

# Tamil Arasu

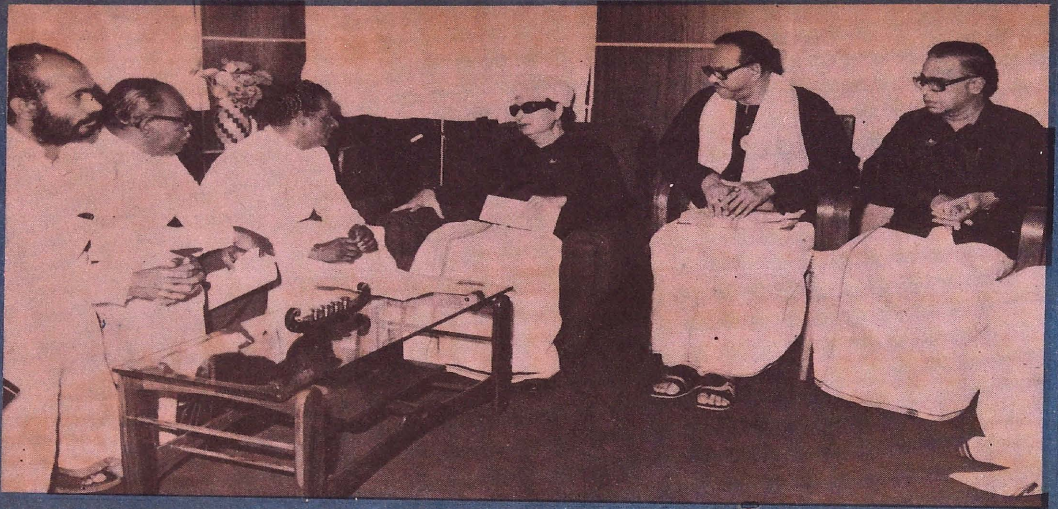
Oct. 1983 75 p.

Thiruvalluvar Year—2014

Purattasi — Ippasi

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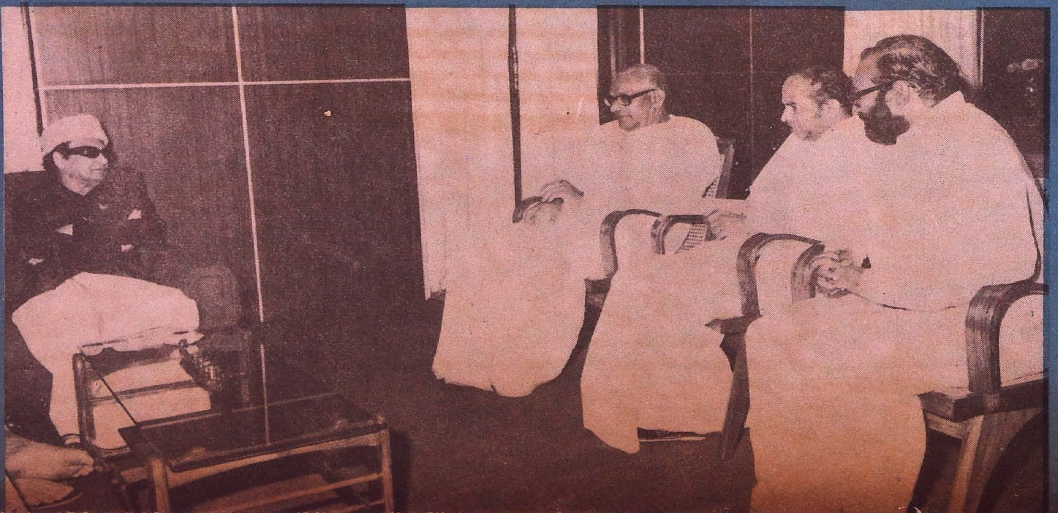




**Thiru M. S. Chellachami, General Secretary, Sri Lanka Labour Congress, called on the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 23-9-'83 at the Secretariat.**



**Thiru M. Sivachidambaram, leader, T. U. L. F., in Sri Lanka, called on the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 23-9-'83 at the Secretariat.**



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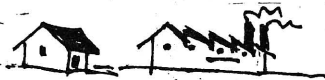
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## Tamil Arasu

October - 1983

VOL: XIV NO: 4

# 125<sup>th</sup> year of MADRAS UNIVERSITY

COVER STORY

The Madras University celebrated its Post-Centenary Silver Jubilee on 20th September 1983. The glittering function was inaugurated by the President of India, Thiru Zail Singh.

The President while inaugurating said: "The University of Madras played a laudable role in shaping "Modern India". The University has produced great scientists like C.V.Raman, K.S.Krishnan and others, eminent jurists like Alladi Krishnaswami and C.P.Ramaswamy Ayyar, memorable political leaders like Satyamurthy, Srinivasa Sastry and Rajaji and giant educationists and philosophers like Radhakrishnan, Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Arcot Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar. This University is the mother of several universities in South India, like Andhra University, Osmania University, Mysore University, Kerala University, Sri Venkateswara University and lately Madurai Kamaraj, Anna, Bharathiyar and Bharathidasan Universities.

On the eve of first year of our planning, there were 27 Universities with about 3.6 lakh students. Now we have more than a hundred Universities with more than 32 lakh stu-

dents. The rate of literacy has more than doubled from 16.6 percent in 1951 to over 36 percent in 1981. Because of this creation of a massive educational base, India could take pride now in being ranked third in respect of educational and skilled manpower.

The Universities cannot afford to sit in ivory towers and simply watch the misfortune of the commoners of the nation who are in the grip of pangs of poverty and hunger. Universities must come forward in imparting education intended for the upliftment of our weaker brothers and sisters.

Teachers, students and all educational institutions, constituting the intellectual community have to play a historical role in the constructive phase of socio-economic transformation that is going on. I have every hope that the Madras University which provided such leadership in the past, will continue to play a worthy role in future.

The standard of academic output should be improved in tune with the changing and growing needs of society. At the same time it should not sacrifice the basic values which a

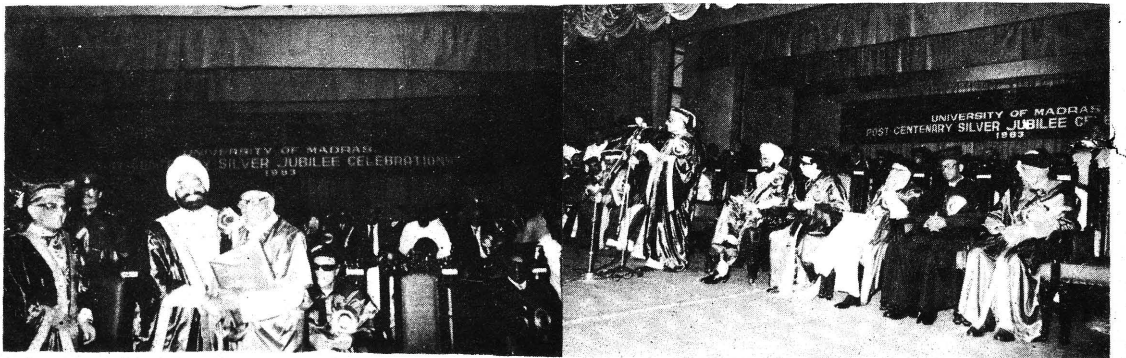


University, as a citadel of learning, should stand for.

I would like to suggest that the educationists, social workers and politicians should consider discouraging the political parties from setting up their cells in educational institutions. It is also necessary that the teachers should avoid involving themselves in politics and concentrate on teaching and developing the intellectual faculties of students.

Universities should enjoy full autonomy as far as the educational programmes are concerned. This autonomy cannot practically be maintained without substantial finance. I am glad to know that private sources have been tapped by this University and that many benevolent philanthropists in this part of our country have come forward to help in establishing several new departments in the University.

I hope and trust that the University of Madras will continue its



sacred mission of expanding the frontiers of knowledge and act as a treasure house in preserving, as a space vehicle in transmitting and as cosmic energy in renewing philosophy, knowledge and culture”.

The Governor and Chancellor Thiru S. L. Khurana, presiding over the function, said: “the University is sensitive to trends of modern thought.”

Dr. M. Santhappa, Vice-Chancellor, presented the distinguished delegates to the President.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran inaugurated the three new departments—on Jainology, Islamic Studies, and Saiva Siddhanta. He said, “All religions were against inequality and oppression.”

He announced that “Rs. 15 lakhs would be donated to the University by the A.I.A.D.M.K. for creating an endowment to establish a department to study the thoughts

of late Thiru Perarignar Anna. The department would also undertake research on the political work of the late leader”.

The Union Minister for Defence, Thiru R. Venkataraman, releasing a batch of 50 University publications, said: “undue dependence on the import of books should be avoided.” He donated Rs. 10,000 to the university Publication fund.

Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education, Government of Tamilnadu and Pro-Chancellor, released the souvenir. Thiru M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, Pro-Chancellor of Annamalai University, presented the recipients of service medals to the President.

Dr. C. A. Perumal read the messages received on the occasion. Thiru Justice P. R. Gokulakrishnan, Chairman, Celebration Committee welcomed the gathering.

Among the recipients of service medals was Thiru P. R. Hussainu-



deen, the ‘ever obliging functionary’ at the University’s enquiry counter for over four decades.

Thiru C. K. Kumaraswamy, Registrar, University of Madras proposed a vote of thanks.

## A Chair to study Anna's philosophy

I have been entrusted with the task of inaugurating three departments of research. Before embarking on it, let me request the elders to forget my earlier refusal of the offer of the Honorary Doctorate, which would have hurt their feelings. If you ask whether there are reasons for accepting it now, there are none.

If I do not accept the doctorate conferred upon me by the distinguished persons gathered here on the occasion of the 125th anniversary, it would only hurt their feelings.

I offer my humble gratitude for having selected me for conferring this degree. I regret that Anna who made me what I am is not here with us today.

Three days are not enough to cover the three Departments with my learning. Let me congratulate and thank the philanthropists who have come forward to contribute for the study of the philosophies of Jainism, Islam and Saiva Siddantha.

Religion should make man a

human being and not encourage him to commit wrong and give room for unwanted quarrels.

The Jain religion says that none should be hurt and that all should be treated with equality and justice. None should acquire property, but that it should benefit all.

Islam says that there should be no inequality among men; nor should there be backwardness. It says that a man should allocate a certain amount of his income towards public causes. It is not enough if one is aware of all this. This Department will help research of this philosophy.

Saiva Siddhanta has been established on the basis of serenity, sacrifice, morality etc.,. It is not known who has established this order. The way these ideals have spread everywhere, this department will help make research into the origin of this and spread such knowledge.

Forgetfulness is essential to man. There are certain things which should be forgotten. Certain

others which should not be forgotten.

The A. I. A. D. M. K. will donate Rs. 15 lakhs towards the study in this University, of the philosophy of Anna, Annaism and his ideals, which of them is necessary



for the people and which would be accepted by people in future. I hope that the chancellor and Vice-Chancellor accept it.

More than meeting the needs of the people, the university should see that the articles, novels, literacy works of Anna are made available in the university itself. I hope that these three departments will help promote the growth of religious tenets.



# DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

(Honoris causa)

wished to learn from others. He had always believed in truth, friendliness, duty, discipline, mercy and sacrifice. His innate trait has been to "forgive and forget" even those who committed treachery and deceit against him. Equal respect to those who praise and condemn him, equal dignity for physical and mental labour, and equal courtesy to the rich and poor—these were his forte from his younger days. He staunchly believed that progress is possible through reforms and that sincere service to the poor is the gateway to the kingdom of God.

M.G.R. proceeded to Madras in the early thirties with the fond hope of conquering the emerging, new world of cinema. Between 1934 and 1976 most of his 136 films had become thunderous popular hits. Since most of his films depict his own personal experiences in life, his idealism and remarkable humanism, they had all become extremely ideological. M.G.R. has personally held that Art is always for the sake of the people and has eagerly used that medium to fight superstitions, conservatism and outmoded practices. In the process of film making, M.G.R. had also excelled himself in direction, stagecraft, dialogues and other details of filmic art. Befittingly the Government of India had honoured him with the highest award "Bharat" for his acting in RIKSHAKARAN in 1972.

