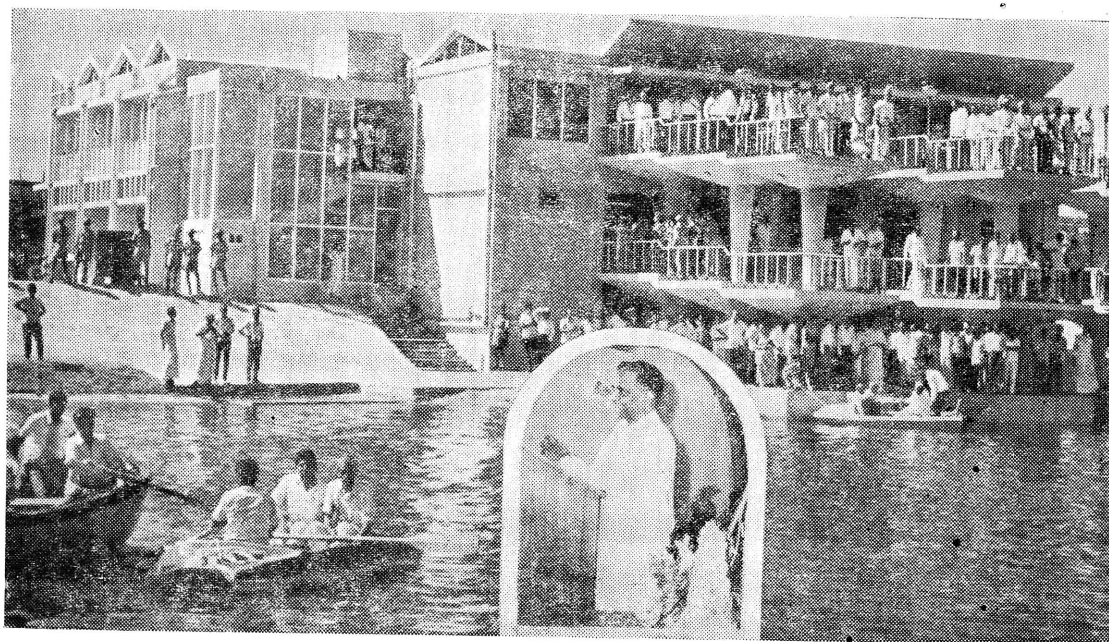
Buckingham Canal too.

"Of course we have completed the Coom reclamation work, but

there is another waterway in the city which mars the beauty of the city, posing a health hazard in the city. The name of that waterway is Buckingham Canal. The Government is thinking of cleaning that also.

"We must create still more beautiful parks on the banks of the Coom. After this reclamation, the areas adjoining the river have improved in value, as more and more people vie with each other to purchase lands adjoining Coom, as these areas do not pose danger to their health any longer.

"Two Swimming Pools of international standard have been constructed near Anna Square. If after a period of 10 years the trees and plants have grown up, the river Coom would excel in beauty all its counterparts in foreign countries."



MADRAS PORT BECOMES ONE OF WORLD CLASS

The Madras Port is one of the oldest ports located on the east-coast. Starting with just a single pile pier during 1861 handling a few thousand tonnes of cargo annually, it has grown as a major port with 18 berths and handling 7 million tonnes per annum. Now this harbour has become the first port in the country capable of receiving modern giant tankers and consequent low freight rates for imported crude and export of ores.

The main harbour accommodation consists of 18 alongside berths, for handling assorted traffic like general cargo, coal, iron-ore, food-grains, fertilizers and liquid cargo three moorings and one petroleum and explosive berth for dangerous and hazardous cargo. The total length of quays and jetties is about 3 km. and is served by both road and rail. The quays and jetties are all provided with electric cranes of capacity ranging from 3 tonnes to 60 tonnes numbering 54 in all. In addition the port owns a floating crane with 120 tonnes hoist capacity. The main harbour including Jawahar Dock can take in vessels ranging from 28 feet draft to 36 feet draft.

ANCILLARY FACILITIES.

To meet the needs of traffic, the port is well equipped with all ancillary facilities, viz., covered storage area, warehouses, cargo handling equipments and floating crafts. For mooring and berthing of ships there are six tugs with bolard pull ranging from 7.5 tonnes to 36 tonnes. To maintain the depths in the harbour, there are four dredgers with 200 tonnes to 2,000 tonnes capacity. There are 16 warehouses covering a total area of 78.00 sq. metres.

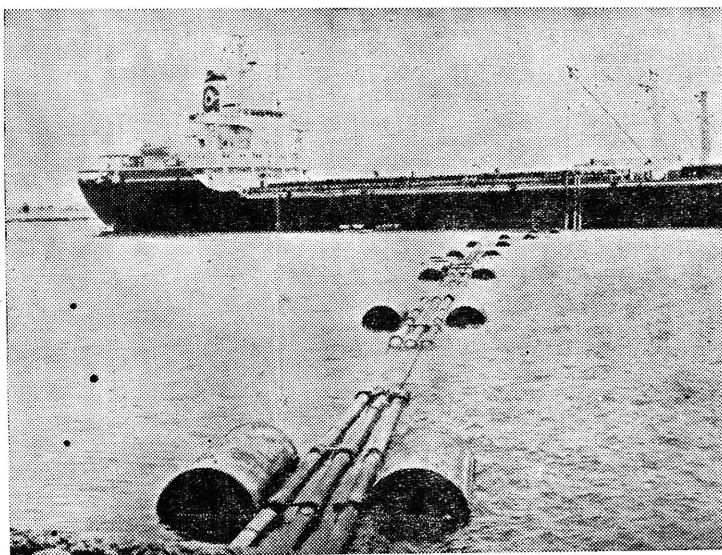
The port has a new workshop consisting of modern machines to undertake manufacture of spare parts and other machinery items required for its use. It houses the diesel loco shop, mobile crane shop, I.C. engine shop, forklift truck shop, electrical shop, sheet metal shop, foundry and forge shop, etc.

THE BHARATHI DOCK.

The construction of the Bharathi Dock adjacent to the main harbour was taken up to cater to the needs of oil and ore immediately and to

provide potential for three additional deep berths. This dock can accommodate tankers of 77,000 dwt. initially and 1,00,000 dwt. tankers ultimately. The oil berth in the new dock is provided with marine loading arms which can handle crude at 4,000 tonnes per hour and refined products at 700 tonnes per hour.

Provision of facilities for mechanical handling of ore is progressing fast and this project is programmed for completion by early 1975. At present, the port is handling about 2.3 million tonnes of iron ore in the four berths inside the main harbour and Jawahar Dock. The handling of ore at these berths are semi-mechanised and ships of 35,000 dwt. capacity alone can be handled. In view of the vast potential for export of iron ore, provision of the fully mechanised scheme has been taken up. The new ore berths and the handling facilities will be at the Bharathi Dock on the reclaimed area. The ore carriers will be of 70,000 dwt. tonnes initially and 1,00,000 dwt. combination carriers later. The facilities are designed for receiving by rail, stockpiling,



THE BHARATHI DOCK

The newly built Bharathi Dock in the Madras harbour is a boon to all business in Madras, particularly Madras Refineries. Crude can be discharged from the tankers at the new jetty at the rate of about 3000 tonnes an hour compared to the maximum of 800 tonnes in the improvised jetty which MRL was using since February 1969. Large tankers can be cleared in about 20 hours hereafter.

reclaiming weighing, sampling and shiploading of upto 5 million tonnes ultimately. The designed loading rate of the plant is 8,000 tonnes per hour.

The Bharathi Dock is to be used immediately for handling oil and ore as indicated. The dock has potential for three additional deep drafted berths for handling bulk cargo, such as coal, fertilisers, etc., container cargo and general cargo. The construction of these berths will be taken up based on demand of traffic.

FISHERIES HARBOUR.

In addition to these, at the request of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, the construction of a Fisheries Harbour, north of the Bharathi Dock is being taken up. This harbour is planned to accommodate 50 trawlers and 500 mechanised boats for the first stage and 150 trawlers and 500 boats for the second stage. The harbour is designed to handle 40,000 tonnes of fish in the first stage. The harbour is programmed to be completed by the end of 1975.

With the commissioning of the Bharathi Dock and Oil Berth, this port will be the first port in India capable of receiving modern giant tankers with significant reduction in freight rates to the users of the port. The Madras harbour which has contributed so much to the trade and economy of the nation has a great future and can justly look forward to an era of further growth.

The Madras Port thus crosses yet another milestone when the giant 88,000 DWT tanker Jawaharlal Nehru entered the newly built Outer Harbour bringing valuable feedstock to the Madras Refinery on 4th February 1973. This ship and the sister vessel Lal Bahadur Shastri, both owned by the Shipping Corporation of India, will be shuttling between the oil-rich Persian Gulf and Madras bringing crude supplies. Madras has the pride of taking in the largest ship-ever by an Indian Port.

ERA OF GIANT SHIPS

The country entered the era of giant ships in March 1969 when the

"Jawaharlal Nehru" built at Split shipyard, Yugoslavia, for the State-owned shipping Corporation to the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping was launched. To-day, the Shipping Corporation has eight tankers in its fleet comprising 3.8 lakhs DWT in addition to combination-carriers capable of transporting both oil and bulk cargoes of 2.3 lakhs DWT together, these constitute 38 per cent of the total of the SCI and 74 per cent of the total Indian tonnage of tankers and combination vessels.

Fifteen more tankers combination-carriers of 10.68 lakhs DWT are on order and will be delivered during 1973. When delivered, the tankers on order would meet in full the requirement of the public sector refineries of Cochin, Haldia and Barauni.

Until now "Jawaharlal Nehru" was employed in international cross trades on a fully competitive basis and in 2½ years of operation the tanker had made a net earning of more than Rs. 5 crores of foreign exchange. The sister vessel "Lal Bahadur" is expected to join in early March and the two will transport 2.5 million tonnes of crude to meet in full the crude requirements of the Madras Refinery.

The Shipping Corporation to-day owns a fleet of 94 vessels of a total DWT of 18.5 lakhs. In addition, 39 vessels of 16.35 lakhs DWT are on order with various shipyards in India and abroad. With the phased delivery of these vessels, the SCI expects to cross the four million DWT mark by the end of 1975.

The SCI is among the largest shipping companies of the world and covers over 59 countries in five continents through its network of fast liner services. It is also a first class tramp operator from next month the SCI's new luxury passenger liner M. V. CHIDAMBARAM named after the patriot late Thiru V. O. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI, will start playing between Madras and Singapore replacing the existing vessel t. s. s. State of Madras.

RS. 18 CRORE AIR-PORT EXPANSION FOR TRAFFIC OF 1991.

The Madras Air port is being expanded at a cost of Rs. 18 crores to take care of traffic anticipated by 1990. The steep rise in air passenger traffic has outstripped the facilities now available at the four major airports in India and the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) has prepared a master plan for the development of new terminal complex and for improving the operational and passenger facilities at these centres.

The plan for the Meenambakkam Airport has been estimated to cost Rs. 18 crores, the figures for the other major airports are as follows; Santa Cruz Rs. 38 crores; Palam Rs. 29 crores; and Dum Dum Rs. 6 crores.

The new complex at Meenambakkam has been planned to meet the requirements of air traffic, passenger and cargo, two decades hence and to take in modern types of aircraft.

By 1990 air passenger traffic at Madras is estimated to be 4.8 millions, as against 0.5 million in 1972. The peak hour aircraft movements are expected to rise to 19 in 1990 from 10 in 1972.

The salient features of the proposed complex are construction of a modern passenger terminal at International standards at a cost of Rs. 10 crores and provision of aero-bridges to enable passengers to board the aircraft.

The international unit of the terminal building will be completed before 1979, during the Fifth Plan period itself. Operations of internal traffic both arrival and departure, will be shifted to the new building and the present area will be released for domestic traffic. Extension of runway will however be completed very soon.

Already at a total of Rs. 3 crores the terminal facilities at Meenambakkam have been improved at a cost of Rs. 3 crores to modify and air-condition the existing terminal. The present apron to the east of the terminal building will be enlarged and the main runway and a new parallel taxi track will be laid. Meenambakkam Airport will also have a new fire station of its own at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs besides quarters for the staff.

PALM INDUSTRY IN TAMIL NADU

Palm Industry is an important natural Industry in our Country. Neera, nungu (tender palm fruit), Candy, jaggery naar, leaves and various other palms products are obtained from palm trees and hence palm industry is a unique industry in Tamil Nadu. There are about 4 crore palmyrah trees in Tamil Nadu and about two lakhs employees are employed in the industry.

Of the many products from the palmyrah tree, special mention must be made of neera. It is a natural, healthy sweet drink. It contains many protective vitamins. Research has confirmed that neera is a good nutritious drink especially good for the eyes. It contains calcium to protect teeth and iron to prevent scabies, cold consumption, etc. It is an ideal natural tonic.

Mahatma Gandhi said that if neera is taken every morning, it would be an ideal food.

Palm candy is manufactured from neera. The Siddha Vaithiya literature refers to the medicinal and nutritional values of palm candy. The taking of palm candy reduces the heat in the body. It is used both as food and medicine for patients suffering from cough, small pox, etc.

Neera is converted into syrup and converted into white palm sugar through machinery. There are sugar plants at Madhavaram, Kadappakkam and Parakunnu in Tamil Nadu.

Apart from being used as a sweetening matter, palm sugar is utilised in the preparation of chocolates, peppermints, biscuits, jam syrup and squashes. It is also used in the manufacture of ice cream, palm-o-colo and other aerated drinks, etc.

Neera is also converted into sweet jaggery. Palm jaggery is sweet as well as tasty. Thousands

of workers are engaged in the production of palm jaggery in the villages.

Every part of the palmyrah tree is of use to us. The leaves are used for thatching roofs and for making beautiful baskets, garlands, fans, etc. The palm timber is used as rafters in house building and making furniture, walking sticks and other fancy articles.

From the pathals, obtained from the palmyrah tree fibre is produced. Palm fibre is exported to about forty foreign countries from Tuticorin, Kakinada and Cochin ports. Considerable foreign exchange is obtained. From the Palm fibre brushes for every day household and industrial use are manufactured in brush factories at Madhavaram, Colachel and Udangudi.

by

M. A. VICTOR

The palm industry is of national importance. Many person have contributed to the development of this industry as it is labour intensive and of economic importance.

In Tamil Nadu, it is classified as one of the major industries under the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. Several schemes have been drawn up and implemented with the main idea of providing continuous work to thousands of workers in the villages.

Making Process :

Fork like portion of the palmyrah leaf sticking to the trees called "Pathals" are cut from the trees by the climbers. They are beaten and thrashed by wooden mallets to remove the pith and outer skins. The unclean and rough fibre thus obtained is called crude or korah fibre. The quality of the fibre is



A climber at the top of a Palmyrah tree is seen the cutting Pathals.

determined by its color and stiffness. The fibre obtained from young trees called "Vadalies" is black and stiff whereas that obtained from old trees is white and not very stiff. Fibre consisting of both black and white fibre is known as Kalameni Fibre. Thus the 3 categories of fibre are "Prime Stiff", that is black and stiff soft which is white fibre and "Medium stiff" which is Kalameni fibre.

The Kora is then combed with specially made iron combs. Thus cleaned, it is then tied into large bundles about 24 inches in diameter, with the fibre in vertical position. These large bundles are knocked against the floor to even the butt end of the fibre. The fibre is then sized by hand. The sizing process consists of pulling out the fibres a few at a time and tying into hanks, handful by handful. As the fibres are pulled out from the top of the bundle, the height as well as the diameter of the bundle gets gradually reduced. This process is continued till a very small bundle of fibre about 5 inches long is left. The hanks are then slightly rimmed at the top and are then sorted into different sizes by actual measurements and are stacked in different heaps according to length.

In certain cases, the fibre is dyed. Iron tanks are half filled with water, in which pounded gall nuts, iron sulphate, soda ash, common salt, chemical dyes and small quantity of oil are mixed. The fibres to be dyed are placed in the tank loosely bound and boiled for about 5 hours. It is left overnight in the tanks to cool and taken out and kept in vats where they remain for 3 or 4 days.

The next process is bundling and for this purpose the dyed fibre is spread in the drying floor and partially dried after which it is bundled by first being pulled by hand to get the fibre roughly strait and then combed and tied into neat bundles are therefore, spread in the sun and dried well. The bundled fibre is then hand-pressed into compact ballots, weighing 50 kg. each, secured with bamboo strips and hoop iron. Finally, the ballots are covered with jute hessian and suitably marked to show the country of origin, post of destination and other shipping marks and are ready for export.

Co-operatives for Protection.