When riches came his way, M.G.R. began to help the poor directly.

Mr. Chancellor,

I have great pleasure in introducing to you one of the most beloved humanists of Tamil Nadu, Honorable Thiru M.G.Ramachandran, the Chief Minister of our State.

Thiru Marudhur Gopalan Ramachandran does not believe in the self-sufficiency of material values. He desires that the unifying and ennobling impulses in human life should overrule the scramble for wealth, social position and power. His life-long public service is inspired by the conviction that it is within the possibility of every human being to so develop as to be fully worthy of his human nature and to contribute to the welfare of all.

When Thiru M.G.Ramachandran, endearingly known to us as M.G.R. was born in 1917 at Kandy, hunger, squalor and poverty were the enervating conditions his family was forced to endure. Subsequent to the death of his father and other family members, M.G.R.'s family settled at

Kumbakonam, but the problems of the family did not permit young Ramachandran to pursue his education beyond the primary stage at Anayadi school. To support the family M.G.R. first joined work in the Madurai Original Boy's Dramatic Company and later in the Uraiyur Moideen Drama Company for paltry salaries. Rivalries, jealousies and partialities amidst the actors of these companies brought home to his mind the perversities to which man's motives are liable.

It was against these abnormal conditions of life that several pieces of morals rendered by his mother had struck roots in young M.G.R.'s mind. It was because of her grooming that M.G.R. began to imbibe two characteristic attitudes in his life, viz., fostering the qualities of being human and resisting the tendencies that degrade a human being.

M.G.R. began to cultivate good habits from his very early life. He used to be simple, soft-spoken, gentle, patient, courageous and



He was always the first to give disaster-reliefs, to support several orphanages, hospitals, and schools, and to help his colleagues in the film industry and outside. This has earned him the affectionate epithet philanthropist-par-excellence. Truly, the reciprocity of his love for the society and in turn, its love for him, is the secret of his success in mass relations.

His association with the D.M.K. and especially with Anna from 1953 onwards, opened up a new phase in M.G.R.'s life. M.G.R. had taken to Anna and the friendship between the two grew. Because of his cooperation with the D.M.K. as its propagandist, organiser, financier and electoral strategist, M.G.R. became a political force within the D.M.K. in his own right. He was elected to the Assembly in 1967 and 1971 from Parangimalai Constituency. However, following his differences with the D.M.K., M.G.R. founded the A.I.A.D.M.K. in 1972 to preach the ideals of Anna and Humanism.

"None should suffer like me" is the motto of M.G.R.'s life. When the A.I.A.D.M.K. was voted to power in 1977 and 1980 Assembly Elections, M.G.R., as the Chief Minister,

fulfilled some of the aspirations of the poor people by launching such schemes as 50% reservation of seats in educational institutions and in Government employment for the backward communities; special component plan for the Adi-Hindus; the tribal sub-plan for the Scheduled Tribes; several social welfare schemes for the helpless women; Nutritious Meal Programme and Integrated Child Development Services for the children, self-sufficiency scheme for the rural communities; and the scheme of "Employment" to one member a family" for the weaker sections; and Unemployment allowance for the educated youth. Further, he has been playing an instrumental role for facilitating the rapid growth of education, both in quantity and quality in Tamil Nadu, by creating new universities-Anna University of Technology, Bharathiar University, Bharathidasan University and the Tamil University.

His distinct and significant contributions to Tamil culture and language have been evidenced by the successful conduct of the Fifth World Tamil Conference at Madurai, the introduction of the Periyar scripts and the sanction of liberal financial

aid to those who sacrificed their lives for the cause of Tamil, and to artists, writers and Tamil poets who faced indigent circumstances.

Thus M.G.R. has been fighting for the cause of humanism. He did not hesitate to use films and politics for this purpose. Therefore he has become the Makkal Thilagam, Puratchi Thalaivar and Ponnara Chemmal of the Tamils. In fact Rajaji had called him a 'Crusader like Arjuna'; Periyar described him as a "Man with large heart", and Anna admired him as a "Poem with serene beauty and emotion".

By reason of his eminent position and attainments, for his incessant fight against evils in society, for his abundant philanthropy, artistic intensity, creative energy, freshness of style and the lyrical force with which he has communicated with the masses, and for his inspiring devotion to an authentic moral humanism, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran has been unanimously recommended by the Syndicate and the Senate of this University as a fit and proper person to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris-causa), to which I pray that he may be admitted.

(Extract from the Citations presented at the time of the conferment of Honorary Degrees at the Special Convocation held on the 20th September 1983 on the occasion of the Post-Centenary Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the University of Madras. This citation was read by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.)

## ANNA ENDOWMENT

An endowment to promote research and study into the life and teachings of late Perarignar Anna, will be set up in the Madras University.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M.G.R., made an announcement that his party would donate Rs. 15 lakhs towards the setting up of a Chair.





## A PEEP INTO THE PAST

The President, Thiru Zail Singh, had a peep into the archaeological beauty of the past at Mamallapuram.

The President spent nearly an hour at Mamallapuram enjoying the sculptural marvels of the Pallava period.

The President visited the Shore Temple and spent quite some time admiring the work of 'our great ancestors.' The historical and cultural features of the seashore tourist spot were explained to him.

The President also took a look at the Five Rathas and made a stop over at the school of Architecture. He said that the immortal monuments like these should attract and inspire the youth, who are otherwise being distracted by foreign influence.

## HONORARY DOCTORATE DEGREE CONFERRED

The University at a special convocation conferred the degree of doctor of laws (honoris causa) on Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and ten other eminent persons.


The citation on Thiru M. G. Ramachandran referred to his distinctive service to humanity, his artistic intensity, creativity and inspiring devotion to authentic humanism.

The others who were conferred honorary degree were: Thiru M. A. Muthiah Chettiar,—Doctor of Literature; Thiru R. Venkataraman (Defence Minister)—Doctor of Laws; Thiru C. Subramaniam, former Union Minister—Doctor of Laws; Dr. S.



Chandrasekhar, Astrophysicist—Doctor of Science (in absentia); Dr. Raja Ramanna, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission—Doctor of Science; Thiru N. D. Sundaravivelu, former Vice-Chancellor—Doctor of Literature; Thiru D. C. Kothari, Industrialist—Doctor of Laws (in absentia); Thiru K. Appadurai—Doctor of Literature; Dr. A. S. Thambiah—Doctor of Science; and Thiru Sirkazhi Govindarajan—Doctor of Literature.



  
 தமிழ்நாடு குடிசைப் பகுதி மாற்று வாரியம்  
 நாகரவாசியம் தோட்டம் திட்டப் பகுதி  
 டாக்டர் கிராதாகிருஷ்ணன் நகர் தொகுதி  
 மாநகராட்சி வட்டம்-5  
**792 குடியிருப்புகள் திறப்பு விழா**  
 நாள்: 19-9-1983 திங்கட்கிழமை  
 தலைமை: தமிழ்நாடு ஆளுநர்  
 மேதகு திரு. எஸ். எஸ். குரானா அவர்கள்  
 முன்னிலை: மாண்புமிகு திரு. கிராம. வீரப்பன்  
 செய்தி-அறங்கலையத்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்  
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 வாரிய உறுப்பினர்கள்:  
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 திரு. சைதை. என். கண்ணன்  
 திரு. ஜெ. பாலன்  
 திரு. இ. மதுசூதனன்  
 திரு. எம். சுவாமிநாதன்  
 திரு. சி. அம்பரேசன்

# SLUM CLEARANCE IS TOP PRIORITY

The President Thiru Zail Singh inaugurated 792 storeyed tenements for fishermen at Nagooran Thottam in Tondiarpet built at a cost of Rs. 94.21 lakhs by the Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board, with assistance from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

The President in his address said: "Provision of housing for the weaker sections of the population has been accorded a high priority in our socio-economic development plans. The tenements are also expected to benefit fisherman families.

Poverty could be eradicated if people acted unitedly by setting aside caste and communal feelings. The Government is striving its best to provide food, clothing and shelter to everybody. The Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme also laid special importance for the upliftment of economically weaker sections.

It is very heartening to know that care has been taken to provide tenements with essential facilities like water supply, lighting and

drainage. I congratulate the State Government for their efforts in this regard and, I am sure that with increasing tempo of construction activity, every family would be provided a house within a foreseeable future.

The fishermen are making an immense contribution to the economy through their catch of fish by augmenting domestic availability, as well as providing surplus for exports as well. A number of steps have been taken for the welfare of fishermen. I do hope that the fishermen families who are being provided with these tenements for their living will also be provided with other facilities, enjoy a better quality of life such as education and health care.

Thiru S. L. Khurana, Governor of Tamilnadu presided over the function. The Governor said, building of tenements for slum dwellers should be matched by environmental sanitation programmes. A

duty was also cast on the people living in tenements to keep their environment clean. Steps should be taken to avoid the migration of people from rural areas to urban centres. The centre's national rural employment programme and the Tamilnadu Government's self-sufficiency scheme were the right steps in this direction.

Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments said: "In the last six years the Government had built 15,999 tenements in Madras. Even as such tenements were being built, new slums are springing up and creating a social problem, but undaunted by it, the Government is building new ones to benefit the poor.

Dr. H. V. Hande, Minister for Health and Thiru K. Kalaimani, Minister for Fisheries also participated in the function.

Earlier, the Chairman, Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board, Tmt. Sulochana Sampath welcomed the gathering.



## Gandhiji on village Industries

"It is a tragedy of the first magnitude that millions have ceased to use their hands. The spinning wheel alone can stop the reckless waste. It can do that now and without any extra-ordinary outlay of money or intelligence. Owing to this waste, we are living in a state almost of suspended animation. It can be revived if only every home is again turned into a spinning mill and every village into a weaving mill".

"I have no partiality for return to the primitive method of grinding, and husking for the sake of them. I suggest the return, because there is no other way of giving employment to the millions of villagers who are living in idleness".

"The revival of village industries is but an extension of the Khadi effort. Hand-spun cloth hand-made paper, handpounded rice, home-made bread and jam, are not uncommon in the West. Only there they do not have one-hundredth of the importance they have in India. For, with us, their revival means life, their destruction means death, to the villagers, as he who runs may see. Whatever the machine age may do, it will never give employment to the millions whom the wholesale introduction of power machinery must displace".

Man, who has the intelligence to differentiate good from bad, should realize that the denizens of the forest also have the right to live on this earth just like the human beings. It is an act of kindness in itself to be prompted by this feeling and act accordingly. It is also our duty.

Man's supremacy has reduced the living conditions of animals at the lowest rung to improve rishments made thin in their natural habitat. As a result of the recent awakening it has been realized that all living creatures on this earth are interlinked by nature. The kings of yore, scholars and educationists of our country have laid emphasis on this fact. The great men have proved by their acts that we are responsible for their lives.

There are 350 mammalian species, 1,200 avian species, 225 species which crawl, 15,000 species of trees, shrubs and creepers and 20,000 species of insects. Even from the Vedic period animals and birds have been protected under various religious codes.

We find reference to the rich flora and fauna in our Sangam literature and classics. The Tamil gypsy who chased the tiger with a winnow, the 'golden deer' of the Ramayana, the sandalwood mortar and ivory pestle, the coral used in place of lime to chew betel are poetic evidences of this plenty.

With the passing of time, the kindness and sympathy shown towards wild life have declined, as a result of which they have been affected. It is senseless to form groups and raise money to destroy wild life. The wild life have as much right to live on this earth as human beings.

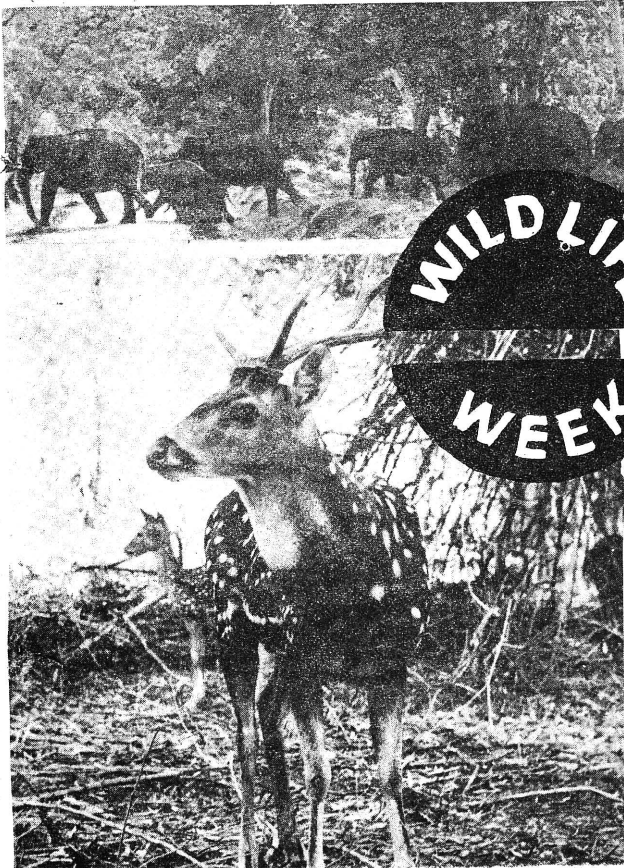
The flora and the fauna of the forests are a phenomena of nature. The colourful flora and fauna found in Tamilnadu are beneficial to mankind. The forests and the wild life dependant on the forests should be protected on the basis of importance of the trees, culture, tourism and ecology.

The National Forest Policy was announced in 1952 along with other revolutionary changes after our country attained independence. Steps have been taken to see that the forests and their denizens are utilized to entertain the tourists and excursionists giving them joy without affecting the natural environment and its equilibrium or destroying the wealth of the forests or its animals.

Steps are taken to plant trees and protect forests which would increase our sense of well being and preserve forest wealth. This would also promote environmental hygiene which in turn would maintain the balance of the flora and the fauna in nature, for the benefit of mankind.

The Wild Life Week is observed during the first week of October every year, in order to protect the endangered species and increase their population. To nurture and protect wild life, the Government has set up sanctuaries and parks, at Mundanthurai for tigers, Kalakad for the lion tailed macaque, Kodikarai and Guindy for the

Hon'ble  
CHIEF MINISTER'S APPEAL



black buck, Nilgiris for the Tahr, the forests of Alagar Koil for the grey mountain squirrel, Vedanthangal and Pazhaverkadu for birds, pockets in the eastern shores for sea-turtles.

The Wild Life Week will be celebrated in a colourful manner without diminishing the glory of the wild animals. Let us take a pledge that while we live, we would let the dumb wild animals to live, and hand down nature's bounty to posterity.



# Conservation of **SEA-TURTLES**

In the field of wildlife conservation, in India emphasis so far has been only on terrestrial animals and avifauna. Among the aquatic fauna crocodiles received some attention. Recently, attempts to offer protection to sea turtles have been taken up on a high priority in our country.

Sea turtles all over the world form a cheap source of protein

Thiru T. ACHAYA I.F.S.  
*Chief Conservator of Forests  
Tamil Nadu*


*And*

Thiru K. SHANMUGANATHAN  
I.F.S.  
*Additional Chief Conservator of  
Forests (Wildlife Coimbatore)*

for the poor—both in the form of eggs as well as their meat. Their

shells are of high fancy value. These factors have led to large scale slaughter of these turtles all over the world.

When their population reached a dangerously low level, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural resources (IUCN) has included many of the sea turtles in the endangered list (Red Data Book) and had appealed



to all nations to take immediate and effective conservation measures.

The sea turtles live mainly on sea weeds, and other marine vegeta-

tion and along with the Dugong, exercise an effective check on the marine flora. Reduction in their numbers may bring about an adverse chain reaction. Uncontrolled weed

growth may lead to detrimental results to the fish, corals and other forms of marine population. The coral reefs check erosion of the land, by the sea. In India capturi-

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On the 115 birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Governor Thiru S. L. Kurana, the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chairman, Legislative Council Thiru M. P. Sivaganesan and Finance Minister Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian garlanded the Gandhi statue at the Marina on 2.10.'83.



ing turtles from the sea is not very much evident; but they are caught, when the female turtles come on to the shore for laying their eggs and are slaughtered for their meat and shells.

Of the many varieties of sea turtles found in the tropics, five species namely the Leather Back (*Dermochelys coriacea*), the Logger head (*Caretta caretta*), the Green turtle (*Chelonia midas*), the Hawks Bill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), and the Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) are found along the coasts of our country. These animals which belong to the group of reptiles have maintained only one vital link with land—namely the females come on to the shore to lay eggs.

Tamilnadu has a Sea coast extending over 1000 km. The Olive ridleys are the most common species coming to our shores. This turtle is about one metre in length and weighs about 50 kg. Every year the female turtles, come to the

sea shore, dig pits in the sand, above the high tide level, and lay eggs during the night—generally between the months of December and March. Every time, a turtle lays 100—150 eggs which resemble table tennis balls, cover the eggs with sand and go back to the sea to come again only to lay eggs.

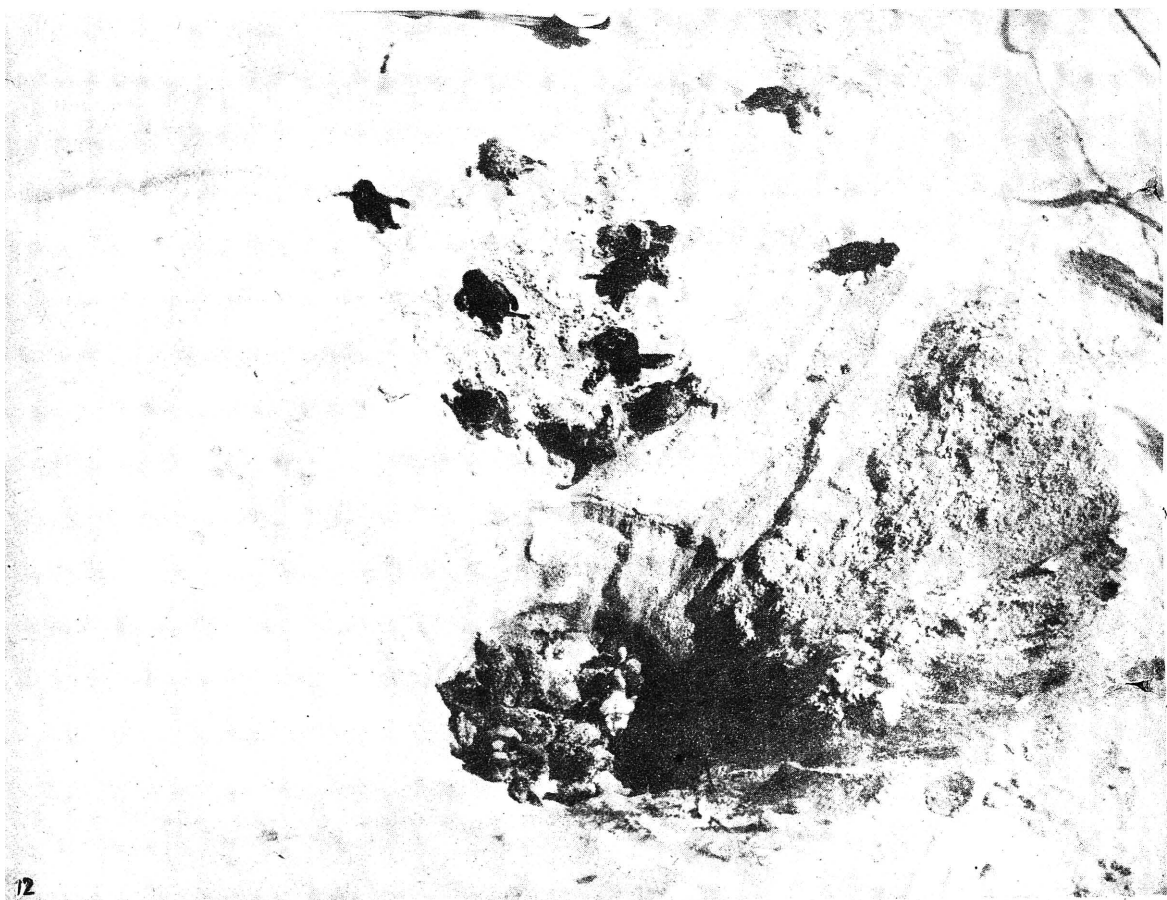
During this period, the turtles are killed for their meat, and the eggs poached. The large number of eggs laid by them is only to compensate for the loss by natural predators like the pig, the jackal, dogs, etc. Came the human habitation on the coasts and total annihilation of these eggs was the result. In nature atleast 40% of these eggs escape detection and have a chance to develop into hatchlings.

It takes around 45—60 days for the eggs to develop into hatchlings. The young turtles as soon as they emerge, come to the surface, and start moving towards the sea—which is a natural instinct for them. During this period many of them

are devoured by crabs, birds, and other innumerable predators. Even after they reach the sea, they face the threat of predation by several aquatic fauna, especially in the first 200—300 metres of the sea. Out of those that reach the sea, only one in a thousand hatchlings has a chance to survive to become an adult.

Organisations like the World Wildlife Fund, Madras, the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute both at Madras and Tuticorin had taken up some research on the hatching of the eggs and study of hatchlings with the permission of the Government. This effort which was started in 1978, had been responsible for collection of 59927 eggs upto 1982, out of which 27755 hatchlings were obtained of which 27655 were released into the sea.

The Tamilnadu Forest Department, undertook the task of collecting eggs and hatching them under safe condition to release them into





the sea, on a large scale for the first time in our country during 1982-83.

The department set up eight hatcheries in three centres, conducted turtle walks covering over 150 km. of the coastline and the eggs collected were transported to the temporary hatcheries where they were put in the same way as found in nature, maintaining the same orientation of the individual eggs. In collecting the eggs the local population was involved and was paid for the eggs they supplied. Thus the loss of eggs by predation was totally avoided. The hatchlings when they come out were completely protected from any predator, taken safely into the sea, as far away as possible and released. Thus, the chances of predation at the egg stage as well as hatchling

stage had been effectively prevented.

In nature out of every 10,000 eggs laid, only about 2,000 may reach the sea as hatchlings, of which only two may survive to mature. By these efforts under stimulated safe conditions, 94,000 eggs were collected out of which nearly 77,000 hatchlings were obtained and released into the sea by the Tamilnadu Forest Department. This effort may mean, that atleast 77 of them will grow into maturity, as against a possible 19 under natural conditions, an increase of nearly 400%

The remarkable success, and the experience gained have led to a greater confidence among the depart-

mental persons involved in this work, which was done over only 150 km. of coastline of Tamilnadu, will be extended to the entire 1000 km. of the coastline of the State. It is anticipated that atleast 400,000 eggs can be collected in the State, out of which about 320,000 hatchlings can be obtained and released into the sea annually.

In this ambitious venture of the State Forest Department, public cooperation is absolutely essential. We fervently appeal to them not to slaughter the turtles, or collect the eggs for their consumption and seek their help in this laudable conservation measure.



## SOCIAL FORESTRY

Tamil Nadu, the land of the ancient Tamil language, has an amazing capacity of retaining the old world charm and faith. The countryside in Tamil Nadu still exudes the ethos of the ancient past, despite the tremendous impact made by modern development. It is in fact a remarkable blend of the ancient and the new and the picturesque at successive stages of time. The rhythm of "**Bharatha Natyam**" and the '**Swarams**' of "**Carnatic Music**", the two great classical arts flowing from the religious passion, still reverberate, not only in temples but also in modern auditoriums. The cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu with its varieties of customs, traditions, practices and costumes has maintained a steady flow from the past into the present, becoming richer in the process and synthesising into a more versatile way of life.