In the districts of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Chingleput several thousands of village people are engaged either in tapping neera from palmyrah tree or converting neera into jaggery or extracting fibre from palmyrah tree or preparing mats and packing materials from out of palm leaves. In order to provide them a reasonable daily earning and also to assure them better marketing facilities for their finished products a net work of Industrial co-operative societies (1963), at the base, a District Federation and the State Federation at the apex under the guidance of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board have been organized to protect this industry which is a major village industry in Tamil Nadu. This industry has indeed a bright future, particularly in the field of fibre export in the coming years.

Export Trade

The export trade was originally in the hands of firms and private merchants. The producers of kora being poor and economically down-trodden, they had to sell away their fibre to petty merchants or

agents of exporters at a very low price. Through these exporters obtained good prices in foreign markets the actual producers were not benefited. Of the Co-operatives, the credit for first entering the foreign export trade in palmyrah fibre goes to the Tirunelveli District Palmyrah Products Co-operative Federation, Tuticorin, which exported fibre in 1963 directly to a few countries like other exporters but keen competition from other exporters, inadequate financial resource and lack of adequate knowledge in export business stood in the way of development of the fibre trade by the district federation. After studying the potentialities of the palm fibre industry in the State, Thiru U. N. Debar, then Chairman of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission was pleased to sanction Rs. 20 lakhs as working capital loan to the State Federation in 1964-65 through the State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The State Federation which is championing the cause of artisans engaged in palm products industry in Tamil Nadu started the trade in 1965 and undertook the following activities :—

(1) It provided sufficient finance to the primary jaggery manufacturing co-operatives to collect raw

materials, clean the kora and size the same to be sold to the district federations,

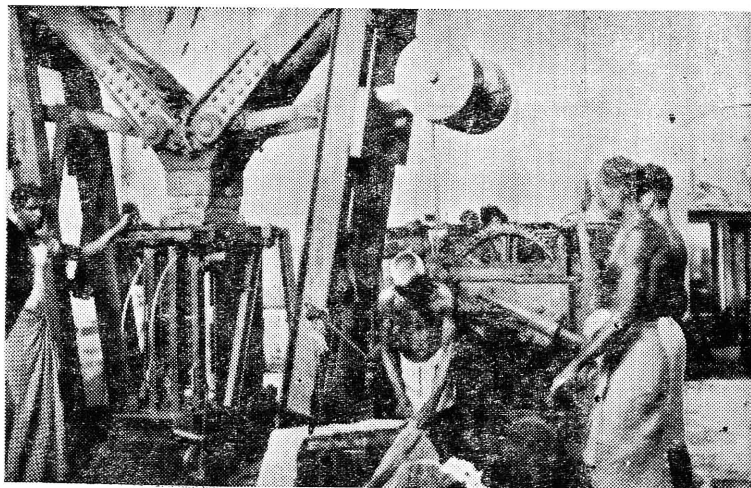
(2) Provided funds to the district federation to procure fibre from the primaries, rug sizing centres, etc,

(3) Provided lorries to the district federations to collect raw fibre from the primaries and transport them to Export Wing, Colachel and Tuticorin,

(4) Started more than 200 training centres in the villages to train up new artisans in the fibre industry and to impart knowledge of improved techniques to the existing artisans, and

(5) Provided technical personnel to the institutions to advise them in the procurement of fibre, sizing, costing, etc.

The State Federation purchased the fibre processing factory owned by Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. who were in the field from nearly 100 years. It also started a processing unit at Karungal and a branch at Tuticorin. Messrs. Aspinwall and Company, Cochin, are local agents and the Colombo Commercial Company, London are foreign agents to the State Federation.



Processing instruments—Fibre extraction,

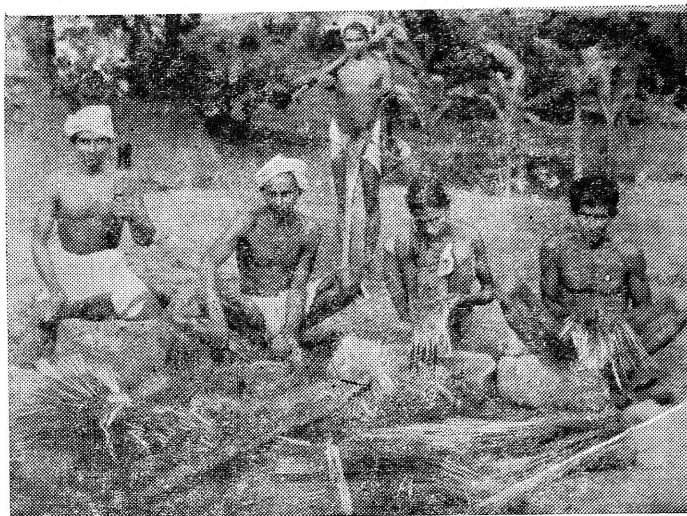
By entering the export trade, the co-operatives have ensured a better price for the artisans who otherwise were offered very low prices. The co-operatives also ensure proper weighing and prompt payment to the producers. They are able to provide employment to the tappers during the off season and to many other persons especially during the lean agricultural season. The producers who originally got 0.30 to 0.40 paise per kilo of fibre get nearly a rupee now.

There has been no system of quality control and pre-inspection of stock of palmyrah fibre before export. This led to cut-throat competition among the exporters. When the Government of India thought of introducing quality control and pre-shipment inspection of stock and published draft Palmyrah Fibre (Grading and Marketing) Rules to ensure the quality of the fibre, the State Federation supported the scheme. The private merchants maintained that there had been no complaint of a serious nature for the last 50 years. The Government of India have not yet implemented the scheme.

The palmyrah fibre is resistant to both acid and alkali. It is stiff like metal wire but does not destroy the machine parts and other surfaces when used for cleaning them. Though, of late, there has been competition from arrivals in the field, of substitutes like plastics, pissava, polypoplin, etc., these are not able to replace the palmyrah fibre due to its natural and peculiar characteristics.

The quantity and value of fibre exported by the two co-operative federations are furnished below :—

Year.	Ballots of 50 kg. each.	State federation.	Ballots of 50 kg. each.	Tirunelveli district federation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1965-66	3,922	11,73,334	2,352	6,54,902
1966-67	10,898	22,58,404	9,018	16,91,820
1967-68	9,215	21,86,106	6,111	10,96,913
1968-69	12,592	24,15,705	5,476	8,68,448
1969-70	13,989	24,15,704	2,115	3,06,830
1970-71	13,029	20,83,610	1,895	2,89,654
1971-72	7,337	10,42,770	3,536	4,73,354
1972-73	4,857	6,67,300	1,118	1,60,091
(up to 31-7-1972)				



Sizing Fibre.

Bottlenecks.

At present, there is no agency or promotion council for export promotion fibre, similar to the Handloom Exports Promotion Council, All India Handicrafts Board, the Basic Chemicals and Soap Exports Promotion Council, etc. Any scheme for granting cash assistance on exports of palm fibre is likely to boost up its exports.

The shipping freights are considerably high. The freight paid works out to nearly one-sixth of the value of fibre. In the case of stalks to United States of America markets, though the cost of one

cwt. of ordinary stalks is Rs. 15, the freight to be paid is Rs. 43-50. If the freight rates are reduced, the costs of the products in the foreign market would be less and there may be scope for the export of more fibres to foreign countries.

It may be seen the tables that Malaya, Singapore, France and Ireland are not buying fibre for two years in a row, whereas Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania are placing increased orders. A study of the present trends in foreign markets by deputing one or two persons especially from the co-operative sector could greatly help in building up the fibre trade.

By finding increased sales in foreign countries, that which is now going waste, can be converted into wealth and in the process many will find employment. The fibre industry will thus play an important role in implementing the 'Garibi Hatoe' policy of the Government.

The State Bank of India has recently come forward with a scheme of assisting the artisans who are engaged in the production of kora. Under the scheme, small advances are granted to the artisans on the security of personal sureties to enable them to take young palmyrah trees on lease and to produce fibre. The fibre so produced will be purchased by the co-operative federations.

Fibre purchased by foreign buyers are given below :—

								(Rs. in 1,000.)			
<i>Serial number and name of the country.</i>								1966-67.	1967-68.	1968-69.	1969-70.
1. U.K.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	873.83	656.89	372.07	322.24
2. U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	702.44	629.74	837.39	470.32
3. Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217.62	241.09	361.43	209.32
4. Malaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.76	9.14	..	..
5. Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.94	180.11	170.59	60.13
6. Manila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.56
7. New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.66	17.57	19.93	11.51
8. Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.83	3.14	15.09	..
9. Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417.86	45.25	229.24	124.32
10. Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.76	101.27	107.46	36.58
11. Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.14	..	..	..
12. France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159.09	81.08	..	..
13. Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.87	4.98	..	..
14. Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.63	25.92	124.25	44.85
15. Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.37	..	173.00
16. Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.88	..	102.41
17. Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51.07	..	..
18. Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.34	..	23.80
19. Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.36	83.64	5.70
20. Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.82	..
21. Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.98	22.31
22. Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291.42	387.14
23. Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159.81
24. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234.00
Total								2,543.43	2,297.20	2,692.31	2,401.00

POOR POWER PLANNING BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

—INDUSTRIALISTS POINT ACCUSING FINGER

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry has come out strongly against the Central Power Planning Cell for not having taken early action to meet power demands of industries sanctioned by the Planning Commission. In a prepared statement they say :

“What causes considerable uneasiness and general concern among the industrialists as well as those charged with the duty of distributing electric power, is the statement from the Central Ministry of Power and Irrigation that we shall remain short of power for the next 8 or 9 years. The immediate provocation for the statement may have been the widespread monsoon failure all over the country and the low water levels in hydro-electric reservoirs which culminated in power cuts being imposed by the various Electricity Boards. However, entrepreneurs and industrialists have generally reckoned with the plans providing for the necessary power generation concurrently with the pace of industrial development envisaged in the plans. It is, however, now evident that power planning has lagged far beyond even the recently slowed down pace of industrial development and what we shall therefore very shortly be confronted with a very disturbing gap between power requirements and power that can be made available by the State Power Boards and other Governmental agencies in the country.”

NEW UNITS TO IDLE?

“From all appearances, it looks as if we shall be erecting industrial units without power being made available for operating those units. This can lead to (a) developmental stagnation on one side and (b) employed capital being rendered infunctuous, through lack of power to operate newly erected industrial units or augmented capacities in existing units. In so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, there is reason to feel special concern, as we are poised to put up a steel plant in Salem district. The Neyveli Power Station may not be able to fulfil its announced commitments to the Salem Plant,

at present erratic levels of production. This is apart from the fact that several power-intensive industries have been poised for expansion or have been licensed.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan outline spells out a massive dose of industrialisation and naturally assumes availability of power to energise the units contemplated. This does not fit in with the view that further power generation will be a matter of 7 or 8 years. The question is, are we matching our basic infrastructure facility with the industrial framework we expect to set up before we end the industrial Fifth Five-Year Plan.

MERE TALKS?

The layman is left wondering as to how all these occurred, though we have a cell in the Planning Commission in charge of Power Planning, a statutory body like the Central Water and Power Commission charged with the task of power development in the country and various Electricity Boards at the State levels, studying project feasibilities and recommending projects to increase power generation. It is well known that while there has been a great deal of talk of inter-State grids, All India Grid for Power and uniformity in tariffs and so on, every State has been aiming at self-sufficiency in regard to power supplies to their own industries and in respect of their rural electrification programmes. Even so, it is clear that no action has been taken so far to establish fresh sources of power generation and several projects have remained uncompleted during the Fourth Plan period. The self-sufficiency drives of several States have not taken them far in the matter.

Electric Power has in the last few months become the subject of keen debate all over the country. Power is now recognised as one of the tools of development, the world over and all development countries have regarded power as a paramount prerequisite to industrial growth and rationalisation of agriculture. Indeed it is regarded as an important

segment of the infrastructure of every country. It is fortunate that in India the importance of power was recognised even before we achieved independence and in this State in particular, hydro-electric power development was undertaken at a comparatively early stage. While the State of Mysore was the pioneer in the matter of hydro-electric power Tamil Nadu came as a close second among States.

THERMAL AND NUCLEAR GENERATION

Since Independence power development had been an integral part of every Five Year Plan. Potential sources of hydro-electric energy have been prospected, identified and speedily transformed into projects all over the country. In terms of quantity of power, the State of Maharashtra has become a major source of power generation. Our own State has suffered from the geographical accident of too few rivers and of limited size. Most of them are seasonal. Even so, these sources have in major part been exploited particularly the Cauvery. Naturally we had to have recourse to thermal generation units for the additional energy required.

Currently the difficulty is that the hydro-electric projects, even medium size projects, cannot be put in commission in less time than 7 or 8 years, while large size thermal units cannot be established without the relevant plant and machinery being made available by the public sector factories. This is apart from the considerable increase in the cost of power generating units. It is freely said that the Bhopal, Tiruchirappalli and sister factories of Government make deferred delivery stipulations ranging over 6 to 8 years in respect of turbines, boilers and other components of generation units. In so far as the Southern region is concerned, the States of Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have to reckon with the long distances over which the required fuel, coal, has to be transported for operating economic thermal stations.

LIST OF INDUSTRIES

Government have issued a notification under sub-section (1) of section 29-B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in order to redefine the categories of cases in respect of which exemption from licensing will be available, in the light of the changes announced in their Press Note, dated 2nd February 1973. They have taken this opportunity to consolidate and streamline the previous notifications in this regard and present them as one notification. The notifications Nos. S.O. 713/IDRA/29-B/70-1, dated the 19th February 1970 (general exemption and for new undertakings) 912/IDRA/29-B/70-3, dated the 28th February 1970 (substantial expansion) and No. S. O. 2443/IDRA/29-B/70-5, dated the 18th July 1970 (manufactures of new articles) stand superseded. The notification now issued is a comprehensive one covering exemption from licensing in respect of new undertakings, substantial expansion and manufacture of new articles (diversification).

The notification now issued by Government exempts industrial undertakings from the operation of sections 10 (obtaining registration certificates for undertakings manufacturing articles that may be included in the Schedule of the Act from time to time), 11 (establishment of new undertakings), 11-A (manufacture of new articles or diversification) and 13 (substantial expansion and special cases) of the said Act and the rules made thereunder, in the manner and subject to the conditions indicated in the paragraphs below.

The exemptions will not be applicable :

(a) to all industrial undertakings falling under the categories listed in Schedule II ; and

(b) in respect of all industries listed in Schedule III (Industries in Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956) and Schedule IV (Industries requiring special regulation). The exemption will not also be applicable, except in the case of small scale and ancillary units, in respect of articles in Schedule I (articles reserved for the small scale sector).

EXEMPTED FROM LICENSING

Included in Schedule II are undertakings to which Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act applies. These will be :

(a) undertakings which, by themselves or in inter-connection with other undertakings, have assets exceeding Rs. 20 crores ; [i.e. undertakings covered by Section 20 (a) of the M.R.T.P. Act];

(b) dominant undertakings which, by themselves or in inter-connection with other undertakings have assets exceeding Rs. 1 crore [i.e. undertakings covered by Section 20 (b) of the M.R.T.P. Act]; and

(c) other undertakings listed in Schedule II are those owned by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries or by companies in respect of which more than 50 per cent of the paid up equity share capital is held directly or indirectly by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries or by foreign nationals or non-resident Indians.

SMALL SCALE UNITS

Subject to paragraph 3 above, all industrial undertakings with investments in fixed assets in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 7.5 lakhs are exempt.

ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES.

Subject to paragraph 3 above, all industrial undertakings with investments in fixed assets in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs and manufacturing parts, components, sub-assemblies, accessories, tooling or intermediates for supply to other units or for replacements are exempt.

OTHER EXEMPT UNDER-TAKINGS.

Subject to paragraph 3 above, in respect of all other industrial undertakings, exemption up to an investment limit of Rs. 1 crore in land, buildings, plant and machinery will be available for establishing a new undertaking or for effecting substantial expansion or for the manufacturing of new articles, in the manner and subject to the conditions specified below :

(a) No industrial undertaking will function without a licence under the Act if the investment in it exceeds Rs. 1 crore at any time. This means (i) no new undertaking can be established without a licence if the investment in it exceeds Rs. 1 crore ; and (ii) an undertaking which is not registered or licensed under the Act shall obtain a licence when its investment crosses the Rs. 1 crore limit.

(b) Industrial undertakings already registered or licensed under the Act may invest in fixed assets in land, buildings, plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 1 crore either for establishing new industrial undertakings or for manufacturing new articles or for effecting substantial expansion. These investments may be made for one or more of these purposes and in one or more stages but in no case should be the investment limit of Rs. 1 crore be exceeded, singly or taken together, without obtaining an industrial licence. The investment so made along with the original investment in the undertaking should not exceed Rs. 5 crores, without obtaining an industrial licence at that stage.

Note.—Registration under the Act referred to in (a) and (b) above relates to the grant of a registration certificate, under section 10 of the Act, to undertakings which existed at the commencement of the Act or which came under the purview of the Act, as a result of new items of manufacture being added to the Schedule to the Act. It does not refer to the scheme of registration with D.G.T.D.

(c) None of the items listed in Schedule I (items reserved for small scale sector) should be manufactured.

(d) The proposed investment should not require foreign exchange in excess of the following limits :—

(i) More than the equivalent of 10 per cent of the said investment or Rs. 5 lakhs, whichever is higher for the import of machinery and equipment ; or

(ii) More than the equivalent of 5 per cent of the ex-factory value of the annual production or Rs. 5 lakhs whichever is less, for the import of raw materials (other than steel and aluminium) to be used in such manufacturing activity in any year ; or

(iii) More than the equivalent of 10 per cent of the ex-factory value of annual production of Rs. 5 lakhs, whichever is less, in any year after three years of the commencement of the production, for the import of components to be used in the said manufacturing activity.

C.O.B Licences.

No owner of any industrial undertaking which was previously exempted from the operation of Sections 10, 11, 11A and 13 of the said Act by virtue of the notifications referred to in paragraph 1 above and which is not so exempt by virtue of the notification now issued shall carry on the business of such undertakings after a period of six months from the date of publication of the notification, except under, and in accordance with a licence issued in this behalf by the Central Government. In the case of State Governments the previous permission of the Central Government should be obtained to carry on the business. Industrial undertakings which will need to obtain C.O.B. licences include :

(a) Undertakings which by themselves or in inter-connection with other undertakings have assets exceeding Rs. 20 crores, except those which have obtained a licence (as belonging to a larger house or otherwise) ; and

(b) Undertakings with fixed assets in land, buildings, plant and machinery exceeding Rs. 5 crores, if they have not obtained a licence for any of their manufacturing activities.

All industrial undertakings which have to obtain C.O.B. licences should apply in Form E.E. (appended to the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952) to the C.L.P. (Co-ordination and Licensing Progress) Section of the Ministry of Industrial Development on or before 15th June 1973.

Undertakings exempt from licensing are expected to register themselves with D.G.T.D. following the existing D.G.T.D. registration procedure.

SCHEDULE I.

(Articles reserved for the Small Scale Sector.)

1. Absorbent Cotton.
2. Automobile Radiators (Except for expansion on merits).
3. Barbed Wire.
4. Beam Scale.
5. Bichromates (except for exports).
6. Bolts and Nuts (except High Tensile and other special type).
7. Conduit Pipes—Metallic.
8. Domestic Electric Appliances and Accessories such as electric iron, roasters, heaters, washing machines, etc., other than vacuum cleaners, industrial washing and dry-cleaning machines, etc.
9. Dyes—(i) Azo Dyes (Direct and Acids and) (ii) Basic Dyes.
10. (a) Electrical Wiring Accessories. (b) Electric Light fittings (such as chokes, starters, reflectors, etc.).
11. Expanded Metal.
12. Fireworks.
13. Formulated perfumery compounds.
14. Full P.V.C. Footwear (Chappals, Sandals and Shoes) except for export by predominantly export-oriented units.
15. Glass Holloware by semi-automatic process.
16. Gun Metal Bushes.
17. Hand Numbering Machines.
18. Hand Stapling Machines.
19. Hurricane Lanterns.
20. Hypodermic Needles.
21. Insecticide Dusters and Sprayers (Manual).
22. Laundry Soap.
23. Leather Footwear (except for expansion of the existing units for exports and new units for exports).
24. Machine Screws (except for Socket Head and Special Type).
25. Machine Shop vices.
26. Metal Clad Switches upto 30 Amps.
27. *Miniature bulbs.*—(a) Miniature vacuum bulbs. (b) Torch Bulbs. (c) Radio Panel Bulbs. (d) Cycle Dynamo Bulbs and (e) Decoration Bulbs.
28. Paints and Varnishes—Dry Distempers, Red Lead, Red Oxide, Aluminium Paints, Birtumen Paints to

I.S. Specification, Wagon Blocks, Graphite Paints, all Paste Paints. 29. Palm Rose Oil. 30. Paper conversion Products. 31. Pine Oil (except for composite schemes). 32. Plaster Boards. 33. Plastic Processed Products :—(i) Bottle caps, buttons, lamp-sheds, etc., produced by the compression moulding technique. (ii) Plastic articles manufactured from plastic sheets, rods, or tubes by the fabrication technique excluding the technique of vacuum forming. (iii) Polythelene film (films with a thickness of less than 0.10 m.m.) and products from the Film such as Bags, etc. (excluding heavy duty bags and multi-coloured printed film and bags). (iv) Blow-moulded containers and other similar products manufactured by the blow-moulding technique (except for captive use, P.V.C. containers and change over by existing units manufacturing Metal containers to plastic containers). (v) Spectacle Frames from Sheets by fabrication technique or by injection moulding. (vi) Manufacture of Polyester sheets for buttons and the processing of the sheets so produced to manufacture buttons.

34. Rivets of all types (including bifurcated) ;
35. Rolling shutters ;
36. Roofing, flooring and a z ed tiles (except plastic and ceramic tiles of sizes 4' x 4' and above)
37. Safety Matches ;
38. Steel wool ;
39. Student's Microscopes ;
40. Surgical Gloves (except plastic) ;
41. Telescopic Aerials (for Radio Receivers) ;
42. Thermometers ;
43. Water Meters ;
44. Welded Wire Mesh (except for expansion of existing units) ;
45. Wire products—all wire products such as Wire Nails, Hob Nails, Panel pins, Horse Shoe Nails ;
46. Wire Brushes and Fibre Brushes ;
47. Wood Screws ;
48. Cycle tyres and tubes ;
49. Electric Horns ;
50. Hydraulic jacks below 30 tonnes capacity ;
51. Tooth Paste ;
52. Pressure Die Castings (upto 4 K.G.) ;
53. Drums and Barrels (upto 50 litre capacity) ;
54. Tin Containers—unprinted (other than OTS) cans upto 19 litres capacity ;
55. Flash Light Torch Cases (Plastic) ;
56. Truck Body Building (wooden structure) ;
57. Battery Cell tester.
58. Pressure gauges upto 50 lbs. per sq. inch) ;
59. Low Tension Insulators ;
60. A.A. & A.C. S.R. Conductors (upto and including 19 strands) ;
61. Electric Transmisson Line Hardware (other than those manufactured in malleable castings) ;
62. Grease Nipples and

Grease Guns; 63. Exhaust Mufflers; 64. Zinc oxide; 65. Auto Leaf Springs; 66. Chaff Cutter Blades; 67. PVC & VIR Wires of Domestic Types; 68. Metal Fittings for garments and leather goods; 69. Weights; 70. Sodium Silicate.

* AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

71. Fuel Tank Caps; 72. Fuel Lines; 73. Wiring Harness; 74. Tail Lamp Assembly; 75. Side Lamp Assembly; 76. Stop Lamp Assembly; 77. Spot Lamp Assembly; 78. Horn Buttons; 79. Bulb Horn; 80. Seats for bus and trucks; 81. Ornamental fittings; 82. Rear View Mirrors; 83. Sun shades; 84. Sun visor; 85. Luggage Carrier; 86. Tyre inflators (both hand and food operated); 87. Ash Trays; 88. Hub Caps; 89. Wind Shield Wipers (Arms and Blades only); 90. Electrical fuses; 91. Electrical fuse boxes; 92. Battery cables and fittings; 93. Spokes and nipples; 94. Steering wheels.

GARAGE EQUIPMENTS.

95. Armature tester; 96. Battery Terminal Lifers; 97. Condensers and Resistance testers; 98. Fender spones and hammers; 99. Feeler Gauges; 100. Flaring Tools; 101. Gear Flushers; 102. Puller of all types; 103. Ring Expanders; 104. Ring Compressors; 105. Screw Extractors; 106. Spark plug testers and cleaners; 107. Stud Removers (extractors); 108. Toe in Gauges; 109. Tyre valve pull out tools; 110. Tube cutters; 111. Flanging tools; 112. Valve Lifters; 113. Valve Replacing and Resetting Tools; 114. Camber Testing Equipment; 115. Domestic Utensils (other than stainless steel); 116. Steel Measuring tapes; 117. Cashew Shell oil; 118. Room Coolers (Desert Type); 119. Cotton Measuring Tapes; 120. Rubberised Cloth; 121. Household Knitting Machines; 122. Para-Dichloro Benzene Balls; 123. Potassium Silicate; 124. Calcium Silicates.

SCHEDULE II.

(Categories of undertakings not eligible for exemption.)

(1) Undertakings to which Part III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969) applies.

(2) Undertakings owned by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries or by companies in respect of which more than 50 per cent of the paid-up equity share capital is held directly or indirectly by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries or by foreign nationals or non-resident Indians.

SCHEDULE III.

(Industries specified in schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956.)

1. Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; 2. Atomic energy; 3. Iron and steel; 4. Heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; 5. Heavy plant and machinery required for iron, and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government; 6. Heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; 7. Coal and lignite; 8. Mineral oils; 9. Mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum and sulphur, gold and diamond; 10. Mining and processing copper, lead zinc, tin molybdenum and wolfram; 11. Minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; 12. Aircraft; 13. Air transport; 14. Railway Transport; 15. Shipbuilding; 16. Telephones and telephone cables, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); 17. Generation and distribution of electricity.

SCHEDULE IV.

(Industries requiring special regulation.)

(1) Coal falling under (1), Coal lignite, coke and their derivatives' under the heading '2 Fuels'.

(2) Textile, falling under the heading 23. Textiles (including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed) manufactured, produced or processed on powerlooms;

(3) (1) Milk Foods falling under '2 Milk foods'; Malated foods falling under '3 Malated foods' and Roller flour milling falling under '4 Flour' under the heading '27 Food processing Industries';

(4) (a) Oil seed crushing, falling under (1) vegetable oils including solvent extracted oils and (b) Vanaspathi falling under '2 Vanaspathi' under the heading '28 Vegetable Oils and Vanaspathi'; and

(5) Leather falling under the heading '31 Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers'; and

(6) Matches falling under (3) Matches' under the heading '36. Timber Products'.

AWARD OF "வேளாண்மைச் செம்மல்" TITLE.

Extended to Sugarcane Production also.

Crop competitions are being conducted for various crops like paddy, jowar, ragi, maize, wheat and potato. To promote a spirit of healthy competition among cultivators with a view to encourage high levels of production and to increase the average per acre yield of important food crops in the country, these country wide competitions have become a feature.

The title of "Krishi Pandit" is being awarded to the first prize winner in each these crops at all-India level.

The title "வேளாண்மைச் செம்மல்" is being conferred on the first prize winners in the State Level Competitions in paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders that the title "வேளாண்மைச் செம்மல்" be conferred on the first prize winner in sugarcane crop also in the State Level Competitions.

Thiru N. Madarkhan of Natham village in Villupuram Taluk, South Arcot District stood out as winner of first price in Sugarcane yield competition for the year 1969-70 showing a yield of 97.465 tonnes of sugarcane per acre. On 20th December 1972 he along with other prize winners were honoured by Food Minister, Mannai P. Narayanaswamy. Thiru Madar Khan has been consistently entering in sugarcane yield competitions held on local basis, but this is the first time he gets State-wide recognition. The seed material Co. 658 was supplied by Nellikuppam Sugar Factory (M.I.D. Parry).

TOWARDS MORE PRODUCTION

OF STEEL

Inaugurating the 22nd annual meeting of the Iron and Steel and Hardware Merchants and Manufacturers Chamber of India at Bombay, Mr. Madanmohan Mangaldas, President, F.I.C.C.I., rightly observed that the shortage of steel has been one of the major constraints in the fuller utilisation of industrial capacity of Engineering Industries already installed. What is more, he added, "Not only has this retarded the growth of engineering industries but it also has a decelerating effect on the general growth of industrial output at a rate of three per cent, a far cry from the target of eight to ten per cent set in the plan."

The domestic demand for finished steel and pig iron by 1973-74, is estimated at about 7.12 million tonnes and 1.95 million tonnes respectively. The specific programmes are :

(i) The expansion of the Bhilai plant from 2.5 million tonnes capacity to 3.2 million tonnes and ultimately to 4.2 million tonnes. A plate mill is also to be set up.

(ii) the expansion of Bokaro plant to a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes from 1.7 million tonnes.

(iii) in the private sector marginal additional capacity would be achieved at Burnpur by increasing the capacity of I.I.S.C.O. from 1 to 1.3 million tonnes of ingots.

In all, the total capacity of steel production was expected to increase from 9 million tonnes in 1968-69 to 12 million tonnes of ingots by 1973-74.

(iv) the production of pig iron would increase from 1.3 million tonnes to 3.8 million tonnes, the total capacity raising from 1.3 million tonnes to 4.2 million tonnes.

(v) the demand for alloy and special steels is estimated at 294,000 tonnes in 1973-74. This will be met by production from Durgapur and M.I.S.C.O.

India's annual steel consumption was about 3.5 million tonnes at the beginning of the Second Plan,

whereas her production capacity was around 1.5 million tonnes. The per capita consumption of steel was about 9 kg. in 1955-56. It increased to 11 kg. in 1960-61 and to 13 kg. in 1966-67. India's per capita consumption is not at all compar-

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able with those of the advanced countries (like U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., Japan, France and Western Germany) or even semi-advanced countries like Brazil, Mexico or Israel. However from 1955 onwards, there has been a sizeable increase in steel consumption which

could not be quickly matched by increased production. There was a sharp increase in imports from 1955-56 to 1960-61. Even during the Third Plan period, internal production was inadequate to meet the requirements of the country and there was continued dependence on imports of steel though to a less extent than for the period 1955-60. The decade 1955-65 may be generally described as a period of steel shortages. The H.S.L. started producing steel only in 1959-60. During the First Plan, the only increase in steel production resulted from T.I.S.CO.'s and I.I.S.CO.'s expansion programmes. Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, could not increase much of its production.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) have made long-term projections for iron and steel in India (in their publication of September, 1968). Domestic demand for the four main products covered in their study was as shown below :—

Year.	Demand for steel (in million tonnes).				
	Mild steel.		Foundry grade pig Iron.	Alloy and special steels (rolled).	Ferro- alloys.
	Ingots.	Finished steel.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1970-71	9.55	7.12	1.79	0.38	0.17
1975-76	14.10	10.51	2.39	0.58	0.24
1980-81	20.50	15.37	3.48	0.87	0.34

The capacity/production of ingot steel in the country can reach 14 million tonnes when the production plant at Bokaro is achieved.

The steering group on Iron and Steel of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering in its report of February 1969 modified the NCAER estimates by assuming that due to decline in domestic consumption of steel from 5.36 million tonnes in 1964-65 to 4.0 million tonnes in 1967-68, the NCAER targets would be achieved by 1973-74 and 1978-79 i.e., domestic demand for finished steel at the end of 1973-74 and 1978-79 was put at 7.12 million and 10.97 million tonnes respectively.

According to the steering group the capacity of both the integrated steel plants and secondary producer

is 7.05 million tonnes of finished steel. The availability which can be taken into account would be 6.3 million tonnes of finished steel. This will be short of requirements for domestic demand plus planned exports by about 2 million tonnes of finished steel in 1973-74. Taking into account the technological improvements, I.I.S.CO.'s expansion, the sixth blast furnace at Bhilai and Bokaro's completion by the end of the Fourth Plan, the availability will increase to 7.8 million tonnes of finished steel leaving a gap of about 0.7 million tonnes. In 1978-79 the gap is expected to be of the order of about 3 million tonnes of finished steel. The steering group expects that a portion of this gap would be met by installation of electric furnace-continuous casting plants. The Group also emphasised upon the

need for new integrated steel plant in 5th Plan to meet the anticipated increase in demand of 5 million tonnes ; it discussed the economics of medium-size steel plants of one to 2 million tonnes capacity which would serve as nucleus for further development. It is expected that during the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods, the three Steel Plants at Vizag, Hospet and Salem would not only have commenced production but also have begun their expansion programmes. The availability of adequate quantity of steel will solve the problem of steel scarcity.

In regard to Tamil Nadu the working Group on Raw materials, Finance and infrastructure, in the Task Force on Large Industries, headed by Mr. C. N. Raghavan, I.A.S., has made many valuable recommendations of which the following are important :—

(i) Rationalisation of the distribution of steel through a special net-work created for the purpose.

(ii) Establishment of a steel Bank for supplying steel for helping medium and large industries.

(iii) Expediting work on Salem Steel Plant.

(iv) Setting up of mini-steel plants in Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.

(v) Assuring an adequate supply of Metallurgical Coke through imports for use in the Steel Plants.