Social Forestry in Tamil Nadu is a part of this great heritage—the culture of tree-farming which existed in ancient times. Our ancestors knew well the art of tree-farming and have maintained topes of **Palmyrah**, **Babul**, **Illuppai**, **Mango**, etc., in the village common lands, tank foreshores and temple precincts. The rural folk in those days were a self-sufficient lot with a tope of useful trees in their lands. Stately trees of Tamarind were established alongside roads to provide shade and shelter to the passing pedestrian and the weary traveller. In fact a definite system of careful husbandry of trees and their produce existed down the ages with liberal religious overtones. Several tree species such as **Neem**, **Vilvam**, **Vanni**, **Illuppai**, **Peepul** and **Arali** were held in veneration and felling them was considered taboo.

This heritage of tree-husbandry continued over centuries and trees maintained a close living relationship with Man's work and leisure, his daily necessities and contemplations. However, the great increase in population during the present century has resulted in a chain of evils such as rural unemployment, efflux of labour

to the urban area and the consequent 'energy crisis'. The enormous demands for firewood generated in the urban areas by the increasing population coupled with shortages of food has resulted in clearance of trees over practically every bit of community land in the villages, not to speak of the disappearance of trees from individual holdings for sale in the towns. With the clearance of trees, village communal lands which primarily catered to the needs of the village for grazing, green manure leaf and small timber could no longer serve this purpose. Deficiencies and shortages in fodder, green manure leaf, small timber and fuel have surfaced, resulting in distortions in community life and environmental health. Consequently, the vital and vibrant relationship that existed in the villages has been disrupted, resulting in lack of harmony.

During the year 1961, what was then known as the "Farm Forestry Programme" was ushered in. This programme aimed at removing those aberrations by "systematically establishing a tree crop on every patch of barren land, a grove of trees on every village common land, a row of trees on every field edge and an avenue to mark every path way". Coupled with other programmes such as "Village Forestry" and "Extension Forestry" that were ushered later on, this pioneer work blossomed into a large scale operation and extended all over the state. In the two decades ending 1980-81, 0.169 million hectares of "lands at the disposal of the Government" outside the reserved forests and reserved lands comprising mostly of tank foreshores and village grazing grounds were brought under tree crops, covering an area equivalent to 7.8 percent of the forest area of the state. This resulted in the harvest of 0.1 million tonne of firewood annually from the tank foreshore plantations worked on a rotation of 10 years for supply of much needed fuel to the towns, providing at the same time employment to the rural sector in the raising, upkeep and harvesting of the woodlots, not to speak of the other benefits generated in the villages by way of improved grazing grounds, small timber for agricultural implements, carts and dwelling houses, fencing materials, etc. 50 per cent of the sale proceeds of fuelwood sold was also distributed to the Panchayats in order to promote rural development.

The growing population however put all these efforts to nought and so the aberrations and shortages have continued with greater intensity and wider repercussions. It was found that it was not possible to meet the demands of the people, unless a new orientation was given to the ongoing schemes, both in its intensity and implementation technology. Recognising the seriousness of the situation, all the on-going tree-farming schemes under various nomenclatures were synthesised and a massive project, under the new generic term of **social forestry** was introduced in the state in the year 1981, with aid from The Swedish International Development Authority. The project has a rural thrust with its first phase extending over 5 years at an estimated cost of Rs. 450 millions. In addition to this project, a Social Forestry Scheme with assistance from the Government of India has also been introduced alongside.

The general objectives of the Social Forestry Project in Tamil Nadu is to create services and goods for the primary consumption of the rural sector. The project envisages that such assets and service flows would be generated with active participation and involvement of villagers who are the ultimate beneficiaries. Departmental efforts in tree farming in community lands have therefore to be supplemented massively by wholesome involvement of the people in the cultivation of tree crops in their own lands as well as in community lands. The role of the Forest Department is to gradually change from that of an executor to that of an extension agent and a catalyst. The Social Forestry Project in Tamil Nadu aims at the following goals:-

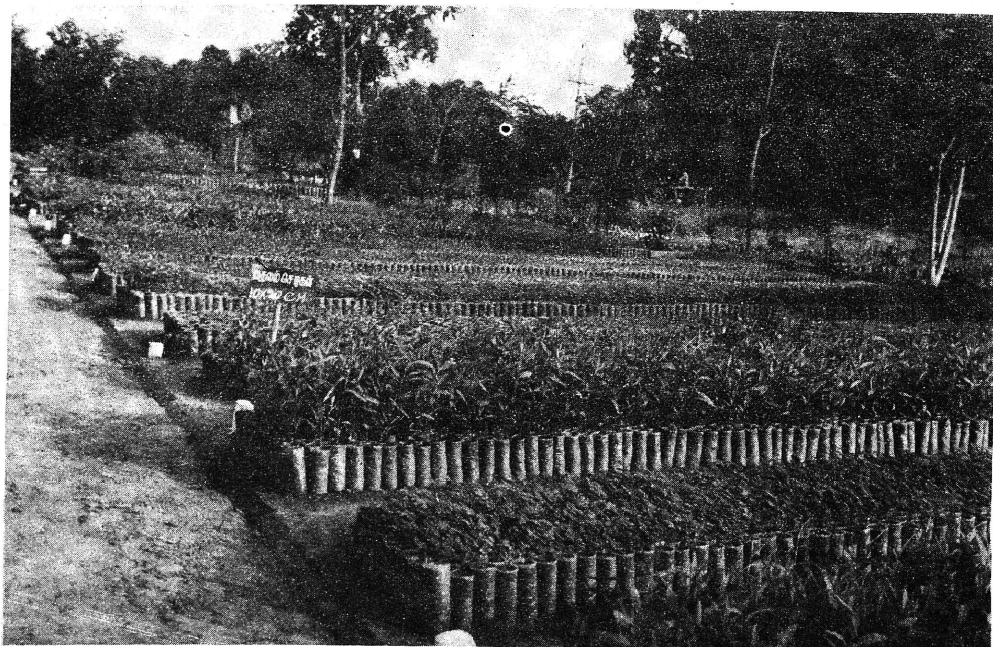
- (i) Motivation of the rural communities to take up tree planting in their own lands and in community lands

- (ii) Creation of woodlots to fulfil the rural requirements of grazing, fodder, green manure leaf, small timber, fuel, fruits, etc.
- (iii) Utilise non-traditional lands such as tank foreshores, village commons, road side and canal side lands, private marginal and sub-marginal agricultural lands, etc. for creating such assets and for improving the environment.
- (iv) Ensure equitable distribution of commodity flows on an even and sustained basis.
- (v) Obtain the active participation of the rural communities, including women and children and the village panchayats in activities involving tree planting.
- (vi) Provide employment opportunities, particularly to the economically backward classes, the landless and the rural poor and thereby generate additional income in the rural areas.

With these goals in view, the project has formulated 6 components which are expected to fulfil the objectives enunciated in the Project :-

### 1. TREE CULTIVATION INCENTIVE PROGRAMME

Under this programme, an individual rural household will be entitled to a free supply of 500 seedlings of suitable fuel, fodder, small timber and fruit yielding species. At least one fruit - bearing seedling shall be given to each recipient household. As a measure of compensation, the participants who are covered by the Integral Rural Development Programme will be, in addition, given cash incentives also on the basis of the surviving number of plants at the end of the first and second years on a sliding scale as follows :-



Surviving plants	Rate of incentive/plant-Rs.	Total amount of incentive Rs.
1 - 10	1.00	10.00
11 - 30	0.50	10.00
31 - 100	0.25	17.50
101 - 500	0.10	40.00
	Total Rs.	77.50

Thus a family planting 500 seedlings all of which survive, will be entitled to cash incentive of Rs. 77.50 at the end of the first year and another Rs. 77.50 at the end of the second year.

The project has envisaged to distribute 12.6 million seedlings to 1,00,000 families at the rate of 20,000 per year during the project period of 5 years at a cost of Rs. 14.3 millions.

## 2. TREE-PLANTING ON POROMBOKE PLAINS AND HILLS

The Project aims at planting 14,700 hectares of lands at the disposal of the Government in the plains and 24,500 hectares in the hills at the rate of 2940 and 4,900 hectares per annum respectively with suitable tree species. Among the species chosen will be fodder-yielding trees such as **Velvel**, **Red sanders**, **Achan**, **Vagai**, **Vanni**, **Sissoo** and **Su-babul**. Seeds of indigenous grasses and fodder legumes will be sown in between the tree lines to provide for improved grazing. Provision has also been made for soil and moisture conservation measures in hilly areas found to be eroded with gullies. In addition, tree species yielding green manure leaves such as **Palai**, **Poovarasu**, **Vadagnarayanan**, **Manjakonnai**, **Neem**, **Su-babul**, etc. will be planted in areas where intensive agriculture is practised. Oil-seed bearing trees such as **Pungam**, **Neem** and **Illuppai** will also be raised in suitable localities to provide rural employment and promote cottage industries. The financial commitment under this component for 5 years will be Rs. 59.61 millions. ("Poramboke" land is a Government land used for common purposes such as grazing, collection of green manure leaf, firewood and minor forest produce)

## 3. TREE-PLANTING IN TANK FORESHORES

With the concurrence of the Panchayats and the Public Works Department, Tank Foreshores will be planted with **Babul** in the submergible portions and **Velvel** in saline upper reaches to fulfil the rural needs of fodder, fuel and small timber. The Project envisages planting of 1,32,000 hectares during the five year period at an estimated cost of Rs. 155.13 millions, with an annual target of 26,400 hectares.

## 4. TREE-PLANTING ALONG ROADS, CANALS, RIVER BANKS AND RAILWAY LINES

Under this component, tree planting will be done on Road side, Canal/ River banks and Railway sides with fruit bearing, shade giving and ornamental trees. A stretch of 6,075 Kms. will be tackled under this component during the Project period of 5 years at the rate of 1,215 Kms. per year at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.23 millions

## 5. TREE-CULTIVATION EXTENSION PROGRAMME

This programme will be directed mainly towards the large and medium land holders as against the "Incentive" Programme which was conceived primarily to benefit the poorer sections of the rural community. Under this component, those farmers who need more than 500 seedlings will be given seedlings of tree

species at cost price. The planting of trees in combination with agricultural crops, both sequentially and separately, is aimed to achieve an integrated development of the farm. Seeds and seedlings of all suitable tree species will be made available to the farmers along with the know-how necessary for the raising, maintenance and harvest of the trees planted. It is envisaged that a total of 37.5 million seedlings will be made available during the Project period of 5 years at the rate of 7.5 million seedlings per year. The overall cost of the component is estimated to be Rs. 10.5 millions.