In regards to steel availability in the next 12 years in Tamil Nadu the Reports observes :

There is a serious shortage of steel, non-ferrous metals, coal, coke, ferro-manganese and other items. Even with the coming up of the Salem Steel Plant which will not be

before 1978-79, there will be no source of supply for mild steel except the quantities of billets that will be produced by concast plant at Arkonam. No precise quantification of requirements of steel is possible but having regard to the All-India consumption of 7 million tonnes of finished steel in 1968-69, Tamil Nadu alone may need over a million tonnes (1983-84) annually for feeding the metal based industries and meeting the requirements for residential construction, irrigation, power-project, etc. There will have to be dependence on outside States but with the coming into being of Visakapattinam and Vijayanagar project the position may not be very difficult in the VI Plan. For the V Plan, the State Government will have to make arrangements with Centre for securing a sizeable quota besides making its own arrangement for maintaining banks in strategic locations. There will be no problem of iron-casting but additional facilities will have to be created for steel and non-ferrous casting.

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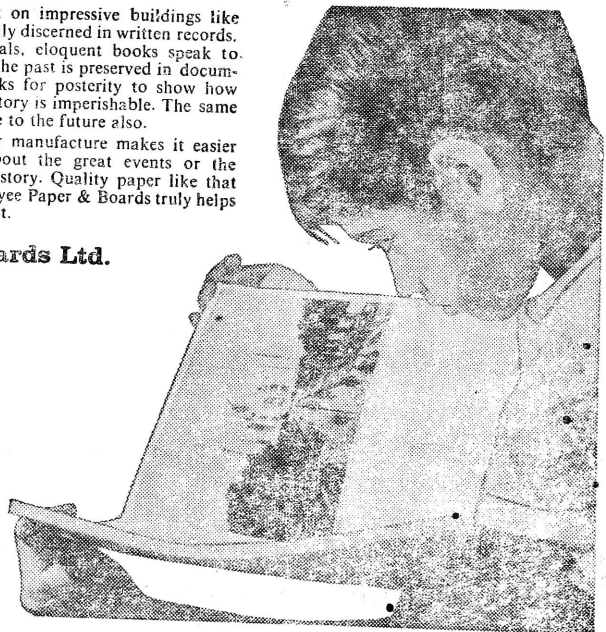
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DEVELOPMENT OF MADRAS CITY

Tamil Nadu ranks second among the States of India in Urbanisation as revealed by the census of 1971 (30.8 per cent urban in the total Population of 41.1 million). Madras city, the largest city in the southern region of the country, and the only city in the State with its population exceeding one million, absorbs nearly 20 per cent of the total urban content of 12.5 million in the State, thereby establishing its over concentration.

The city of Madras has rapidly grown in its population from 5.53 lakhs to 24.7 lakhs in 1971. The Madras metropolitan area extending over the Madras City and its adjoining areas in Chingleput District covers about 450 square miles.

The goal of all development planning should be to strive towards better standards of living for every citizen within the context of available resources.

Madras City has attracted a number of large industries. Considerable unemployment and under-employment are noticed in the City, mostly in the age group of 15 to 34. The main approaches in effecting improvement to the economy of the metropolitan area could be—

- (1) Increasing employment.
- (2) Increasing output of goods and services.

The latter could be achieved by fuller capacity utilisation particularly in the secondary sector and also by setting up new industries. The industrial policy has to aim at both balanced regional development to reduce migration into City and stepping up industrial growth within the metropolitan area itself.

The concept of ring towns linked to existing major radial corridor and developing chosen urban nodes fits in as the best choice for the metropolitan area development. This has the advantage of less cost easy direction and also flexibility in allowing preservation and utilisation

PLANS COMPLETED FOR ALL NEEDS

tion of the existing urban centres and the future ones. The existing developments along the corridors will be grouped in well organised almost self sufficient urban nodes with their own employment, housing and commerce. It is proposed to distribute the 53.4 lakhs population in 1991 in a suitable manner in the City and suburbs.

Three ring towns at nearly 40 km. distance from the city are proposed to be developed initially with a population of one lakh each.

The Madras Metropolitan Plan envisages development of six major urban nodes outside the city proper but close to it along the three main

corridors, apart from limited development along Calcutta Trunk Road, Poonamalle High Road and Mahabalipuram Road. Each major node is designed to hold 2 to 3 lakhs population and will be almost self serving units, linked with city and ring towns by rapid mass transit systems. Intraurban movement among the nodes will also be arranged by road and rail communications.

In urban planning, development of new areas is one aspect and renewal or redevelopment of older parts of the existing urban areas is another aspect.

The congested areas of George town, Triplicane, Mylapore and Chintadripet are ripe for renewal.

Urban renewal programmes can be taken up on capital investment on revolving principle.

Efficient transportation is a fundamental requirement in metropolitan areas. In bringing out a comprehensive traffic plan to achieve balance among various nodes and provide for safe, convenient and efficient movement must necessarily take into consideration present traffic movement, its characteristics, population growth, future land use and future desire lines. Such study has already been completed for the area.

Railways and buses serve as main transit for commuters to the City. In Madras at present, Railways play only a secondary role; both these services operate in overcrowded conditions. The doubling of the population by 1991 is estimated to increase the number of commuters and also result in quadruple increase in the number of vehicles. Such a situation demands establishment of balance between various systems of main transport. The main recommendations towards better transportation, apart from improving existing corridors qualitatively and quantitatively include, construction of rapid transport line along the high density corridors, construction of ring railway, ring roads connecting the major highways, replacement of all major level crossings, over railways with grade separators and improving terminal facilities both for railways and buses.

Housing is a main important sector which requires massive efforts in the metropolitan plan both within the City and metropolitan area. Almost one third of City's population is living in slum conditions. The magnitude of housing shortage warrants special concentrated efforts. The water-supply requirements by 1991 is estimated as 313 mgd. The sewerage system, which is quite unsatisfactory and inadequate now, requires to be suitably redesigned to cope up with the increased water-supply.

By
P. Ramachandran,
Minister for Transport, Tamil Nadu.

TOURIST CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu possesses a beautiful and attractive landscapes rich in scenic grandeur. It is a bright picture of Nature's tropical charm—a Paradise for tourists. The inspiring temple-dotted landscape with a grandeur of its own, the refreshing scenes of the groves and groves of gracefully swaying coconut and palmyra palms and the glistening verdure of rich paddy fields, etc., will all linger in the onlookers memory for a long time.

By

S. J. SADIQ PASHA,
Minister for Public Works.

One of the greatest attractions of India for foreign visitors is the great diversity to be found in every respect, mode of living, dress, food, language and religion. Infact a traveller in India can never get bored. Life will surge past him in a picturesque procession.

Tamil Nadu is rich in scenic grandeur. The general landscape in Tamil Nadu is beautiful and attractive. It is bright picture of Nature's tropical charm. The inspiring temple-dotted landscape with a grandeur of its own, the refreshing scenes of the groves and groves of gracefully swaying coconut and palmyra palms and the glistening verdure of rich paddy fields, the calm villages and the busy towns and cities bustling with commercial and industrial activities will all linger in the onlooker's memory for a long time.

The Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu are paying special attention to the development of Tourism, both for its contribution to international understanding and amity and for its return in foreign exchange.

Attention is also now being paid to internal tourism as a potent factor in a national integration. Internal Tourism offers unlimited opportunities.

The places of interest in our Tamil Nadu can be given under the following broad categories :—

1. Places of Historical Interest.
2. Places of religious importance
3. Places of cultural centres.
4. Places of Health Resorts.
5. Traditional Arts and Crafts centres.
6. Industrial Centres.
7. Trade and Commercial centres.
8. Dams and Hydro electric schemes.
9. Hill stations.
10. Wild life sanctuaries.
11. Places of educational interest, etc.

Tamil Nadu has a agreeable climate right through the year. Tamil Nadu is essentially tropical in its climate and vegetation. The tropical climate is, however, more

equable than in North India—the summers are not as hot, nor the winters as cold.

Tamil Nadu has something special to offer to everyone. There are two fine hill stations in Tamil Nadu, where nature blossoms forth into wild and breath-taking beauty. They are Ootacamund and Kodaikanal. Near Ootacamund is the famous Mudumalai Game Sanctuary. The Madras city which has been described as “the cultural gateway to the South”, offers all the comforts of metropolitan city. From the city one can also comfortably visit historical places like Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram and exhilarating Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary. As one goes further South, there are the charming towns of Thiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Madurai. In the Tirunelveli District is the invigorating Courtallam Falls. There are many more places of architectural, historical and other tourist interests. There are also many places with colourful local legends. Indeed, every nook and corner of Tamil Nadu can offer a rich and variegated field for the tourist-explorer.

Tourism is on the threshold of new era as compared to all other means of cultural diffusion. Transport, stay, food, shopping, entertainment, etc., are very essential to promote tourism. Unlike western countries we can offer much more in cultural contributions in the form of our dances and music. Few countries can rival India in variety, colour and the emotional richness of dance forms. The country abounds in tribal dances, Folk dances and classical dances of great antiquity and virtuosity. Indian dance, particularly the South Indian dance has influenced the art forms of many neighbouring countries such as Ceylon, Indonesia, (particularly Bali and Sumatra) and Thailand and other East Asian countries. Inside India, dance is not regarded as merely an adjunct to Social Intercourse. It is much more than even a mode of aesthetic expression. It is considered to be a method of spiritual realisation itself. Dance is combining in itself action, song and rhythm. It is especially so in India where aesthetic theory has held dance,

music, drama to almost inseparable. All three are based on the principles elaborated in the ancient 'Natyakalai' or dance art.

There are four major systems of classical dance in India the Bharatha Nattiyam, the Kathakali, the Kathak and the Manipuri. Some of the other schools are Kuchipudi of Andhra, Oddisi of Orissa, Mohini Attam of Kerala, the Oyil Attam and Karagam of Tamil Nadu, etc. The classical systems have many features in common. All of them like our music are dominated by the 'Thala' concept. The Dancing foot is aided by hand gestures called 'Muthras' and by appropriate facial expressions.

Bharatha Natyam is the most important of the classical dances because of its religious associations, its intricate technique and its elaborate style. Its home is Tamil Nadu it is essentially a temple dance. Bhava, Raga, and Thala or emotion, melody and rhythm are the three elements embodied in this classical dance. It has been aptly said that rural life in India throbs with a natural gaiety which expresses itself in popular dances. There are harvest dances, festival dances, dances to pray for rains, dances to lighten toil in the fields and at home, dances for special occasions, etc. Festivals like Pongal are special occasions for expressions of the villagers' love of rhythm. To most tribal people and to some villagers dance is a ritual and a way of life.

Tamil Nadu is very rich in this cultural tradition in preserving the ancient art of music, dance and folk arts. All through the centuries the Tamils have contributed greatly to the cultural heritage of the country. Their inspiring spirit has found ample expression in architecture, sculpture painting, dance and music. The Tamils have maintained contacts and harmonious relations with different countries in the Indian sub-continent and abroad from very ancient times. All through the successive historical periods the key note of the Tamil culture has been the universal outlook and hospitality of the Tamils. They have rightly for their maxim, the saying "Yadum Ure ;

Yavarum Kelir ". ('Every country is my country ; Every man is my kinsman').

Some hotel owners in India seem to imagine that the foreign visitor craves for nightclub shows in dim light after a tiring day of sightseeing. Would not Indian Dancing with its rightness and variety to be more appropriate ? We the Tamils have much to offer to the tourists in architecture, sculpture, painting, music and dance. The hotel owners and the travel agents can do much in this regard.

Our villagers have always had a good deal of artistic creative faculty and they still have it. We must try to create opportunities for the tourists to see for themselves such original cultural settings in our land. In the case of internal tourist trade also the aspect should be encouraged. I wish that there must be schemes to promote the internal tourism to promote better understanding among people of different regions. Conducted religious tours, educational and cultural tours could be arranged with much advantage. Cultural fusion and understanding is one of the vital link that promotes both foreign and internal tourism in our country. Even though Tamil Nadu has many natural, historical and cultural attractions that foreign tourists usually look for tourism could not attain the status of an industry till recently. Considerable progress has been made towards the development of this industry in our State during the last five years. The increase in the volume of tourist trade is bound to create a considerable amount of employment in the hotel industry, transport and other allied industries. I congratulate the management of Hotel Asoka for having organised this programme to promote tourism and better understanding. On behalf of the Government and the people of Tamil Nadu, I welcome you all particularly our foreign tourist friends to witness this dance programme specially arranged for their benefit, which I hope that you will all enjoy and appreciate while concluding my remarks, I wish you all a very happy Pongal Greetings.

(Speech delivered by Thiru S.J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Works at Hotel Asoka on 16th January 1973 during Pongal Week Celebration.)

PONGAL-FESTIVAL OF FESTIVALS

Pongal, the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu is celebrated from January 13 to 16 every year, when the sun basks right over Tamil Nadu in the celestial track.

It is a thanks giving festival to the Sun God observed by the farmer who offers him sweet-rice (Pongal). The bounteous harvest of rice, sugarcane and other agricultural products, provided the back drop for mirth and revelry.

The first day is devoted naturally to cleaning the house of the harvested hay and the chaff and is known as Bhogi when a bonfire of the discarded materials in the household takes place. On the second day the Pongal is prepared and after the worship of the Sun God, relatives and friends partake it sumptuously. The third day is the Gala day for the Cows and Bulls, the farmers, friends. The grateful farmer offers them specially cooked rice and worships them decorating them with multicoloured paints and beads. The fourth day is an out-door meet. Donning himself in new clothes, the farmer calls on friends and relations or goes out on sight-seeing trips, picnics and excursions, etc. This day marks the holding of the famous village sport "JALLIKATTU" (cattle chasing and taming).

To have glimpse of this hilarious rural festival of Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Tourism Department has done its best to take this festival to the cities, the Tourists are visiting.

Pongal is the festival of festivals when the rich and poor alike abandon themselves to gaiety. The terrain of the Tamil country during this period is a carpet of green fields interspersed with golden stalk of paddy plant and full-grown sugar cane, rich bushy stalks. The farmer fortified with bumper harvest is at his best, both in wits and in cheer.

PONGAL TOURIST FESTIVAL IN TAMIL NADU

As decided by the 13th All-India Tourism Development Council meeting held at Madurai in 1970 that each State should adopt a festival and celebrate it as a tourist festival to attract more foreign tourists and to enlist the co-operation of the people, the Government of Tamil Nadu is celebrating Pongal Festival as tourist festival every year, since 1971.

This year the Pongal Tourist Festival was celebrated from January 14th to 21st all over the State, more particularly in Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. Government of India, Tourist Offices, leading hoteliers, travel agents, Air India, Indian Airlines, Railways, Indian Oil and others connected with tourism had taken active part in the festival.

The festival was inaugurated on January 14, 1973. The Union Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism, Government of India, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Minister for Backward Classes and Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu were some of the dignitaries who participated in the inaugural function organised by the Department of Tourism. The Valedictory function on January 21, 1973, was arranged by the Corporation of Madras at My Lady's Garden where the Mayor of Madras honoured tourists by hosting a reception. During the rest of the days leading hotels hosted, a reception to foreign tourists.

On the inauguration day Pongal scene in a rural setting was enacted, near Rajaji Hall with the help of Q.M.C. students. The cultural programmes of the week included Bharathanatyam, dance, drama, folk dances like Karagam and Dummy horse, Perani attam, etc.

Foreign tourists arriving on the first day at the airport were received with garlands, sandal paste, etc. The first and every subsequent 100th

visitor were given a gift of special souvenirs and/or free tour to important tourist centres. Special souvenirs were also given to foreign tourists by hoteliers. Airlines like Singapore Airlines and Indian Airlines served Pongal as desert on all their flights during the week. Sugarcane was also served. Picture post cards were distributed to passengers in IAC and AIR India Flights during the week.

Inaugurating the Pongal tourist festival organised by the Department of Tourism, Tamil Nadu, at Rajaji Hall. Dr. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister said that "it is appropriate that the festival is being celebrated for a week commencing from the Pongal day and that it is an occasion for rejoicing for the peasants."

He congratulated the State and Central agencies connected with tourist promotion on their co-operative effort in having recreated the rural atmosphere near the meeting place by putting up a hut cattle shed, a well, a hay stock with heaps of paddy on the threshing floor.

"During my visit to the United States a year ago, I had been invited to witness a festival in Oriando where a typical Red Indian village had been built with the inhabitants in their native customs. He gone out an idea that an ideal Tamil village should be put up on the Nehru Stadium maidan with a programme of music and folk dance conducted in connection with the festival."

"Tourism has a great potential for earning foreign exchange. Switzerland has developed tourism to such an extent that its income from tourists promotion equalled that of the United States. I would like to appeal to the Centre to be more liberal in the provision of

assistance to Tamil Nadu for improvement of tourist facilities."

Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Backward Classes and Tourism, who presided, said that the festival had been organised to give wide publicity to places of tourist attraction in Tamil Nadu like the beautiful Marina beach, the hill resorts of Kodaikanal, Ooty and Yercaud and the magnificent sculptures in Temples. A tourist guest house had been constructed in Yercaud hills. The State Government had earmarked Rs. 1.5 lakhs for further improvement of the Sanctuary for Birds and Wild Life at Point Calimers.

A. V. P. Asaithambi, Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Tourist Development Corporation, who welcomed the guests, said that at present only 12 per cent of the tourist visiting India came to Tamil Nadu because there was no adequate publicity for places of Tourist interest in this State. He declared that the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation would establish top class hotels in each district headquarters within the next three years.

Oliver Paterson, the first foreign tourist to arrive in Madras during the week, was presented with a Thanjavur Plate by the Chief Minister on behalf of Tamil Nadu Department of Tourism. Thiru Paterson said he had landed in Madras only a couple of hours before and that he had been impressed by the friendliness of the people. About 60 other foreign tourists were also feted on the occasion both at Air Port and at their hotels.

POST OFFICE SAVING ACCOUNT.

One out of every 20 persons in India now has an account in the post Office Savings Bank, according to official statistics released by the P & T Department. The post Office Savings Bank, which is the oldest Government-owned and separated bank in the country, is also the biggest, with more than 25 million account holders at present. The number of accounts has registered as eight-fold increase since 1947, when there were only about three million depositors.

SCHEME FOR REGISTRATION OF DEALERS AND INSTITUTIONS

The State Sales Tax Advisory Committee has recommended that business Associations and Trade Bodies which require copies of Bills, Acts, Amendments to Rules, Clarification, etc., should register themselves with the Government and subscribe annually towards their membership.

The Government have decided that the scheme which is in force only in Andhra Pradesh may be suitably adopted in this State also, with certain modification.

The details of the scheme that will be adopted in Tamil Nadu are as follows :—

Any dealer, trade association, sales tax practitioner or other interested person may get himself registered under the scheme with the Deputy Commissioner (Intelligence), Madras by submitting a written application in this behalf addressed to the Deputy Commissioner (Intelligence), Madras and renew his registration every year, if he desires to get copies of the publications. The application shall specify in full, the name and address of the applicant and shall be accompanied by a chalan in token of payment of the fee payable under item (c) below. The fee amount shall be credited to the Head of Account "XII.d. Sales Tax—General Sales Tax—Miscellaneous".

Any person who has registered his name as stated above or has renewed his registration, will be furnished with copies of the following publications :—

Copies of all State Bills, Ordinances and amendment Acts relating to Commercial Taxes published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

Copies of all rules and notifications issued by the State Government under the State Commercial Taxes Laws and under the Central Sales Tax Act and the amendments thereto ;

Copies of all Press Releases issued by the State Government in regard to Commercial Taxes.

The fee for registration or renewal for registration will be Rs. 50 for each year commencing from 1st January. The payment of this fee will entitle the person to a copy of each of the publications referred to in item (b) above. An additional fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for the supply of every additional copy required and the maximum number of copies that may be supplied to any one person registered will be 5 [the fee for which will be Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20 (4 × 5), i.e., Rs. 70].

Any person may register himself or renew his registration during the period commencing from 1st January to 31st December of the succeeding year on payment of the prescribed fee but any such person will be furnished only with copies of bills, Act, etc., issued after the date on which registration has been effected and up to the date on which registration is in force.

Any person who has been registered should promptly notify changes in his address etc., to ensure despatch of the publications to the correct address.

All communications will be sent by ordinary post to the address specified.

Every attempt will be made to send the required number of copies promptly. The Government will however, be in no way responsible for the non-receipt or late receipt of copies or of shortage in the number of copies as received.

The Government will be at liberty to modify the scheme as they think fit without notice.

All the publications including to Press Release relating to the Commercial Taxes Department will be supplied by the Deputy Commissioner (Intelligence), Commercial Taxes, Madras-5.

For further details, the Deputy Commissioner (Intelligence), Commercial Taxes, Madras-5, may be contacted.

SHORE COTTAGES AT MAHABALIPURAM

An ideal beach resort in keeping with the grandeur of the archaeological monuments has come up on the sea sands in Mahabalipuram near Madras. It will be inaugurated by Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Tourism and Civil aviation, in the first week of February, Twenty "shore cottages" and eight rooms of international standards overlooking the Bay of Bengal and with a good view of the shore temple have been constructed and air conditioned to accommodate 32 couples.

The Rs. 17 lakhs project was undertaken by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation to provide more facilities for tourists.

The cottages are of three different types.... cottages with elevated floor four feet above ground supported by concrete pillars and outer walls covered by bamboos ; twin cottages with first floor and random rubble masonry cottages with sloped roof. Instead of the usual steel and wooden furniture the cottages are provided with cane furniture to give a rural atmosphere.

A "safe swimming area" has been demarcated in the sea by providing buoys. There is a swimming pool with a paddling pond for children in the midst of the cottages. Near the pool is a snack bar with asbestos roof covered by thatched leaves. Other attractions in the complex include a curio shop, number of umbrellas made out of palmyrah trunks and leaves, lacquered bead curtains and cane swinging chair in the front site out of each cottage.

The water supplied from the two big wells has been tested and approved by the King Institute, Guindy, as potable. It will be chlorinated and chilled before distribution. A purified chilled water plant has also been installed.

The ITDC is planning to build 20 more cottages in Mahabalipuram as the tourist traffic is bound to increase in course of time.

BUS NATIONALISATION IN TAMIL NADU BECOMES REAL

The Governor promulgated on January 13, 1973 the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Ordinance which provides for the take-over of passenger bus transport services in the State over a period of five years.

The Ordinance has since been passed as Bill in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Under the Bill the acquisition of stage carriages will begin with the district wherein comparatively fewer number of stage carriages are operating and shall later be extended to other districts. On this basis the buses in Nilgiris District were nationalised in the first instance.

The following order of the districts for the purpose of take-over has been given in a schedule attached to the Ordinance : Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, Madurai, Coimbatore and Madras.

This is in consonance with the Directive Principles of State Policy embodied in the Constitution, and the Tamil Nadu Government considers it expedient and necessary to nationalise the passenger transport system in the State in stages and has decided to complete the process within five years.

Boost for Nation Building Activities :

The Government is convinced that development of a vital sector like passenger transport on sound lines, having regard to public interest, could not be done of the private sector working merely for profits and expanding only in sectors where profits are available. It recognises the need for connecting all villages in the State to the passenger transportation system to enable the rural people to move about freely and reach marketing and population centres. In fact, without an expanding net-work of transportation system, the Governments' programme of social welfare in fields such as family planning, health, education and house build-

ing could not be successfully implemented. In the early stages, it would be necessary to run some passenger transport services in these areas which might not be paying immediately, and this would be possible only under public ownership.

The Government has also observed that there is "wasteful competition" in running passenger transportation service in certain sectors, whether it be competition among private operators or competition between private operators and Government transportation systems. The Government has therefore, come to the conclusion that if the passenger transport system were to run on efficient and economic lines for the benefit of the community as a whole, it would have to be nationalised.

Abuse in Contract Carriage System :

Operation of the contract carriages has led to a lot of abuse. Many of the contract carriages have been functioning like stage carriages resulting in unhealthy competition. It has, therefore, become necessary to nationalise them also.

According to the statement, the Government also recognises that existing laws, Central as well as State are inadequate to speed up the pace of nationalisation. To achieve the objective of taking over the entire passenger transportation system in a phased manner during the next five years, it has been decided to bring in more comprehensive legislation which would override the provisions of all the existing legislations in the field and enable the Government to implement the programme.

No New Permits :

The ordinance bars any person from applying for a new permit for renewal of the existing permits for any stage carriage or contract carriage in the State. It also prohibits any transfer by way of sale or gift of any

stage carriage or contract carriage liable to be acquired under the ordinance, except in favour of the Government.

Under clause 4, on and from a notified date, all rights, title and interest of the State carriage operator in or over such lands, buildings, workshops and other places and all stores, instruments, machinery and other equipment predominantly used for the maintenance or repair of the stage carriages shall vest in the Government absolutely and free from all encumbrances.

The Government may appoint such number of officers as may be considered necessary as Administrators for arranging the take-over of the acquired property and to carry out such other duties as may be assigned to them.

The ordinance gives the following figures of the total number of buses operating in the State district-wise: Nilgiris-133, Dharmapuri-262, Ramanathapuram-423, Kanyakumari-439, South Arcot-471, Salem-496, Tirunelveli-500, Thanjavur-540, North Arcot-598, Tiruchirappalli-642, Chingleput-645, Madurai-845, Coimbatore-1,056 and Madras-1,371, Total -8,421.

The Government has also published a set of rules framed under the ordinance.

In a separate notification, the Government has fixed January 14, 1973, as the date on which the provisions of the ordinance come into force in Nilgiris District and has appointed the Personal Assistant to the Collector as Administrator for the district for the purpose of the ordinance.

Another notification listed about 20 private transport services operating in Nilgiris district and declared that stage carriages and other properties acquired from them would be transferred to the Cheran Transport Corporation with effect from January 14.

• BEATITUDES SOCIAL

WELFARE CENTRE

At Vysarpady, on the northern outskirts of Madras City, is a six-acre plot of land on which is a veritable complex of every type of humanitarian and social service. It is appropriately called the 'Beatitudes' Social Welfare Centre. At the time this project was conceived of in 1955, the late Fr. O. Mantovani S.D.B., an Italian Salesian Missionary, a dedicated social worker and friend and lover of the poor in India the place was a marshy waterlogged area, an eyesore of the city.

Today, at the 'Beatitudes' Social Welfare Centre a variety of facilities exist; a workshop, a printing press, providing gainful employment to the blind and other handicapped and the leprosy patients. A hospital, staffed by three lady doctors looks after as many as 80 in-patients and more than 300 out-patients daily. There is also a leprosarium with over 300 inmates.

In the kitchen attached to the Centre 3,000 meals and 1,500 litres of milk are served to the poor.

More than 100 poor girls from the nearby villages are being trained in needlework in the Tailoring section so as to provide them with means of earning their own livelihood. In the Day School, over 700 poor children are studying. The Typewriting Section trains young boys and girls in shorthand and typewriting.

Other activities run at the Centre include 7 night schools; a Young Club for 400 boys and young men and a similar one for girls; Brick-Making; Cigar making; a school for Driving and Motor Mechanics-Battery Charging; Flour Grinding; Carpentry and Woodwork; Blacksmithy; Cycle Weaving; Tower Bolts and Candle Making.

One more benevolent institution was added to the 'Beatitudes' Centre on the 14th April last, when Sri K. Rajaram, Minister for Housing, Government of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the St. Thomas Centenary Home for Destitutes to coincide with the centenary celebrations of

St. Thomas in Madras. This Home gives shelter to abandoned diseased beggars picked up from the streets of Madras and for other helpless aged people who have none to care for them. Sri Rajaram and Cardinal Parecattil, Archbishop of Ernakulam, who presided over this inaugural function, paid great tributes to the Salesian Fathers for the dedicated service they were doing for the neglected humanity at the Centre and elsewhere in the city and in Tamil Nadu, in the educational, social and cultural fields.

The excellent humanitarian work done at the 'Beatitudes' Social Welfare Centre has aroused the interest and appreciation of international aid giving agencies. Moreover, the West German Bishops Organisation which renders all kinds of aid to developing countries, has donated an ambulance van. Memisa in Holland has offered to build staff quarters and a clinic. Mr. & Mrs. Frank Bray from the Dublin Race Club and a party of Italians from Rome, who are keenly interested in the work of the Centre, made a special visit to Madras to see the progress made and to decide on how to intensify their aid for the much needed acts of charity.

The 'Beatitudes' Social Welfare Centre is an absolutely non-denominational project open to all, irrespective of caste or religion and most of its beneficiaries are non-Christians. Fr. Mantovani S.D.B. the founder who died in 1967 was succeeded by Fr. F.M. Schlooz S.D.B. as Director of the 'Beatitudes' Social Welfare Centre. A Dutch national Fr. Schlooz has made a valuable contribution to the phenomenal expansion of the Centre's activities. In May 1970, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands,

conferred on Fr. Schlooz the decoration of Chevalier in the Order of Orange Nassau, "for the excellent services he has rendered to the people of Madras, specially for those whom he has fed, clothed, employed and looked after at the 'Beatitudes' Social Welfare Centre".

At the Centre, there are five foreign and five Indian volunteers helping Fr. Schlooz in his laudable work.

—Gratian Colaco.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN SMALL-POX VACCINE.

Production capacity of the four vaccine producing institutions in the country is being stepped up from 61 million doses to the annual requirement of 156 million doses. This will be achieved during the year 1973-74 which will make the country self-sufficient in freeze dried small-pox vaccine.

The four institutions producing vaccines are: State Vaccine Institute, Patwadangar, U.P., Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, Mysore, Kings Institute, Guindy, Tamil Nadu and Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad.

FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT INCREASE IN MEDICAL ADMISSIONS.

The annual admission capacity in the medical colleges in India during the last two decades has gone up from 2,500 to 12,300, registering a 500 per cent increase in the number of M.B.B.S. seats.

The number of medical colleges in the country today is 99 as against only 30 in 1931. 12,300 medical seats in these colleges for a population of 56 crores works out to a ratio of 1:45,000. This has even exceeded the norm of one medical college, with one hundred annual admissions for a population of 50 lakhs as recommended by the Mudaliar Committee.

KNOW YOUR HEART TO HELP YOURSELF

According to the only available sources of data collection on heart disease—insurance companies, hospitals, epidemiological surveys and autopsies—11.20 per cent of the total heart patients suffer from coronary heart disease; a further 11 to 20 per cent have hypertension; 22 to 40 per cent of the heart patients have rheumatic heart disease; 13 to 18 per cent have chronic cor pulmonale; one to two per cent suffer from congenital heart disease.

A recent study has brought out that the death rate on account of cardiovascular disease is 137.3 per 1,00,000 population. Although the death rate has fallen all over India since Independence, the mortality on account of circulatory diseases has increased by 220 per cent.

Coronary Heart Disease.

If you are of nervous temperament and get easily irritated, belong to the upper middle class, or generally chair-bound and smoke cigarettes, you are risking a coronary heart disease.

In a coronary heart disease, major arteries get clogged with fat preventing the blood from flowing and causing the arteries to harden, a condition known as 'Ischaemic' heart which may eventually lead to a heart attack. This condition can be avoided by physical exercise, maintaining normal weight and giving up smoking.

Heredity too plays a no insignificant role. If your parents or grand parents suffer from heart disease you have to be more careful than others.

Hypertension or High Blood Pressure

Abnormal rise of arterial blood pressure, as a result of the narrowing of the arteries, is called Hypertension or high blood pressure.

Even a normal person can experience high blood pressure for a

short while under conditions of emotional stress, shock or violent physical exercise. It is only when the pressure remains constantly high, the condition is recognised as a disease.

Over-weight and a sedentary occupation, under strain of modern life, are also contributory factors. Kidney disease sometimes results in this condition too.

If you suffer from giddiness, palpitation of the heart, difficulty or distress while climbing stairs or taking physical exercise you must have your blood pressure checked up. It can be controlled by administration of modern drugs. The Indian herb 'Sarpagandha' has also been used effectively by some people. Cutting down on salt, fats and carbohydrates in the diet will also help the patient.

Rheumatic heart disease, not a condition for the rich alone.

Even if you do not have affluent circumstances, you need not go about with the conviction that you are immune to heart diseases. Not so at all! Living in slums and remaining underfed and undernourished, expose you to the hazards of rheumatic heart diseases.

Acute rheumatic fever results in damage to the heart muscles and is called rheumatic heart disease. It generally manifests itself in childhood and adolescence. One attack of rheumatic fever does not damage the heart, but repeated attacks can damage the heart valves, particularly on the left side of the heart leaving the affected persons seriously disabled for life, sometimes causing death. A child who suffers frequently from attacks of sore throat should be put under medical supervision. Antibiotics have to be administered for a long time. The damaged heart valves can be corrected by surgery.

Enlargement and failure of the right ventricle of the heart as a result of lung disease is called 'Cor

Pulmonale'. Chest infections and chronic asthma over a long period of time strain the heart. The winter smoke in northern India and smoke from cow dung fires make people more prone to chronic bronchitis. The primary chest infection should be treated as soon as possible.

Prevention of air pollution, chimney smoke, automobile exhausts fuel and the like will go a long way in preventing 'Cor Pulmonale'.

Anomalies in the development of the heart in the foetus result in congenital heart disease. The defect may take severe forms and also result in various grades of incapacity.

Rehabilitation of heart patients, specially those who live in rural areas is a major problem. However, satisfactory facilities for the treatment of heart diseases exist in almost all. A major urban centres of India. Departments of Cardiology exist in most of the hospitals attached to medical colleges. In the coming years, more of such facilities will be available at the doorstep of even the rural people through the mobile hospitals, as one such hospital is proposed to be attached to every medical college.

EFFECTIVE DRUG CONTROL MEASURES.