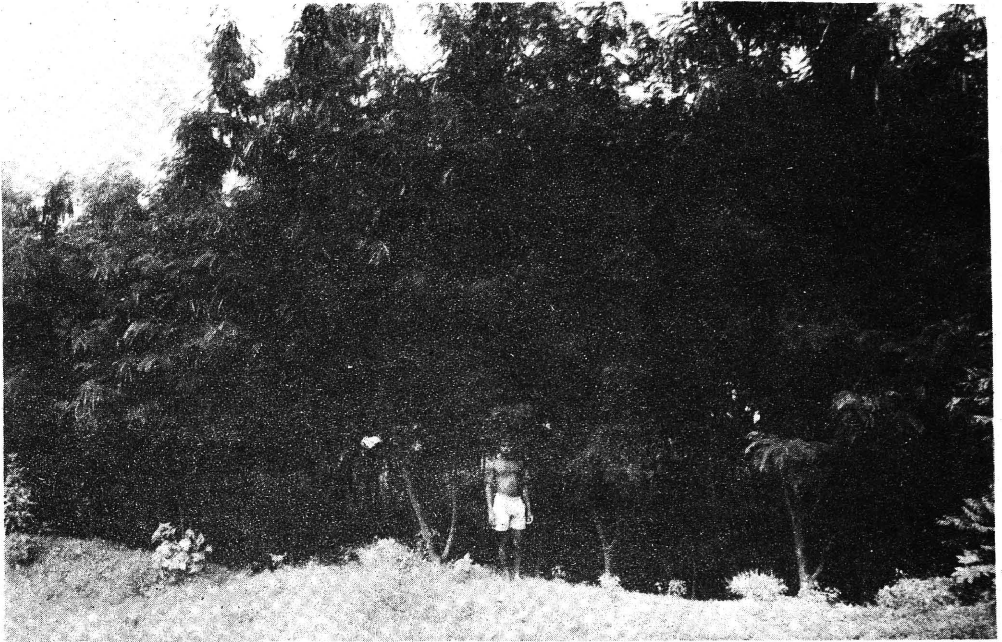


## 6. FODDER PLANTATION

The Project envisages the establishment of Fodder Farms wherever there is a demand to provide fodder for stall feeding of livestock. Silvi-pastures with fodder trees planted at a wider espacement and indigenous grasses and legumes sown in the intervening spaces will also be raised under this component. 1,050 hectares will be brought under this component annually, covering an area of 5,250 hectares during the Project period of 5 years at an expenditure of Rs. 7.82 millions.

It is also proposed to arrive at suitable norms to see that the considerable revenue which shall accrue to the Panchayats by way of the 50% share is utilised profitably by the Village Panchayat in Forestry Development Programmes or related cottage industries in the village.

The implementation of the Project commenced during the year 1981-82 and 2 years of the project period have been gone over. Looking back at the performance and achievements during these two years and the likely accomplishment during 1983-84, we cannot but exude an air of fulfilment and satisfaction over the results obtained and of confidence for the future. The targets have been literally fulfilled for both the years and judging from the performance so far recorded during 1983-84, the targets during this year too will be fulfilled.



Social Forestry which is a tradition of ancient Tamil culture and part of our rich heritage, has travelled a long and arduous way. Like Cauvery, the sacred river of Tamil Nadu, this cultural heritage has flowed from the past to the present and will move into the future which promises greater fulfilment and satisfaction.

### TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT

Name of Component	Target for 5 years 1981-82 to 1985 - 86	Target for 1981-82 and 1982-83	Achievement upto the end of 1982-83 (2 years)	Percentage of achievement
1. Tree cultivation incentive and extension programme (Number of seedlings distributed)	501 lakhs	142.75 lakhs	143.17 lakhs	More than 100
2. (i) Tree Planting in poramboke plains	14,700 hectares	4,200 hectares	2,807 hectares	67
(ii) Tree Planting in poramboke hills	24,500 hectares	7,260 hectares	7,031 hectares	97
3. Tank foreshores	1,32,000 hectares	45,490 hectares	42,244 hectares	93
4. Strip Plantations	6,075 Kms.	2,580 Kms.	3,138 Kms.	More than 100
5. Fodder Plantations	5,250 hectares	725 hectares	398 hectares	55

# KILLAI

Developing marine shrimp culture through pens is a pilot project in Killai. This project is being executed by the FAO/SIDA Bay of Bengal Programme in cooperation with the Tamil Nadu Directorate of Fisheries.

The pilot project on pen culture of shrimps started at Killai, 250 kms from Madras, in May 1982. Located in Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district, the Killai backwaters are formed by a network of canals and creeks connected to Vellar river in the North, and Coleroon river in the South. These backwaters are famous for their marine fauna, rich in variety and quantity.

What is pen culture? The culture of marine shrimp in lagoons or backwaters enclosed in parts with suitable netting material, is known as pen culture.

The Government is already trying to develop pond culture. The fact that extensive areas of shallow backwaters and lagoons are available encouraged the aquaculturists to take up this project and test whether pen culture is a possible technology for the area.

The sandy nature of the coastal soil, the characteristically low tidal amplitude, and the combination of high temperature and high salinity condition resulting in biological stresses as frequently observed in coastal fish ponds, are certain advantages of pen culture. This method would not call for expensive and complicated pond and sluice construction, nor would it require a fuel-dependent pump or any mechanical assistance for filling, replenishing, exchanging and draining of water. Pen construction requires low capital investment; it can be constructed easily and quickly with little training and manpower. It is ready for full-scale production as soon as it is installed, made pestfree and stocked with seed. The whole structure can be shifted to another place if considered necessary.

The project site in Killai is located in a mangrove forest where a pen cottage was set up to serve as a laboratory, and storage room. Soon it became a major attraction for the local fishermen. But, when four

pens with nylon webbing encircling an area of 475 hectares were erected, the fishermen reacted sharply. They claimed that the scientists were intruders denying the local fishermen the small income they derive from the backwater catch. The scientists sought the help of the local leaders and educated youth to convince the fishermen that they would be the main beneficiaries of the project. They also took a few local fishermen to work in the project, assisting in seed collection, pest removal and harvest.

The seeds raised in the nursery cages were stocked in the pens which had to be cleared of pests and predators. During the rearing period the staff had to wage a war with crabs which came in large numbers to cut the meshes. Another foe was the cat-fish with pointed spines which pierced the feet while wading through the waters. A vigil was set up day and night. Harvest was planned at the end of 80 days rearing. The harvest from four pens yielded more than 1300 kgs of shrimps valued at Rs. 6,000. The rearing of white shrimp in low saline conditions was taken up. At the end of 117 days the catch fetched more than Rs.6,300 from three pens. A fourth pen was harvested 43 days later. It produced 71 kgs of shrimps worth Rs. 3,000/-

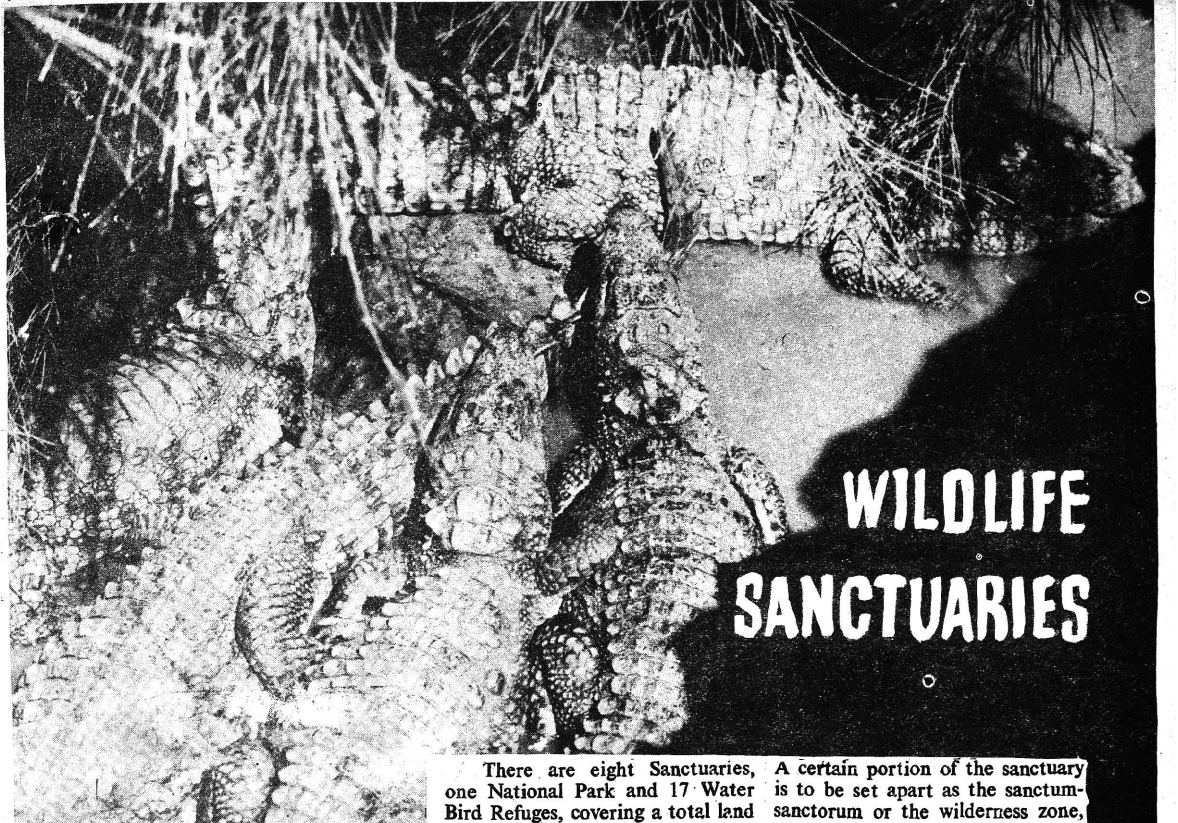
Identifying more effective ways and means to protect the nets from crab cuts and control unwanted animals in the pens, is one of the priority research activities.

Success in larger pens would provide a viable new technology, for the development of brackish water shrimp culture in shallow waters of Tamil Nadu.

Courtesy:P.I.B.



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# WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES

Tamilnadu, is about 130,069 Sq. kms. in extent of which 20910 Sq. kms. i.e. about 16% of the total land area is under forest cover. Nevertheless in having a varied topography ranging from the high ranges of Western ghats down to near desert conditions in Ramnad District, and the tidal swamp forests in its coast with their own floristic composition, the State lends itself to a great many types of forests.

These forests provide the home for a diversity of animals that include the Elephant, Tiger, Panther, Gaur, Sambar, Sloth bear, Black buck, Four horned antelope and several species of primates including the endangered Liontailed macaque etc.

Consequent to the implementation of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, Tamilnadu has made good progress in the work of wildlife management. Realising the importance of wildlife conservation, and that if a species once lost is lost for ever, Tamilnadu has set apart quite a few sizeable areas as Wildlife Sanctuaries, and a National Park.

There are eight Sanctuaries, one National Park and 17 Water Bird Refuges, covering a total land area of over 10% of the total forest area. A few more sanctuaries are on the anvil.

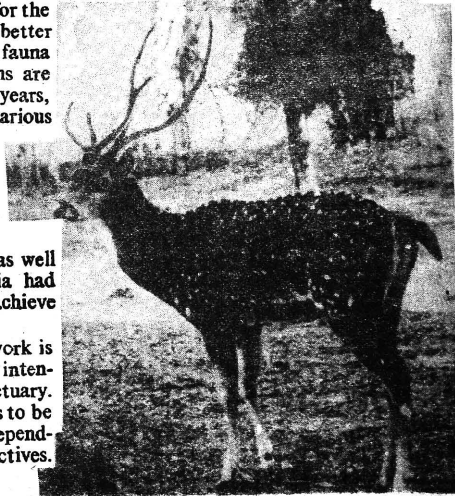
A positive way of saving what is left of our wildlife is to manage and develop the habitat to make it suitable for wildlife to live and breed in tranquility. With these objectives only, most of the Sanctuaries have been constituted. To achieve these objectives, a definite management plan for each sanctuary for the conservation, development and better management of flora and fauna has been drawn. These plans are intended for a period of 10 years, and contain prescription for various objectives.

The State Government, as well as the Government of India had provided necessary funds to achieve the targets.

The first and foremost work is zonation for the scientific and intensive management of the sanctuary. For this purpose a sanctuary is to be divided into specific zones depending upon the needs and objectives.

A certain portion of the sanctuary is to be set apart as the sanctum-sanctorum or the wilderness zone, where no tourist activity or forest activity is to be taken up. Similarly a buffer zone, surrounding the sanctuary area to take up the spill-over or surplus wildlife population of the sanctuary.

The next step is protection. This involves protection of area against, encroachment, cattle grazing and other forms of land abuse



and smuggling of timber and removal of fuel. Similarly the protection for the fauna involves prevention of poaching or trapping.

The next step involves forest management and improvement to the habitat.

This includes water and soil conservation, improvement of fodder resources, and drinking water facilities for the animals around the year. This has been achieved by constructing check dams across small streams, and rivulets, digging percolation ponds, planting of various browse species.

Many of the check dams have made small water spread areas, thereby making the vegetation around greener and planting of various types of fodder plants, and grasses in those areas has considerably improved the habitat.

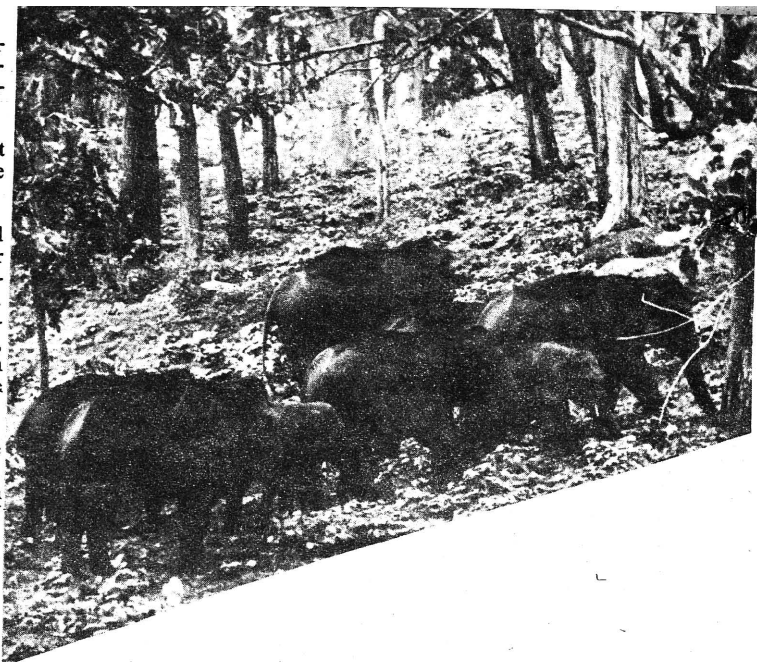
Bamboos constitute the main fodder of animals like elephants. To achieve this the bamboo clumps have to be maintained in a state of high production. By scientific tending this objective has been achieved.

Fruit bearing trees, like banyan, mango, gmelina arborea, cordiomyxa etc. have been planted around the water holes. Palatable and nutritious grasses have been planted in certain areas to improve fodder supply.

Disease prevention is a major work carried out in all sanctuaries. This is achieved by regulating cattle grazing, and also compulsory vaccination of cattle which have access to the area against contagious and infectious diseases like Foot and Mouth, Rinderpest; Humorrhagic Septicaemia Black Quarter etc. These diseases, can also affect the wild ungulates. By carrying out preventive vaccination of grazing cattle in and around the sanctuary; the spread of these diseases have been checked.

Communication facilities like a net work of roads, have been provided in the sanctuaries for effective patrol, protection and management of the sanctuary.

Tourism though plays a subordinate role to the conservation of wildlife, is important in that, it plays an educative and recreational role and to some extent provide income to the sanctuary.



Tourist facilities like well provided rest houses, transport facilities, for taking the tourists around the tourism zone, and camping grounds have been provided in all the sanctuaries. These facilities are intended to people of all income groups.

In some of the sanctuaries tourists are being given elephant rides to view wildlife. For this purpose elephants are being maintained and are very popular.

The staff in the sanctuary are being provided with basic amenities such as residential quarters to live with their family, medical facilities in case of sickness.

#### Captive Breeding programme :

The mugger or the marsh crocodiles were bred in captivity in Anamallai and Mudumalai Sanctuaries. Eggs of crocodiles which were laid in wild conditions were collected and set for hatch and siblings hatched out were reared in captivity, the ultimate object being to release them in their original habitat.

In this, we have achieved significant success and a pilot crocodile farm has been approved by the Government of India for the commercial exploitation of this species in our State.

Similarly in all the elephant

camps, the captive elephants, have been giving birth to calves at regular intervals and the elephant camps at Mudumalai and Topslip have the distinction of producing large number of calves born in captivity.

In Kalakkad Sanctuary which has been formed to preserve the endangered liontailed macaque, the habitat improvement work included provision of food trees for the selective feeding macaques.

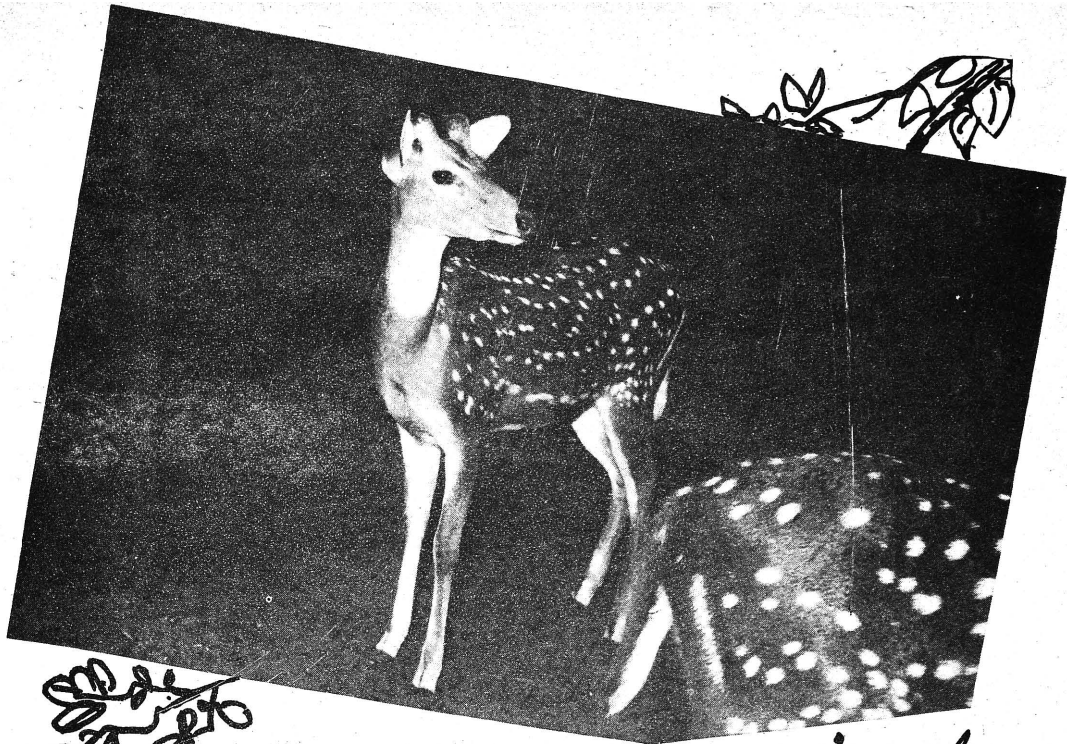
Observation towers have been constructed in several places in sanctuaries not only to view wildlife, but also for the study of wildlife and also as a protection measure.

#### Research :

Research scholars and scientists have been given facilities for research on various problems connected with wildlife.

One research scholar, founded by the State Government is doing the study of Gaur in Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary.

Thus in every sphere of work the sanctuaries have achieved significant success by providing better facilities for the fauna. This has led the State Government for declaring the Anamallai Wildlife Sanctuary as a National Park.



## Guindy National Park

The 'dry ever green forests' typical of the coastal region constitute the Guindy National Park has within itself about 350 Black Buck, the most endangered species of antelope and about 700 spotted deers. The 'Madras Snake Park', which is run by the Madras Snake Park Trust is situated within the National Park in an area leased out to the Snake Park Trust by the Tamil Nadu Government.

There are about 200 species of trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses which are all indigenous. The vegetation is of low type, not exceeding on an average 6 metre height, mostly with thorny species like Acacias.

The chief attraction of the National Park is the occurrence of the elegant Black Buck, the only representative of the genus antelope in India. From the available information it is gathered that, Black Buck was for the first time introduced in Raj Bhavan Forests during 1924 by Lord Willington, the then Governor of Madras. Other animals such as Bonnet Monkey, small Indian Civet Cat, Jungle Cat, Palm civet cat, mongoose and other rodents

are also common. Among reptiles one can come across monitor lizard, tortoise and many species of snakes too. The National Park abound in bird life which are indigenous and migrants are also not uncommon.

Situated within the Guindy National Park is the Childrens Corner or Children's Park which was inaugurated on 14-4-1959 by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The Children's Corner is 8.8 hectares in extent and intensively used with a primary emphasis on animal observation and study. There are 18 species of mammals, 8 species of reptiles and 19 species of birds caged and displayed for the visitors who can observe them at close quarters. Further there are other recreational facilities to visitors and children like elephant ride, pony ride, midget train ride, playthings like saws, slides and watch towers. A mini library is also available for use. Fossils and

life size model of the prehistoric megalosaurus are added attraction. Periodical screening of filmstrips on Wildlife are conducted and also basic concepts about common animals are also displayed through charts and information boards. The children can also fondle and handle the free ranging goose and gander and peacocks.

A permanent Wildlife Museum has been sanctioned to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 25.13 lakhs this year and preliminary works are under progress. Staff amenities and further improvement will be also undertaken to the tune of 4.81 lakhs.

The Guindy National Park is an ideal site in the proximity of the city dwellers to study flora, fauna and avifauna with regard to their habitat, ecotone edge effects and animal behaviour.

# WILD LIFE

# CENSUS

Tamilnadu is endowed with a rich variety of fauna. To protect and preserve these animals and birds, the State Government has constituted one National Park and several sanctuaries. A few more sanctuaries are in the anvil.

The forests of this State contain several animals such as the elephant, gaur, varieties of deer, tiger, panther, sloth bear etc. Some of the rare species of animals such as the Lion tailed macaque, the black buck and the Nilgiri tahr are found in considerable numbers. In addition, Tamilnadu is noted for its rich variety of avifauna—both migrant and resident. With such a variety, it is necessary to have an idea of the population statistics of the more important animals. For this purpose periodical census of all the important species of animals which is an important one in Wildlife Management are done.



Unlike the census of human population, or domestic livestock, wildlife census is more difficult due to various factors, such as difficult terrain, poor visibility and the tendency of the animals to shy away from the presence of human beings.

The methods of counting or collecting data will depend upon the species, the season of the year, the habitat and various other factors. The census methods may be broadly classified as 'Direct Count', where the animals are easily visible and can be counted, such as elephants, deer, gaur etc., and 'indirect count' where the presence of the animals

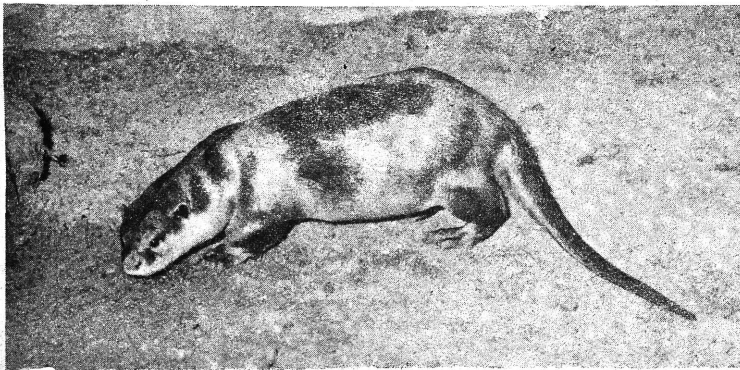
such as tigers and panthers cannot be easily noticed. In such cases the evidence of their presence such as foot prints or pug marks, excreta, kills etc. will be taken note of, and the data analysed to assess their number.

The Direct Count may be 'Total' or 'partial' depending upon the circumstances, such as terrain, the number of animals and various other factors. For accurate results total count is desirable, but not always practicable. In such cases, partial or sampling technique may be made at random, particularly in case of large flocks of birds, herds of deer etc. Every method has its own advantages and limitations. By repeated survey, it is possible to correctly assess the population of various animals in a given area.

In the sanctuaries of Tamilnadu census of various animals are undertaken frequently. State wide census was resorted to in the case of tigers, elephants and gaur.