Several steps are being planned by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning for enforcing effective drug control in the country. States which do not have their own drug testing laboratories will be given financial assistance for setting up combined food and drug testing laboratories. These laboratories will be set up during the Fifth Plan.

To begin with, four States in the country are being requested to initiate action and a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made during the year 1973-74 for the purpose. The existing six food laboratories in the States are being strengthened for which a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been allocated during 1973-74.

HOW TO GET OVER THE SMOKING HABIT?

"It is difficult to convince the smoker that he is being seriously injured. The main purpose of this article is to point out the evils of smoking and appeal to the addicts, especially the younger generation, to give up the habit".

Many people have become addicted to the habit of smoking little knowing its evil effects on heart, mental ability and muscle strength. Surely most addicts have succumbed to tobacco when habit, association and appetite have gotten the better of their will power and judgment. The constant increase in cigarette addiction among the present day youth is the example of adults, parents, teachers, doctors and other men of rank and name. It is of course an uphill task to convince the youngsters of the dangers of this habit and persuade them to pledge themselves against the use of tobacco when most of the elders whom they respect and admire are constantly putting around them. The main purpose of this article is to point out the evils of smoking and appeal to the addicts, especially the younger generation, to give up the habit.

It is difficult to convince the smoker, that he is being seriously injured, because, he feels at his best while under the immediate influence of the smoke. In fact this may be said of all habit forming drugs. Nicotine, the active principle of tobacco is one of the most deadly poisons known to science,

It is the poison used by gardeners to kill insects and pests in plants. It is so deadly that it must be very carefully used and in very dilute form. So virulent a poison it is, that its use is now a days given up and other milder substitutes are used. Stychnine commonly known as 'rat poison' is another deadly poison. One or two grains of it is enough to kill an adult human being. But 1/15 grain of Nicotine is sufficient to cause death to an adult and 1/7 grain is always fatal. Such a virulent a poison is found in cigarettes in varying quantity in different brand of cigarettes, the nicotine content running from 1 per cent to 9 per cent with an average of 3 per cent. Nicotine is not the only injurious substance contained in the tobacco smoke. It contains not less than nineteen poisons of which Nicotine, carbon monoxide, carbolic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen are the worst enemies. That which makes the cigarettes specifically injurious is the fact that the smoke of the cigarette is inhaled or usually drawn into the lungs, the mouth, the nose and the related air passages. The delicate membranes allow the poisons to pass into the blood stream leading to a permanent arrest of physical development.

The absorption of these poisons, although gradual and in minute quantity has a decided effect upon the body. Smoking also impairs both the sense of taste and of smell and smokers' throat is a well known condition arising from the action of these poisons on the delicate membranes of the vocal cords. Research 'On the evils of smoking' has shown that tobacco smoke is a large factor in producing ulcer of the stomach.

Nicotine produces an excessive amount of HCl in the stomach and this excess is not only a factor in the causation of the stomach ulcers but also keeps them from healing once they are formed. Duodenal ulcers are said to be common among smokers. That is why

doctors refuse to treat gastric and duodenal ulcers unless the patients will refrain from smoking. Medical researches have shown that smokers are more susceptible to the tubercular germs and all respiratory diseases than non-smokers.

It has been experimented and established that a smoker's heart beats on an average of nine beats faster during smoking and that after exercise, his heart returns to normal much more slowly than the non-smoker's. All medical authorities agree that tobacco is a heart poison. The poisonous effects of smoking lessens the calibre of the elastic muscular tissues of the blood vessels, which helps to propel the blood throughout the body. Consequently extra work is demanded by the heart to propel the blood through the blood vessels. This causes increased blood pressure and hypertrophy of the heart muscles and ultimately resulting in heart failure or apoplexy. The detrimental effect of tobacco on the heart and arterises is undoubtedly one of the causes of the starting increase in cardiovascular ailments these days. Many a man's death certificate simply reads 'Apoplexy' or 'Heart Failure' where as, it should read 'Apoplexy' or 'Heart Failure' caused by long continued use of cigarettes.

by

S. Perumalsamy, M.A., M.Litt.,
Dip. in Geography.

The liver is the organ to be thanked chiefly for the partial disposal of the tobacco poisons. But when called upon to do double or treble duty in disposing of the nicotine, the smoker absorbs into his blood, its normal work of refining the crude products of gastric and intestinal digestion is greatly handicapped and hence an over worked liver

allows waste elements to accumulate in the blood and tissues. This accounts for the lessened endurance of smokers in sports competition.

Because the evil effects of tobacco are not seen by the naked eye in the smoker's heart, blood vessels, stomach and liver, day by day as he smokes, and because he does not fall dead after he smokes a cigarette, it is foolish for him to conclude that smoking is not bad. Remember that tobacco kills slowly but never less surely. A smoker is committing suicide on the instalment basis.

It is bad enough for grown up men to smoke. They know fully well that they are injuring themselves by habit. But what does it matter for their best days are practically over. Whereas a youth who becomes addicted to smoking is injured to much greater extent. During the years, before full physical and mental maturity has arrived, the poisons of tobacco do 'irreparable damage. To contract this habit when the growth factors of the body are exerting themselves to their maximum, is to handicap oneself, physically and mentally for life. It is admitted on all hands that in the immature, even the moderate use of tobacco, stunts the normal growth of the body and mind, and causes various nerve disturbances especially of the heart. Probably that was why Thomas A. Edison, the famous scientist had once said, "I would rather see a boy with a revolver than a cigarette. I employ no person who smokes cigarettes".

In fact smoking blunts the whole morale stature and has an appalling effect upon the physical systems as well. It first stimulates and then stupifies. It produces enlargement of the heart. Nine out of ten cases of palpitation of the heart in youth is caused by the smoking habit. Bright boys are turned into lunces, straight forward and honest boys degenerate into dishonest cowards of smoking. Tobacco is not only the greatest menace to mental acumen, but also takes away the will and ambition to rise to top level.

Every leading sportsman has no two opinions about the use of tobacco and cigarette. All of them say that sports and tobacco won't

mix. Non-smokers have far more energy, much greater stamina and much better control of their nerves. No youth can become a star athlete or player if he uses tobacco in any form, because it cuts his wind and affects his heart.

After all this delineation of the evils of smoking, upon the body, mind and morals, the question arises as to how to help the young cigarette addicts to leave off the habit. It is true that but a few of the tobacco addicts ever succeed in giving up the habit even when they have a desire to do so. All the same, one can break a way from the habit, if only he wills.

It is not by smoking a few cigarettes less tomorrow than today and thus keep cutting down the number to thrice a day, two a day and so on, that an addict can give up the habit. This method has often resulted in disappointment. This is also painful to endure. If one honestly desires to rid himself of this habit, he has 'to give it up'. Many fail, because they never reach this desire point. All the will power and determination must be mobilised for action. After completely stopping smoking on one fine day, keep away from smokers and the tobacco laden atmosphere as far as possible, for about a month. After each meal, rinse the mouth with 3/4 per cent of silver nitrate solution; this creates a distaste for tobacco smoke and also will relieve the throat irritation. Drink orange juice, grape juice and when the temptation comes, reach for an orange instead of a cigarette. Keep out in the open as much as possible and keep the mind occupied.

Smokers are generally fond of highly seasoned foods and stimulating drinks. An addict who has resolved to break away, should stop the use of peppers, mustard, hot sauces and other condiments, since they induce an appetite for narcotics and tobacco. Then the craving will be lessened in a short time. Then adoption of a vegetable and fruit diet largely takes away the craving for the tobacco. If the above tips are faithfully followed, the craving will be lessened step by step and by the end of the month it is not unusual to find that the craving has almost disappeared. It is worth-while for the addicts to give it a trial.

MASS VASECTOMY CAMPS YIELD ENCOURAGING RESULTS.

The tribal district of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh has given a new lead in the Family Planning Campaign. In the first ever mass-vasectomy camp organised in the district over 25,000 operations were performed against a target of 10,000.

In the vasectomy campaign launched in Maharashtra in December 1972, nearly three lakh operations have been performed against a target of 2.92,000.

Similarly in four southern States of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and the Union Territories of Pondicherry and Laccadive Group of Islands over two lakh sterilizations and 35,000 IUCD insertions were done during the first half of 1972-73.

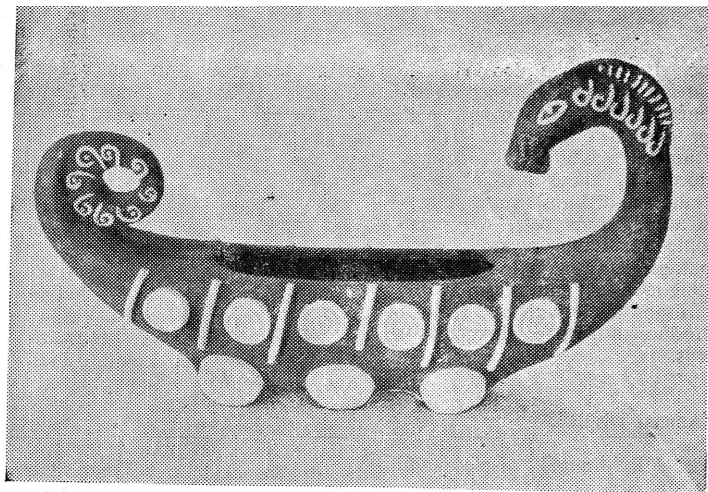
Over three lakh vasectomy operations have been performed in the mass vasectomy camps in Uttar Pradesh since October last. With this the State has performed over 12 lakh vasectomies since the inception of the programme. Nearly half the number of districts have fulfilled their targets.

A notable feature of the campaign has been that a good number of muslims co-operated with the programme—one tenth of the total number of persons vasectomised were Muslims.

Every person coming in for vasectomy was given a thorough medical check-up. In case some other disease was discovered, this was promptly attended to in the camp or in the nearest hospital. And this paid rich dividends.

Bihar too has not lagged behind. Over 30,000 vasectomy operations have been performed in the special camps functioning in all the districts since February 11th. In special "Family Planning drive in the State, railways have also joined hands in organising vasectomy camps at Kathir and Samastipur.

TAMIL NADU MARCHES AHEAD IN CERAMIC PRODUCTS



A fine jasper table-ware.

Art pottery is a line which has not at all been developed in our country. Some art pottery is manufactured by few individuals in Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay. Items produced by them are few and they are highly priced. Only the upper sections of the society can afford to buy them.

In more developed countries art pottery items are manufactured not only by individual studio potters but also by fairly large commercial concerns. Therefore such countries produce not only highly expensive ceramic art items executed by individual artisans but also art-cum-utility ceramic items manufactured by commercial units are priced comparatively low. As already stated in our country some ceramic items are manufactured by studio potters but there has been no large scale commercial production of such items.

Considering the vast scope for developing this line, Government of Tamil Nadu has started two training institutions in art pottery items, one at Perambur in Tiruchirappalli district and the other at Vridhachalam in South Arcot district. These units train a total of 25 persons every year in the manufacture of art pottery items. The training imparted consist mainly in casting of articles, decorating, firing, etc. The one year training imparted to them would not enable them to enter the field of ceramic designing as ceramic designing is a highly specialised line. This training would not also enable them to compound their own glazes, colours or bodies. For

such work a more thorough theoretical training and practical experience are required.

The two units run by the Government impart training to students who have some aptitude in art. The minimum qualification prescribed for admission is a pass in III Form. After the one year training in these institutes, it will be possible for the trainees to get employed in ceramic factories as glazers, decorators, casters, etc., in units manufacturing crockery. The trainees, who have completed their training, have found it possible to get absorbed in ceramic factories in the State itself including TANSI Ceramics which has gone on a big way in the manufacture of decorated crockery items.

The two institutions employ artisans for imparting training to the students. These artisans have been selected from those coming out from the College of Arts and Crafts. In designing art pottery one has not only to be a good artisan but must also have sufficient theoretical knowledge about compounding of bodies, glazes, colours, etc. Since the artisans have the necessary skill and have also gained sufficient technical knowledge in the field of ceramics, it was thought that by properly encouraging them, it would be possible to evolve large number of designs in ceramics. An attempt was, therefore, made few years back to hold an exhibition of the designs evolved by the artisans in these two institutes. The exhibition proved a success as many of the designs were appreciated by

V

By

P. S. MENON,

Joint Director of Industries
and Commerce.

public. It was then decided that the artisans should be encouraged continuously to produce new and better designs every year. Therefore annual exhibitions of designs produced by these artisans were held and the artisans whose designs were adjudged as best, were also presented suitable awards. Such encouragement went a long way in creating necessary enthusiasm among the artisans to vie with one another to produce attractive designs for awards.

8th Annual Display.

The 8th Annual display and sales of ceramic art and utility items in the two training institutes was held at Rajaji Hall, last month. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Tourism and Backward Classes on 8th February 1973 and was kept open till 25th February 1973.

After watching the work of the artisans, it was seen that some of them are highly skilled in reproducing in ceramics the beautiful statues and other decoration works found in temples in Tamil Nadu. Such artisans were encouraged to develop their skill further by deputing them to various temples to study the art work in them. Artisans like Thiru G. Ponnambalam, have produced in ceramics beautiful sculpture work which are true reproductions of temple art. Some other artisans like Thiru Thirumalai, Thiru Loganathan and others are very good in reproducing a variety of folk art. During

the last year they were deputed to various villages in Tamil Nadu and they have produced in ceramics very pleasing reproductions.

Horses, demons and other figures are usually found as folk arts in our villages. Thiruvallargal Natarajan, G. Raghunatha Bhabu, J. Weldon and others are good in developing new designs in utility wares. They have been encouraged in these particular lines. However, while designing utility items certain restrictions have necessarily to be imposed. For example while designing a tea pot, the artisans have to be told that, that the lids of the tea pots they design should not slip, spout should not drip, pots should be easily cleanable and must be of standard capacities. Such specifications have also to be laid while designing dinner sets and other utility items. Artists like Thiru Chitravelu and others are good in producing statues of rustic figures and many of the designs are more popular. Thiruvallargal A. Hameed, G. Raghunatha Babu, Ananthakrishnan and others are also good in evolving abstracts which are in keeping with modern trends. They have been given full freedom in developing their talents in this direction.

Award Winners.

During every year only new items evolved in the units are kept in the display section. Three pieces are selected for awards. During this year a committee consisting of the

following people was constituted for this purpose—

- (1) Thirumathi Meena Muthia.
- (2) Thiru Y. G. Duraiswamy.
- (3) Thiru Pithavadian.

They have awarded the first prize gold medal to Thiru A. Hameed for a wall plaque done in crackled glaze. A silver medal was awarded to Thiru Chitravelu for a table decoration in elephant motif. A flower vase designed by Thiru S. Ananthakrishnan was awarded another silver medal. A bowl by Thiru G. Ponnambalam was highly commended.

The exhibits displayed can be grouped under the following categories.

(a) Reproductions of temple art—

During this exhibition a number of pieces which are true reproductions from statues and other decorations found in Tamil Nadu temples have been displayed. These pieces have been given a metallic glaze which has been developed by the ceramic laboratories at Vridhachalam. The pieces are in procelain and in metallic glaze fired to 1,300° C.

(b) Village Folk art—

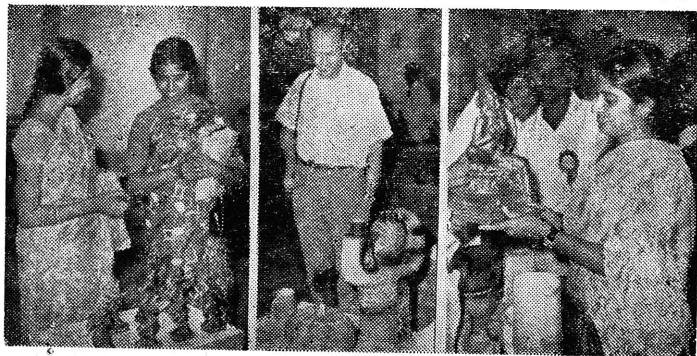
The display contains a number of pieces which are reproductions of village folk art. Some of the items are in glazed teracotta and fired to about 900° C. Some pieces have been made in procelain and in similar sizes to fit in large drawing rooms. Even smaller sizes have been made in procelain as table decorations. Further few pieces have been made in stoneware body and given salt glazing so that they could be displayed in lawns and gardens without a glaze in any way getting affected either by weather or by action of acids alkalis and other chemical agencies.

(c) Utility items—

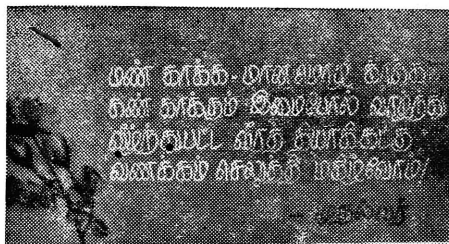
A number of pleasing designs of utility items are on display. Some interesting results have been obtained by designing utility items in jack fruit, mango and other motif. A dinner set in plaintain motif is also been displayed.

(d) Jasper wares—

Jasper wares are ceramic pieces in blue coloured body fired to about 1,300° C. These are given large



They all spare a second look of fondness for fine craftsmanship in Ceramics.

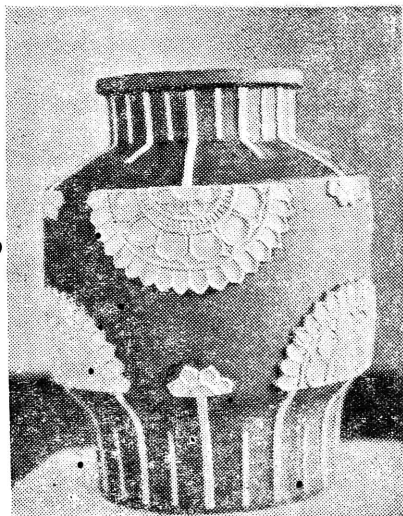


CERAMICS CARRY CONVICTION



The theme of this year was Ceramic Piece to depict Silver Jubilee of Independence.

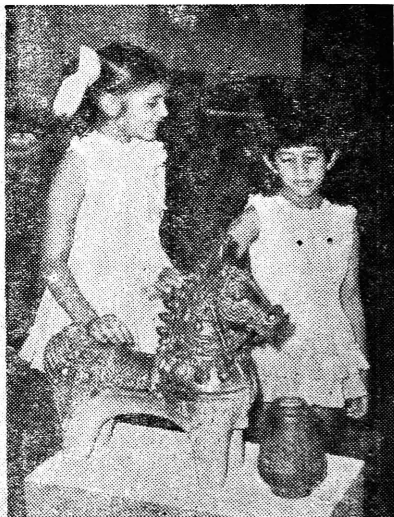
The Prize winning wall-piece ceramic and the artist Hammed of Perambur Ceramic Training Centre.



A Jasper ware light stand.



A classic piece of sculpture becomes a fine Ceramic Table decoration.



The traditional matif still draws admirers.

wide embossed decorations. Messrs. Wedged of England are known for their jasper wares. The bodies for jaspers have been successfully developed by the ceramic laboratories and with these bodies the artisans have been able to produce items in jasper which are as good as manufactured even by Messrs. Wedged of England.

(e) Abstract in ceramics.—

A number of abstract pieces in ceramics have been displayed. Wall plaques in cracked glaze are specially attractive. In wall plaques certain glazes have been used which shatter while colouring. This gives brilliant appearance to the wall plaques. Attempts have also successfully been made in decorating pieces with flow glazes.

There are more than 150 new designs at display. Our sales section sells items which have been proved to be popular during earlier exhibitions. Sales have been steadily increasing and during this exhibition, items valued over Rs. 65,000 had been sold during the first week of the exhibition. There are lot of enquiries for export and there is no doubt that once we are able to display our items in some foreign countries, we can be assured of a steadily increasing export market.

By the complete co-operation between the technicians and the artisans and by judging the tastes of the buyers by displaying new designs every year in exhibitions, the two units have been able to produce

so far over 1,500 pleasing designs in art-cum-utility ceramic wares. This is an achievement which no other State in this country can claim.

Future Line of Development.

The future line of development should be to make the two training units work on a fully commercial basis. They should aspire to be internationally recognized like Wedgewood, Dresden, etc. They should produce items for export. They should also supply internal market with art and utility ceramics at prices that a large proportion of our people can afford. The two units should also undertake a four year training course for gifted artisans so as to enable them to express themselves in the medium of ceramics. After the training such artisans can produce in their own studio potteries creations in clay that can be of enchanting, enticing and eternal beauty and inspiration.

The Ceramic Wing of the Directorate of Industries is in a position now to render all necessary technical guidance in the line. It is also possible to organize centre for supply of ready-made body, glaze, colours, etc., to such studio potters. In case a number of such studio potteries is located close by the Department can also think in terms of designing and constructing kiln for the common use of the studio potters.

“Creative Ceramic and Sky is its limit”.

**MADRAS INSTITUTION
RECEIVES U.S. GRANT FOR
STUDY ON AIR POLLUTION**

The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras, has undertaken a research study which may help to control air pollution caused by motor vehicles and ensure a cleaner life for city-dwellers.

The project, “Control of Exhaust Emission from Diesel Vehicles”, was received a U.S. government grant of Rs. 85,250. The grant was made available to the IIT by the National Science Foundation under its Special Foreign Currency Programme for research, science, education and related activities.

Presenting the first instalment of a cheque for Rs. 35,000 on Thursday to Dr. B. S. Murthy, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Dr. William W. Williams, Science Attache, U.S. Embassy, New Delhi, expressed the hope the research study will contribute significantly to the betterment of the quality of life in India, the United States and elsewhere.

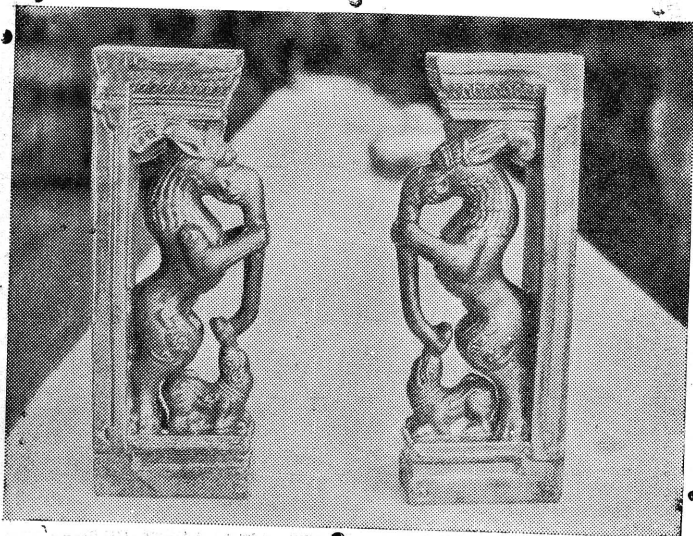
Dr. A. Ramachandran, Director, IIT, and Mr. Stephen E. Palmer, Jr., American Consul General in Madras, participated in the function.

Mr. Palmer said on the occasion : “It is a measure of the farsightedness of the civic authorities in Madras that the question of air pollution is being considered a major factor in studying the problem of urbanization in Madras city”.

Mr. Palmer expressed the hope that “the efforts of the Indian Institute of Technology to study control of air pollution will add to the world knowledge to help combat this hazard to public health”.

Dr. B. S. Murthy and Dr. K. V. Gopal krishnan, Assistant Professor, will direct the three-year project. Dr. O. A. Uyehara and Dr. P. S. Myers of the University of Wisconsin's Department of Mechanical Engineering, will co-operate with the investigations.

The collaboration between the Indian institution and the University of Wisconsin in the study will help to accelerate IIT's own efforts to give clearer air to urbanites and contribute significantly to similar efforts elsewhere for a better environment. (Source : USIS.)



KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN TAMIL NADU

V

By

D. GANGAPPA, I.A.S.
Chief Executive Officer.

The programme of Khadi and village Industries started at the All-India level in pursuance of the Decision taken in the All-India Congress Committee in 1922, was taken up in Tamil Nadu as part of the Swadeshi Movement. Hence this year Khadi week's Golden Jubilee year.

The Government initiated the programme of khadi in 1947 as Firka Development Programme. A separate department was created in 1956 with a view to pay more attention to the scheme. It was in 1960, the State Board, a statutory organisation was formed by an Act of Legislature.

Through the Board it is envisaged to provide employment opportunities to the rural artisans, to utilise the idle man-power available in the form of under-employment in the rural areas, to put local raw materials like non-edible oil seeds, waste paper, banian cutting, etc., to better use by converting them into utility articles and to promote the feeling of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the minds of rural folk. Thus the programme of khadi not only tries to produce the cloth required for public consumption but also carries the practical philosophy that nothing goes waste.

There are now 22 village industries including khadi coming with in the purview of the Board. The programme is implemented through a net work of departmental units. There are 145 production units. Some of the village industries like palmgur, oil and pottery are linked up with industrial co-operatives. There are as many as 2,550 co-operative societies, eight District Federations and two State Federations—one for Palmgur industry and the other for oil and allied products. There are also 170 sales depots and three Khadi Krafts at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore to market the products of khadi and village industries.

In the Forefront :

Tamil Nadu has been the first and foremost in the field of development of khadi and village industries by undertaking directly the trading activities, besides implementing the programme on departmental basis. A new dimension was added to the programme with the formation

of the State Board in the year 1960 to implement the programme more effectively. Thus the Board has a proud career of 12 successful years. An account of the progress made during the 12 years in implementing the various schemes for the betterment of the poor is as follows :—

Industry.	1960-61 Production.	1971-72 Production.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Khadi ..	111.88	198.12
Oil ..	67.03	225.71
Soap ..	1.39	34.41
Leather ..	4.35	39.06
Palmgur ..	74.99	316.88
Bee-keeping	0.28	22.59
Hand-made Paper.	0.17	4.65
Handpound- ing of paddy.	11.13	33.01
Pottery ..	2.71	20.80
Match ..	0.14	2.41
Employment.	*48.00	158.00

Technological Improvements :

As a result of continuous and sustained efforts in evolving the improved techniques and methods to provide more and more job opportunities and to make the industry more viable, capable of assuring higher rate of wages to the artisans, the department has been able to introduce 6-spindle and 12-spindle charkhas, and to introduce power driven ghani, which came almost as a boon to the oil-mongers. The improved kiln and the wheel with ball-bearings are landmarks in the history of village pottery.

The programme of Mini-Mill, known as Rural Fabric Centre to produce coarse variety of cloth mainly caters to the needs of the common man. A study of the percentage distribution of population according to monthly per capita expenditure in Tamil Nadu in 1968-69



Dye Screen Printing.



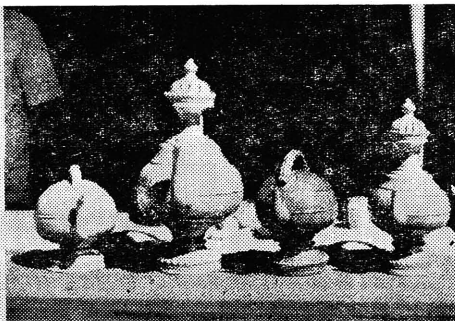
Craftsman Potter at wheel.



Girl weaving alone fibre mat.

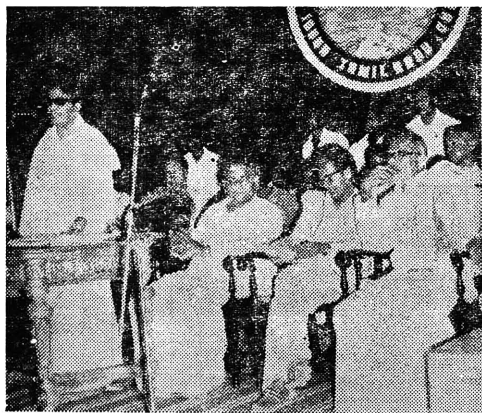


House-wives buying fruit juices.

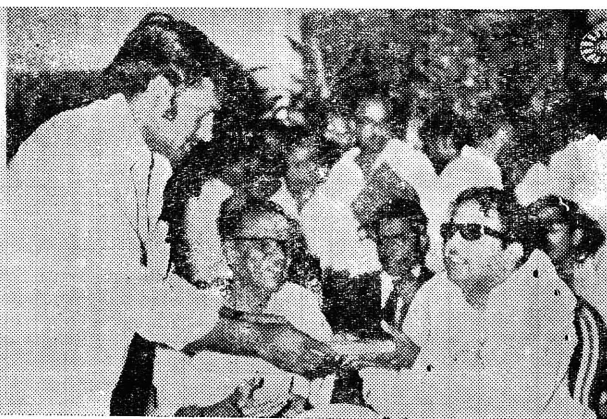


Pottery items.

**Master Craftsmen
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Programme.**



C. M. inaugurating Village Industries Products Fair at Government Estate on 13-2-'73.



C. M. at Seminar of Pottery Craftsmen on 14-2-73 receiving Souvenir from Thiru S. V. Murugan, State Organizer, Tamil Nadu Pottery Industries Association.

will show that 8-10 per cent live on less than Rs. 15 per month, 66.7 per cent live on less than Rs. 34 per month. Still another analysis reveals that 78.1 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the rural population is on food. Clothing accounts for a mere 3.6 per cent. It will, therefore, be clear that a large section of the rural population lives on marginal and sub-marginal levels. According to the statistics available, the present production of coarse and medium counts in the textile mills is around 1,830 million metres. This consists of both wearables and non-wearables. Of this, the non-wearables such as tapestry, table cloth, bed-sheets, furnishing fabrics, etc., account for about 110 million metres. On the basis of income and price elasticities it may be estimated that the total demand for non-wearables will increase to about 140 million metres by 1973-74. Hence, the additional requirements of 30 million metres may be produced by establishing small rural fabric centres.

One unit of Rural Fabric Centre requires a capital outlay of Rs. 1.82 lakhs plus Rs. 2 lakhs as working capital to provide jobs for 68 persons. Through this scheme it is possible to provide jobs with a per capita investment of Rs. 4 to 5 thousands as against Rs. 50,000 to 55,000 required in big industries.

We have already established Rural Fabric Centres at Perumanallur and Sullur on experimental measure. For the year 1973-74 we are contemplating to establish 10 more Rural Fabric Centres. The cloth produced in these centres is comparatively cheap in price when compared with that of mill sector. Though there was some hesitation to take up this scheme in the initial stages now the Khadi Commission and the Government of India are convinced that it is a good scheme capable of generating fresh employment opportunities with a very low capital outlay. The first piece of cloth produced in these mini-mills were named 'Mukil' by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, at the Inaugural Function on 13th February 1973.

High Quality Consumer Goods :

One may be interested to know that the village industries produce quality articles of daily use at attractive prices. The palmyrah tree

known as 'KARPAGAVIRUKSHAM' in Tamil Nadu is put to many uses with the financial assistance and technical guidance extended to them through the co-operatives. It is estimated that there are as many as 40 million palmyrah trees. There are about 2.55 lakhs artisans employed directly or indirectly in this industry. I am happy to mention that the fibre extracted from out of the palmyrah tree is exported to as many as 40 countries from the Ports of Tuticorin and Cochin. The countries offering large markets are U.S.A., U.K., Canada, Japan and Australia. I may make a special mention that the State Board endeavours to assure a reasonable minimum earnings for rural artisans and to ensure the quality of fibre exported. There is indeed a bright future for further expansion of the trade to earn valuable foreign exchange either by producing brushes using the palmyrah fibre here itself or by exporting the fibre directly.

Tremendous Strides :

The village industries like hand-made paper, village oil, khadi silk, matches, etc., have made tremendous strides in a short period of 10-12 years.

Regarding the gober gas it may be interesting to note that methane gas which is not required by the crops is removed adopting a simple process to produce gas for the kitchen and to give compost manure, good for the fields. The speciality of the scheme is to make the home more hygienic on the one hand and to relieve the strain which is so great now on the valuable forest fuel on the other. We extend the financial assistance of Rs. 750 as interest free loan repayable in 10 years and Rs. 250 as grant for a standard plant and Rs. 1,000 as loan and Rs. 300 as grant to a bigger plant. The technical guidance is also offered free of cost whenever required. So far we have covered 46 families on experimental basis. The scheme is working very well.

No programme will be a success unless it is entrusted to the right type of personnel equipped with proper training and techniques. We are very happy indeed to mention that in this field also we have started four Training Institutes—Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya at Kamuthi, Regional Palmyrah Training Centre at Cuddalore, Regional Pottery Training Centre at Sevvapet and the Industrial Workers Training Centre at Madras.



A long and loving look for superb craftsmanship.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corpn., Ltd.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide all types of financial assistance to industrial units in the State of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The financial assistance is given to all types of units including proprietary, partnership and Joint-stock companies. Special schemes have been framed to help Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners. Concessional terms have also been offered to backward areas and backward districts.

The terms and conditions of assistance

Minimum: Rs. 1,00,000 (for small-scale industries : Rs. 25,000).
For Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners : Rs. 10,000.
Maximum: Rs. 25,00,000 (Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh in the case of Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners respectively).

Rate of Interest

9.75 per cent in the case of major and medium-scale industries.
7 per cent in the case of units in backward areas and for Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners.
8½ per cent in the case of other small-scale industries.

Initial repayment holiday

2 years in the case of ordinary industries.
Up to 4 years in the case of units in backward districts.

Amortisation period

Ranging from 8 to 10 years.
Special concessional terms are available to small-scale industries, technocrats, rural medical and veterinary practitioners.