In the case of tiger the State wide census was under taken in 1972 and 1979. During 1979, the State was reported to have had a population of 65 tigers as against 33 numbers counted in 1972. The census operation will be repeated in 1984.

Similarly, the State wide elephant census operations, were undertaken for the first time in 1979, synchronising with the operations in the neighbouring States of Kar-





addition to the forest staff, have been utilised.

The following are the details of some of important species of animals found in sanctuaries and other places :

1. Elephants :—  
 Whole State—1983 ..2129  
 Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary. 443  
 Anamallais Wildlife Sanctuary.. 356

2. Gaur :—  
 Whole State—1983 ..2244  
 Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary. 211  
 Anamallais Wildlife Sanctuary. 393

3. Tigers :—  
 Whole State—1979 .. 65  
 Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary. 20  
 Anamallais Wildlife Sanctuary. 16

4. Black Buck :—(There had been general increase in the population of Black Buck and Chital when compared to 1981 and 1982)

Whole State ..4035  
 Guindy Park .. 631  
 Point Calimere ..2870

5. Chital :—  
 Whole State ..3500  
 Guindy Park ..1271  
 Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary. 1132

6. Sambar :—  
 Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary. 215  
 Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary .. 103

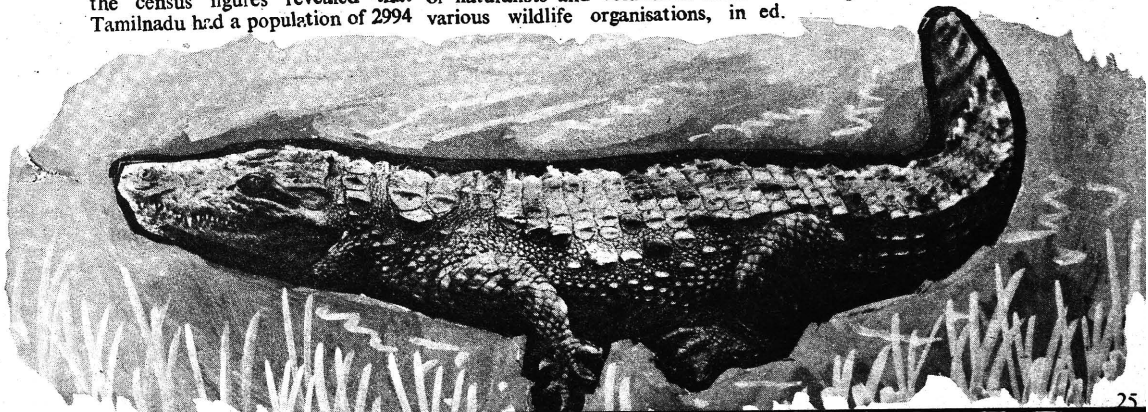
7. Nilgiri Tahr :—  
 Whole State ..1450  
 Nilgiris .. 630  
 Anamallais .. 450

nataka and Kerala. This was done for the main reason that elephant populations are found all along western ghats, and in areas bordering Karnataka and Kerala States and these herds are found to migrate to and from these States. Hence simultaneous census was undertaken on 15-5-79 in areas South of Palghat gap and on 29-5-79 in areas lying north of Palghat gap, since, elephants do not migrate through the gap either way. Hence the total count method was adopted and actual sightings alone were recorded. The census operations were repeated in 1983 i.e. on 30-4-83 in all the three Southern States. During 1979 the census figures revealed that Tamilnadu had a population of 2994

elephants. In 1983, in addition to elephants, gaur were also counted and the population of elephants was only 2179 and gaur 2244. This decrease in population of elephants was due to State wide drought conditions. A corresponding increase in the neighbouring States was observed, thereby confirming our findings. In the case of elephants, the males, females and juveniles are separately recorded to have an idea of their breeding potential.

As regards other animal life Black buck and chital in Guindy National Park, and Point Calimere is being undertaken regularly. In carrying out census work, the help of naturalists and volunteers from various wildlife organisations, in

The census operations have revealed a healthy general building up of the numbers of the various animals in the sanctuaries because of better conditions obtained there and strict protective measures adopted.



Today India ranks among the leading industrial nations of the world. The Five Year Plans have brought about technological transformation in its agricultural and industrial fields.

In addition to the general programmes of development a special activity was initiated in 1975 to lighten the hardships of various groups. This was the 20 Point Programme.

A new 20 Point Programme was prepared, which the Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi announced to the Nation on 14 January, 1982.

The Tamilnadu Government in implementing the new 20 Point Programme has exceeded the target in a number of schemes.

The study made by the Central Government shows that Tamil Nadu has achieved significant progress, in Rural employment, Rural Water Supply, giving Pattas for houseless and rural electrification schemes. The Tamil Nadu Government has won great appreciation in popularising the family planning scheme and implementing it. Tamil Nadu stands foremost in implementation of self-sufficiency scheme and achieving its target.

The first point of the programme is to increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs of dry land agriculture. The Tamil Nadu Government while implementing it, has proposed to set up agricultural extension schemes in 200 places and to disseminate the technologies in 1982-83. Till July 1982, 146 extension schemes were set up and about 66,172 hectares have been converted as cultivable lands.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has achieved appreciable results also in the second point of the 20 Point Programme, viz, increasing the production of pulses and oil seeds.

The Tamil Nadu-Co-operative Oilseeds Grower's Federation set up in 1982, with the assistance of the National Dairy Development Board has taken up a project to grow oil seeds. The project is scheduled to be completed at a cost of Rs. 11.45 crores in 7 years. The Government is keen on setting up an Oilseed Development Corporation.

Tamil Nadu stands foremost in implementing the 3rd point of strengthening and extending the Integrated

# 20

# point

# programme

*Tamilnadu has been rated No. 1 among the states in the country in the implementation of the 20 Point programme*



Rural Development and Self Sufficiency Schemes.

Under the first phase of the Self Sufficiency Scheme 3,131 habitats in 69 panchayat unions have been provided with drinking water at a cost of Rs. 2,100 lakhs. 4,220 km length of link roads at a cost of Rs. 1,221 lakhs have been laid. 228 mother and child care centres and 71 dispensaries have been built. Preliminary works at a cost of Rs. 5.13 crores have been finished. The scheme is being implemented in the remaining Panchayat Unions at a cost of Rs. 270 crores.

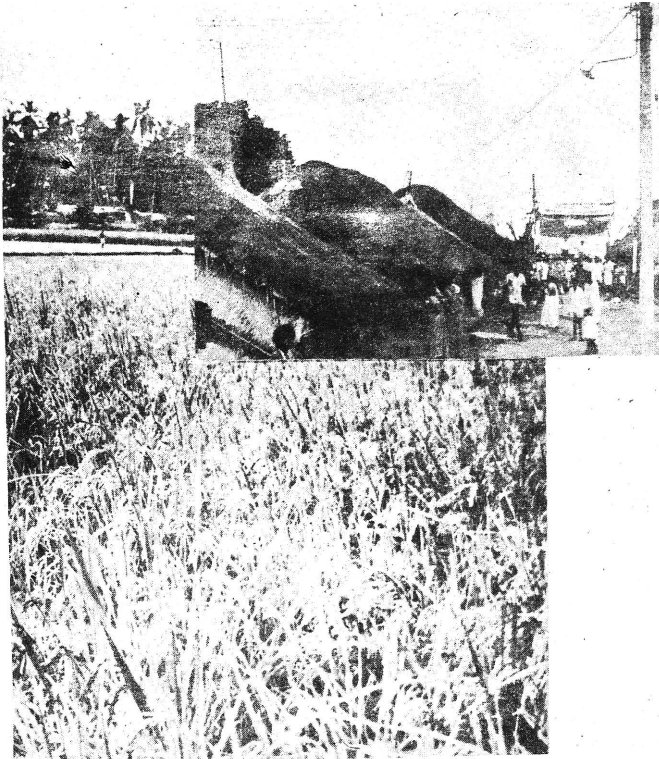
The 4th point of Land reforms, agricultural land ceilings, distrib-

ing surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrations and legal obstacles, the Government is implementing it keenly.

It is proposed to implement the scheme of surveying the 30,000 sq. miles of land in five years, at a cost of Rs. 1.48 crores.

While implementing the Land Ceiling Act the Government will also see to the proper distribution of pattas for lands.

Payment of minimum wages for agricultural labour was revised in 1979. The district collectors have been directed to look into the strict enforcement of the orders.



the allotment will be raised to Rs. 119.56 crores.

Under the 8th point of supply of drinking water to all problem villages, Tamil Nadu has made significant progress.

Upto 1980-3,387 villages were provided with drinking water facilities at a cost of Rs. 2,598 lakhs. 14,582 villages had to be supplied in 1980-81. Under the Self Sufficiency Scheme drinking water is being provided to all these villages.

The 9th point of expanding the programme of providing housing facilities in rural areas, the scheme is being expedited.

In 1982-83, house sites were distributed to 36,180 families. From 1980-81 to 1984-85 2 lakh houses will be built. In 1981-82, the co-operative year, 87,313 houses were built for Adi Dravidars and 22,738 for the others. The loan extended was Rs. 4,815.92 lakhs. It is proposed to build 40,000 houses in 1982-83. Upto 30-9-82, 18,208 houses were built.

The 10th point : improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections is being implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has proposed to build 5,065 houses in 1983 and the Slum Clearance Board 2,935 houses for the economically weaker sections.

The 11th point is to maximise power generation, improve the generation of electricity and electrify all the villages. Under the development programme 35% has been allocated for the development of power.

In 1979-80, the revenue firkas were reorganised and 323 additional revenue officers were posted in 323 revenue firkas. As a first phase 30,000 agricultural labourers without any support are receiving aid.

In the rehabilitation of bonded labourers Tamil Nadu Government has done well.

2,920 bonded labourers have been identified and released in 10 districts. In Kalrayan hills 24,945 labourers were released and rehabilitated. Rs. 1,000 is given as aid to those bonded labourers who are poor. So far Rs. 1,71,000 has been spent.

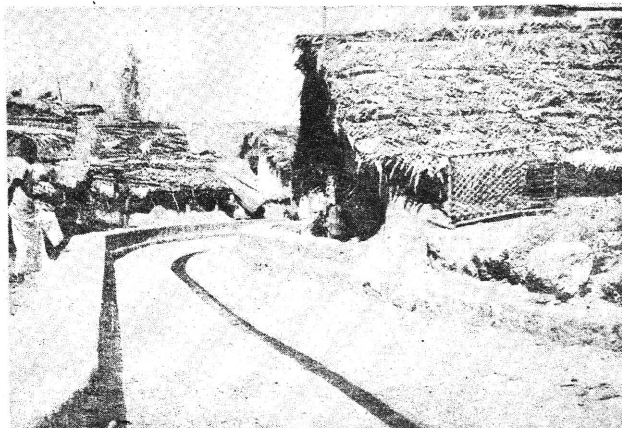
It is a matter of pride to note that Tamil Nadu stands in the forefront in implementing the schemes under the 7th point for the welfare of Adi Dravidars and Tribals.

18% of beneficiaries are Adi Dravidas in the public sector. Under Integrated Rural Development programme 60% of the Adi Dravidas will be benefitted.

Hostels were constructed at a cost of Rs. 219.33 lakhs by the Adi Dravidar Housing Development Corporation. It is proposed to build 139 buildings at a cost of Rs.

408.90 lakhs. In 1980-81, 31,125 house-sites and 1,859 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 122.05 lakhs have been acquired. In 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 5,28,900 was provided for the scheme of inter-caste marriage, each couple being paid Rs. 4,300.

To provide educational facilities for the Adi Dravidars and Tribes and raise their living standards, a sum of Rs. 105.85 crores have been allocated in the budget which would benefit about 1.60 lakh of Adi Dravidars and hill tribes in 1982-83. In the financial year of 1984, 1.80 lakh families will benefit for which





Servalar, Kadambarai, Kundah V additional unit and Lower Mettur hydel project.



In 1975-76 the capital outlay for electricity was Rs. 45 crores. It has been increased to Rs. 220 crores in 82-83.