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UTILIZATION OF MINERALS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL NADU

As the primary objective of the mineral development programme should be to find out ways and means of utilizing the mineral resources of the State for building up new industries and for expanding existing ones, the Tamil Nadu Government has been enjoined by the State Planning Commission to undertake Pilot Plant Studies with a view to proving the commercial viability of the processes developed in the laboratories, so that these would be readily accepted for utilization by industry.

A scheme for the establishment of a Pilot Testing Unit has been put up by the State Geology Branch. The scheme involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 18 lakhs towards land and building and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.60 lakhs per annum towards staff, reagents, for processing units, spare parts, etc. This is to be accommodated in the V Plan period. Taking into consideration the fact that Salem is centrally situated as regards minerals in the State the Pilot Testing Laboratory has been proposed to be set up at Salem for which the land and building of the former Quartz Crushing Plant (a State Government undertaking) have been taken over with a few assets. It has been planned to procure additional machinery and equipments for the proposed laboratory so as to equip it well for carrying out the bench tests. The extraction of alumina from sources other than Bauxite, like Nepheline, Syenite, Anorthosite and aluminas clay, preparation of chrome-magnesia-forsterite bricks out of the raw materials available in Salem, separation of Ilmenite from the Beach Sands, concentration of iron ores of Thiruvannamalai are to be studied on a Pilot scale during the Perspective Plan period i.e., 1972-84.

Minerals to promote wealth.

With a view to develop the Mineral sector of the economy as a source of revenue, proposals have been received by Government to set up a few mineral based industries in the Perspective Plan period. Accordingly, a Vitreous Glazed Mosaic Tiles Industry, two Crockery Units, a High-tension and Low-tension Insulator Units, a Graphite Crucible Plant, small units for manufacturing precipitated calcium carbonate, modern mechanised kilns for the

manufacture of industrial lime, plant for the preparation of magnesium metal are to be started during the plan period, besides a number of other production and marketing units.

A total outlay of 50 lakhs is suggested in the V Plan for this purpose. Of this, an outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs is earmarked for the establishment of the Graphite Crucible Plant at Sivagangai in the Ramanathapuram District, and the balance of Rs. 26 lakhs is for the other schemes. The final allocation will be made only after the project reports, at least of a preliminary nature, are prepared for these schemes.

All these schemes will contribute to the establishment of mineral, metal and chemical-based industries in the State. It is needless to say that industrialisation would accelerate the growth of the economy and contribute to the well being of the people.

NO POWER TO FAIRS

Under the Tamilnadu Restriction on consumption of Electricity Order, 1972, there shall be no supply of electrical energy for display of lights, neon and other luminous discharges, tube signs and festive illuminations during the power cut period. Notwithstanding this order, several requests are being received by Government through the Electricity Board asking for temporary supply of power for holding fairs, festivals, exhibition, etc. In most of these cases, it is noticed that the Sponsors make all preliminary arrangements and supply to the Government for power connection at the last moment as if, power supply will be given as a matter of course.

It is hereby informed that in view of serious power shortage and the difficulties encountered by the Electricity Board and the Government for meeting the demand of even essential services, it is not possible to supply power for any fair, festival or exhibition during the power cut period and any person making arrangements in the hope that he may be getting connection will be doing so at his own risk.



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THE SUN-FLOWER OIL REACHING MARKET IN TAMIL NADU.

There is likely to be a shortfall in groundnut production in Tamil Nadu during the current season; but efforts made earlier by the Agricultural department to reduce the khariff crop deficit by offering incentives to farmers to sow sun-flower seeds in the Rabi season, is likely to pay off handsome dividends in the form of edible oil cheaper than groundnut oil. The sun-flower crop needs much less water than groundnut and the extensive power-cut is not likely to matter much with this crop.

Normally 18.5 lakhs acres would be under groundnut crop in the Khariff season in the State and 3.5 lakhs acres crop under irrigated conditions in rabi season, and for this crop, the seeds were sown after December. In about 30 per cent of the lands under groundnut crop in the Khariff season, groundnut was sown soon after rain in the middle of July. Due to the failure of the South-west monsoon the crops did not come up well. From these crops only 80 per cent of the normal yield was realised; but due to total failure of crops in the rest of the country, groundnut fetched handsome returns to the Tamil Nadu farmer.

In view of the increase in the price, farmers have cultivated groundnut in 5 lakhs acres under irrigation conditions after December instead of 3.5 lakhs acres as in normal times.

The Agriculture Department had embarked on a programme to introduce sun-flower cultivation on a large scale. A mini kit containing 4 kgs. of sun-flower seeds and dressing materials for use on each acre of land was distributed free to farmers. Each packet costs Rs. 11. The farmers were advised to sow the seeds by the end of October, or early in November. The seeds had been distributed for covering 1.31 lakh acres. And, this crop has come up so well in all areas that there is every reason to expect some edible oil at reasonable prices to the poor. The sun-flower oil is sold much cheaper than groundnut oil.

HIGH SPEED ERA ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Indian Railways are now set to achieve higher train speeds. The introduction of the Rajdhani Express operating between New Delhi and Howrah at a speed of 120 kilometres per hour on March 1, 1969, heralded the high speed era. The maximum speed of this train has now been raised to 130 kilometres.

The Second Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bombay, introduced in May 1972, runs at a speed of 120 kilometres.

The maximum permissible speed earlier on trunk routes and main lines on broad gauge was 100 kilometres. The speed for passenger trains (other than mail or express) has been 75 kilometres per hour.

Studies carried out by the Railways have shown that it is possible to speed up trains without large scale capital investment.

Fast Mail Trains.

The maximum operating speed of some mail and express trains has now been increased to between 100 and 120 kilometres per hour.

They include the Howrah-Delhi Kalka Mail, the Frontier Mail between Howrah and Bombay, the G.T. Express between Delhi and Madras and the tourist Taj Express between New Delhi and Agra.

A number of instrumented trials at speeds up to 140 to 145 kilometres have been conducted on the entire route. In one of these runs conducted in September 1971 between New Delhi and Kanpur, a speed of 162 kilometres was attained for the first time on the Indian Railways.

With the progressive completion of various projects, the Railways have a substantial fleet of locomotives and coaches suitable for operation at 120 kilometres. Over 15,000 kilometres track on the broad gauge system has been brought up to the maintenance standards required at such speeds.

The aim is to speed up gradually all important trains.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF STATE LABOUR ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

The 25th Session of the State Labour Advisory Board Meeting was held at Madurai on 29th and 30th January 1973 under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Tamil Nadu. The following subjects were discussed at the meeting:—

1. Limiting the apprenticeship period of one year for those with technical qualifications.
2. Minimum age for employment to be raised to 16 years for normal occupations and to 18 years for hazardous occupations so as to the safeguard the health and education of children.
3. Preference for employment to be given to heirs of retiring employees and those in the age group of 45 years and more subject to suitability.
4. Decided to undertake legislation to fix permanent strength of workers in industrial establishments.
5. The issue of service cards to hotel workers and gang mazdoors of the Public Works Department was agreed to.
6. A committee was set up to go into the question of the code of conduct of parties during strikes and lockouts with the Special Deputy Commissioner of labour as Chairman and with five representatives each on the side of employers and employees.
7. Co-operative Societies to be provided in industrial establishments employing 200 or more workers.
8. Grant of leave with wages to union representatives to attend conciliation proceedings to the extent of two per union or where there is more than one union, one per union.

"Blood can't be manufactured; it has to come from a human being".

Physicians working in the general hospital often come across reluctant relatives of a patient in dire need of a blood transfusion. When asked to donate blood, people often counter naively.

"But doctor! Can't we buy the blood?"

Blood can't be manufactured; it has to come from a human being. This article tells you why.

We often see the hero in Indian movies bravely donating blood for the dying heroine and, behold! She promptly revives after receiving the good man's blood. Are things as simple as that? Transfusion of blood is definitely a great aid, but it is not a mere matter of drawing somebody's blood and putting it into another person. A number of tests have to be carried out before giving anybody blood. Let us consider why?

As anywhere else, every person tries to establish his individuality, even in the matter of blood groups! So, when mixed with another group, the blood "rebels"—leading to hostile transfusion reaction. In early 20th century, a physician named Carl Landsteiner, when any two samples of blood were mixed together, certain combinations became lumpy while some others remained fluid. This led to the discovery of Landsteiner Groups, or Classical Blood Groups—designated A, B, AB and O.

To put it more simply—

A person with group 'A' can take 'A' or 'O' blood.

A person with group 'B' can take 'B' or 'O' Blood.

A person with group 'AB' can take A, B, or 'O' blood. (He is called a Universal recipient.)

A person with group 'O' can take only O blood, but his blood can be given to anybody (He is the Universal Donor). Such is the irony of life! The Universal recipient (AB) cannot give his blood to anybody except another 'AB' while he can accept blood universally. On the other hand the Universal Donor has to wait for another 'O' to turn up when he is in need!

How much blood you can give?

An oft-repeated question is "Am I not losing too much blood if I donate?" Well, far from it. At a single session only 300 CC of blood is taken. This is less than 10 per cent of the body's total storage (which incidentally, is five litres!) The body more than makes up for the blood lost, by drawing upon its resources fast. So, after a blood donation the body is stimulated to produce fresher, newer blood.

Formalities

When a volunteer goes to donate blood at a hospital, he is first weighed to ensure that he is not under-weight. After these formalities and tests are gone through, the volunteer is taken to the Blood Bank and made to lie down comfortably on a bed. The doctor checks his blood-pressure, listens to his heart and lungs, and if all is well, he proceeds to draw blood. Thereafter the volunteer is made to rest on the bed for about 10 minutes and later he is taken to a room where light refreshments are served (usually some coffee and biscuits); he is given his donor card on which his name, address and blood group are stated. This enables him to obtain blood when he or his family members are in need. He can also donate blood every three months. Actually even three months are not necessary, since the body makes up the lost blood within a month or so. The 3-month interval is only to avoid any risk what-so-ever.

Cross Matching

Once the needy patient's blood group is determined the next stage is called "cross matching". For this suitable donor bottle is selected from the cold storage and the patient's blood is mixed with the sample in the test tube attached to the bottle to make doubly sure that the blood is compatible. It is only after all this is over that the blood banks release the blood bottles for use.

That much about classical blood groups. The human system being much more complicated, the physician has to bother about RH groups;—but that is another part of the story.

WHY BLOOD DONATION?





Towards the close of a day not long after these deliberations the artisans engaged in the construction of the temple were preparing to return to their quarters. The sculptor Iniyan, who had come from Mamallapuram, was, however, seated all by himself near the monolith statue of the Nandi. His thoughts were in flight, high above *terra firma*. Anyone could guess that lines of worry had spread on his face, because although quite a few days had elapsed since his coming to Thanjavur, the opportunity had not yet arrived for him to commence sculpturing. The monarch who had summoned him was none other than the matchless Emperor Raja Rajan of the Chola country. At the very mention of the Emperor's name, hostile lands lay quiescent and subdued. It was such a supreme hero who had invited the sculptor. And the task he had allotted the sculptor was highly prestigious. If it could be completed, then the name of the sculptor Iniyan would sound in unison with the great name of the Emperor Raja Rajan. But that good fortune was nowhere near grasp; actually it was moving away. Iniyan was lost in gloom as he pondered along these lines, when he heard someone accosting him. He turned with a start, to see the old lady Azhagi coming towards him. Iniyan's eyes that focused on Azhagi, involuntarily leapt beyond the old lady and came to rest on the beautiful damsel standing behind.

In a single glance Iniyan had lapped up the complexion of gold, face as charming as the lotus, blue eyes flitting about, tantalising lips so red, eye-brows arched as the bow and a figure of brimming symmetry. It was but an assessment of the artistic eye of the sculptor and not the carnal dissection of a demented man.

"Grandma, can I do anything for you? May I know who is this girl?"

"Dear boy she is my daughter. She returned from Worriyur only yesterday. I brought her with me in order to see you".

Iniyan looked at the damsel once again. She stood there, an embodiment of comeliness and he could appreciate that her unostentatious raiment only succeeded in drenching her in added grace.

"May I know your name?" The question was in the kind and sonorous voice of the sculptor and her answer was in melifluous tones.

"My name is Chamundi".

The old lady proceeded to explain the purpose of her visit. "Dear boy, I am determined to render what all assistance I can, for the successful completion of the construction of this Raja-Rajacharam. That and that alone is the last objective of my life. I heard that although the main work has been concluded, the Emperor has not acquired satisfaction, the reason being that the dance-sculptures are yet to be carved as desired by him. I also heard that the work in regard to the sculptures you are to carve is being held up for want of danseuses to act as models. It is for this I have brought my daughter Chamundi. She has received formal instruction in the Art of Dancing and she would portray the postures, appreciate for your sculptures. Tell me whether with her assistance you would be in a position to fulfil speedily the desire of our Emperor."

With surprise writ large on his features, Iniyan glanced at the old lady and then at Chamundi before intoning, "My first impression itself was that her form and figure seemed proportioned for the Art of Dancing. Chamundi, will you please portray the feeling and emotion of some of the dance-postures I mention?"

Deity of Dancing.

Iniyar was enormously pleased that an ordinary girl, one who was born in a family that could not have had the Art of Dancing among its legacy the daughter of Azhagi who knew no Art other than that of sheep-rearing, should have courageously come forward to participate in a competition in which hundreds of damsels highly proficient in dancing and who had undergone specialised training for the purpose had sustained failure and returned dejected. The consolation was also kindled in his heart that at long last his sculpturing assignment might be brought to fruition. At the same time doubts arose, in a manner to counter that joy and consolation. "Was she really competent and would she at all be of assistance to him so that his labours in the cause of Art might come to a successful completion?"—these questions raged on the battleground of his mind.

Chamundi touched the ground in reverence and after paying obeisance to her master she stood in front of the sculptor, awaiting his command. The old lady seated herself on a stair near-by, eager to ascertain the mode in which the sculptor Iniyar would test and select Chamundi. The unassailable hope that her daughter would come out successful in the test shone in her face.

Indicating the various stages of the Dance of Ascent, Iniyar first called upon Chamundi to portray the emotions. Chamundi did so with alacrity and finesse. Next was the Dance of Wondrousness and the amazement that kept pouring from her widened eyes, which was itself wondrous in the extreme. Iniyar was astounded at the manner in which her black eyes swirled, each like a beetle in the centre of a silver blossom.

During the Dance of Anger, how could her face, gentle and soft as a flower, get transformed into a blaze of such intensity?

"The Dance of Supreme joy", said Iniyar in trepidation, and at once the blazing features dissolved into the coolness of the smiling moon. The eloquent fingers touched off a surge of bliss in the hearts of the viewers. The splendour of

the Dance of Marvel were such as to thrill Iniyar's heart. He was overjoyed at the wellfounded confidence that his endeavour would be crowned with success. The other postures she portrayed, such as the Dance of the Three Fortresses and the Snake-Dance were in confirmation of this confidence of his.

During the Dance of Destruction she displayed such ferocity that even a hardened warrior with drawn sword would have trembled in dread.

As Chamundi portrayed the Dance of Deluge, Iniyar's eyes sparkled with unshed tears. In the movement of her hands, the very seas were storm-tossed; and as her figure vibrated, the entire landscape was in a tremor. In the swing of her waist, the rivers changed course, and volcanoes erupted as she rolled her eyes. In her laughter of anger, it was lightnings that streaked in tens of thousands. Viewing her delineation of the Dance of Deluge—which was as if the firm earth had slid, in the grip of a quake, and as if storm and fire had come together in intimacy, to leap in violent unison—Iniyar sat in speechless astonishment. The old lady ran forward to embrace her daughter and kiss her on the forehead.

Returning to consciousness of the concrete environment in slow stages, Iniyar moistened his lips as a prelude to exclaiming, "Chamundi, you are a deity fit to adorn the throne of the realm of Art. It can only be said that thanks to Grandma Azhagi's immense good fortunes none other than the Goddess of Learning has been born as daughter to her. Grandma is a blessed woman and that is why her slabstone has reached the top of the Temple-tower of such renown. Your treasure of Art born of her is also to be preserved on the inner tier of the ceiling of the temple. Chamundi, it is my confirmed opinion that even if the Lord himself had put in his appearance and demonstrated these dance-postures he could not have bettered your performance!" Iniyar was proceeding in this strain when the old lady intervened to ask, "Then, my dear boy, shall I ask Chamundi to come here from tomorrow?" "Need you ask me that?" countered the youthful sculptor who was looking almost inebriated, "Art is to endure and prosper because of Chamundi".

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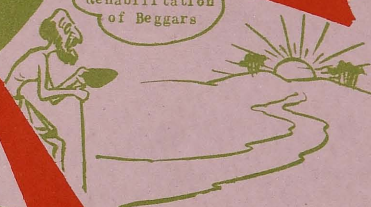
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