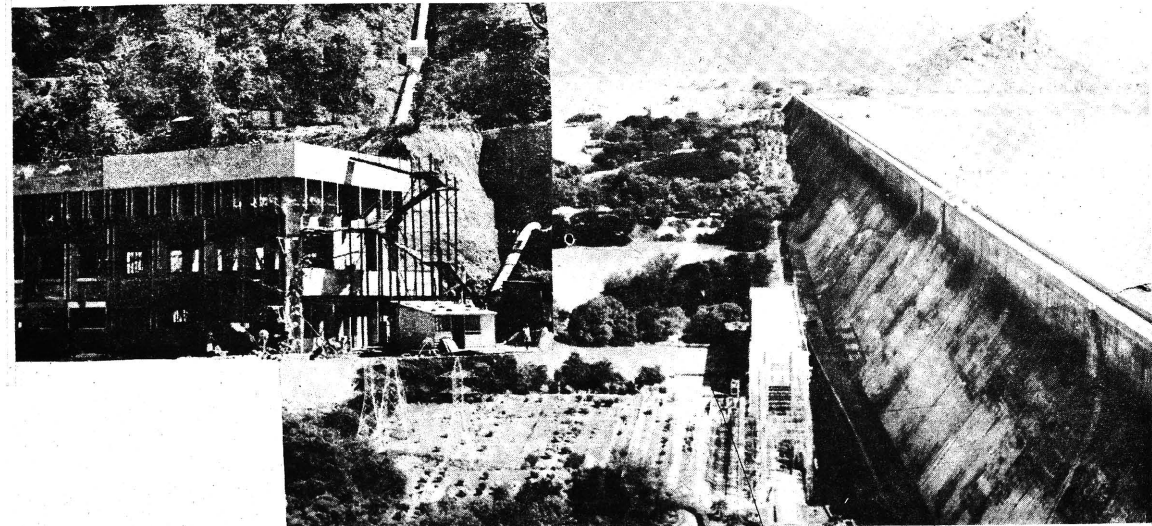
Out of the 15,735 hamlets, 15,639 have been electrified. In 1982-83, 19,497 pumpsets have been energised. Tamil Nadu stands first in energising agricultural pumpsets.

To pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bridges and other alternative energy sources constitutes the aim of the 12th point.

The sixth plan outlay for power tribution. It is to be noted that development is Rs. 1,230 crores. Rs. 115 crores have been allotted for Out of this Rs. 572.3 crores is allocated for power generation and Rs. 325 crores for transmission and dis-

Work is in progress in the major power projects like Mettur Thermal,

In 1981-82, under various schemes, trees were planted in





61,997 hectares. Trees were planted after determining to plant them in at least 56,510 hectares on road sides, besides Railway tracks, river banks to a length of 1,665 k.m.

Out of a total target for developing 61,300 hectares under Social forestry scheme 43,000 hectares will be developed. In 1981-82 under this scheme, trees were planted in an area of 2 lakh hectares outside the periphery of the reserved forest.

With the aid of the Central Government, this scheme is being implemented in 4 districts.

Under the Social Forestry scheme it is proposed to grow forests in a period of 5 years from 1981-82, at a cost of Rs. 45 crores, on 1,75,000 hectares and plantation for a length of 60,075 metres. This will be done with the financial assistance of the Swedish Government.

The aim of the 13th point is to promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.

The population of the country which was 34.3 crores in 1947 has risen to 68.4 crores in 1981. The aim of the VI plan is to reduce the birth rate to 21%, the death rate to 9% and the infant mortality rate to below 50%.

Family planning is spread as a people's movement through exhibi-



tions, village dramas, dramas, short films in all the corners of Tamilnadu. The outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 1,082.66.

The Tamil Nadu Government has concentrated on implementing the Family Planning Programme and has won the appreciation of the Indian Government.

The 14th point is to substantially augment primary health care facilities and control of diseases.

With the goal, Health for all by 2000 A.D. the Government implements various schemes. An integrated approach to provide drinking water, hygiene, nutritious food, education and health was taken up in rural areas. Faci-





lites were provided for doctors to practice and give medical aid for 3 months in villages. Mobile eye dispensaries, control of leprosy, prevention of T. B., E. S. I. schemes for handloom weavers and cigar workers are being implemented.

The 15th point says : programmes for welfare of women and children should be accelerated, nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children specially in tribal, hill and backward areas should be speeded up.

The nutritious meal programme has evoked appreciation from all quarters for its successful implementation. 169 child welfare centres are functioning exclusively for Tribal children in Kalrayan hills, Javvadi hills, Pachai malai, Aranoothu malai, Siddheri malai etc.,. An outlay of Rs. 4.95 lakhs has been provided for the financial year 1983-84. The Integrated Child Development Services scheme is being implemented in 300 Anganwadis in Madras, Nilakottai and Thally.

The Maternal and Child Health Services scheme under Madras Urban Development Project with the assistance of World Bank is an

integrated programme to deliver a package of services to the children in the age-group of 6 months to 3 years, 3 years to 6 years, and pregnant and lactating mothers. The services contemplated are supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services, health and nutrition education and non-formal education in an integrated manner. A total number of 129 child welfare centres are being run in Madras city. With effect from 15-9-1982, the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme has been substituted in these centres.

The Social Welfare Department runs 4 orphanages one each at Madras city, Madurai, Kanyakumari and Salem. The children are provided with food, shelter, clothing and medical attention and developmental services of education.

The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project is to improve the health and nutrition of the people. Under this scheme, pregnant women and lactating mothers and pre-primary school children will benefit. The plan allotment is Rs. 55.78 crores. The World Bank aid is 26.88 crores.

Spread universal elementary education for the age group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy is the aim of the 16th point.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has achieved amazing progress in this field.



It is noteworthy to point out that our State has already exceeded the annual target in additional enrolment of boys and girls in the age group of 6-14. The budget outlay for education is Rs. 356 crores for 1983-84. It is 21% of the total outlay of Rs. 1,654 crores.

Children under the age group 6-11 ie, 96.2% and 11-14 ie 66.63% have been enrolled.

Text books and slates are distributed free of cost to poor children studying in classes 1-3.

A sum of Rs. 3.04 crores has been allocated for adult education and non-formal education. Under the Rural Functional Literacy programme, 3,900 centres are functioning. Adult Education Programme has been started in 6,100 Adult Education Centres under the Self Sufficiency Scheme. About 63,000 adults benefitted in the first phase of the 1,710 centres run by 34 voluntary agencies assisted by the Government of India. 222 Post-literacy centres were run in 1982-83. An additional 426 centres will be run in 1983-84.

A scheme of vocational Non-Formal education for adults in urban areas was tried in 1980-81 in 150 centres.

The active efforts of the State Government in the field of Adult Literacy in recent years have won inter-national recognition and the State Department of Adult and Non-Formal Education won from the UNESCO the prestigious Nadezda Krupskaya Literacy Award for 1982.

Expand the public distribution system, through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.

The 17th point stresses the public distribution system.

In Tamil Nadu the public distribution system is being implemented in all the districts. 118 lakh family cards have been distributed. 17,844 fair price shops are functioning out of which 15,482 are in rural areas.

Under the "village a shop scheme" the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is running 1,823 fair price shops in South Arcot District, 614 shops in Dharmapuri District, 1,074 shops in Thanjavur



district and 572 in Tirunelveli district.

Liberalize investment procedure and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects, give handicrafts, hand looms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology is explained in the 18th point.

The time for issue of licences has been substantially reduced.

The development of small scale industries has made appreciable progress. The progress helps to generate more employment opportunities. District advisory council meetings are held to solve the problems of the industrialists then and there. Till March 1983, assistance has been given to 41 sections in the handloom and small industries sector. Assistance has been rendered to 790 sections in the small industries field and 212 sections in the handloom sector.

In 1983, 8 new Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies were formed in which 2,544 members enrolled. 46,141 metres of Khadi

cloth has been produced out of a target of 6,30,000 metres for 1982-83.

The 19th point says:—Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.

The anti-social elements in rice trade were traced out. Revenue officials and excise officials are conducting surprise raids on smugglers and blackmarketers of rice.

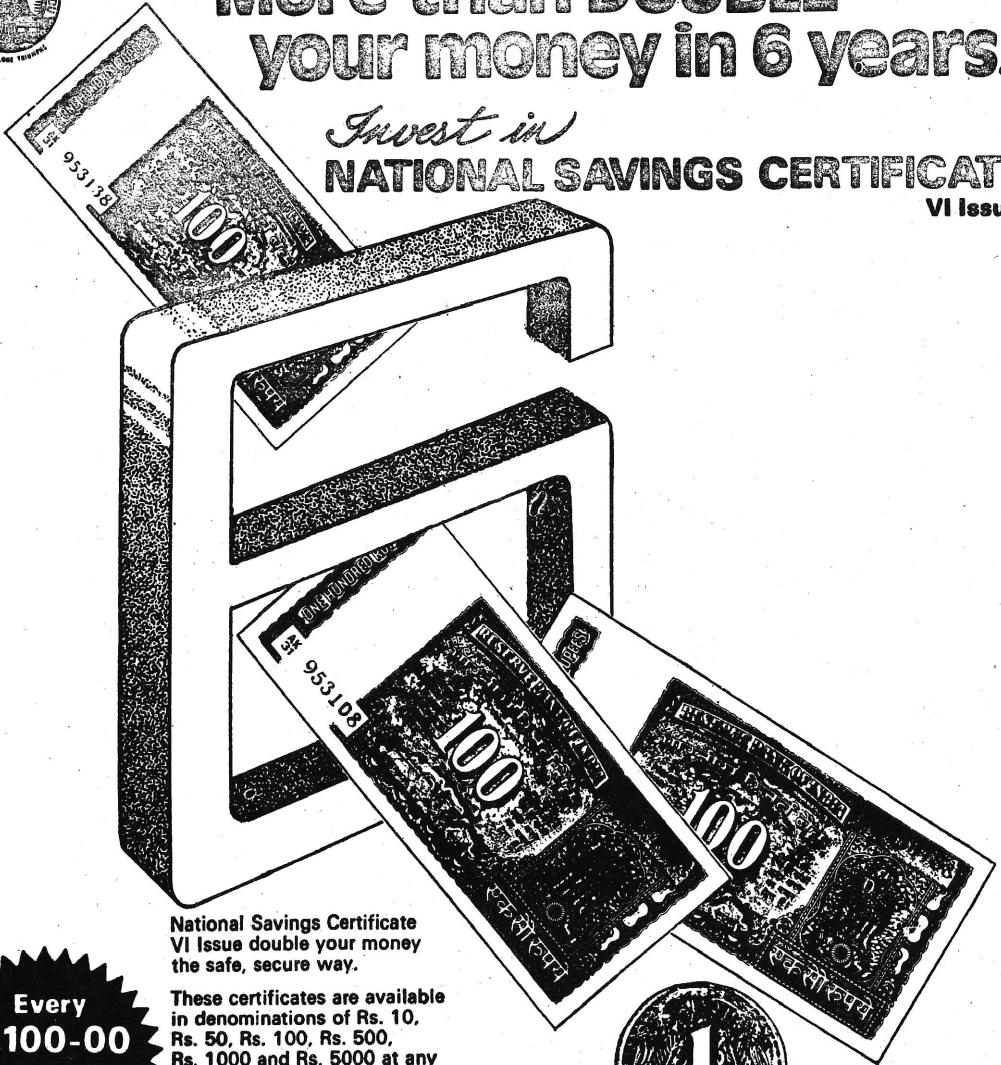
The 20th point says: Improve the working of public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity, utilization and generation of internal resources.

The basic soundness of the policy of assigning a dominant role to the public sector has been demonstrated by the progress made in the last decades. The structural transformation that has been brought about would not have been possible but for the initiative taken by the State. The huge outlay invested in the economic and social fields, its approach to the industrial field to promote industrial output has informed a conducive atmosphere for the private sector to develop.



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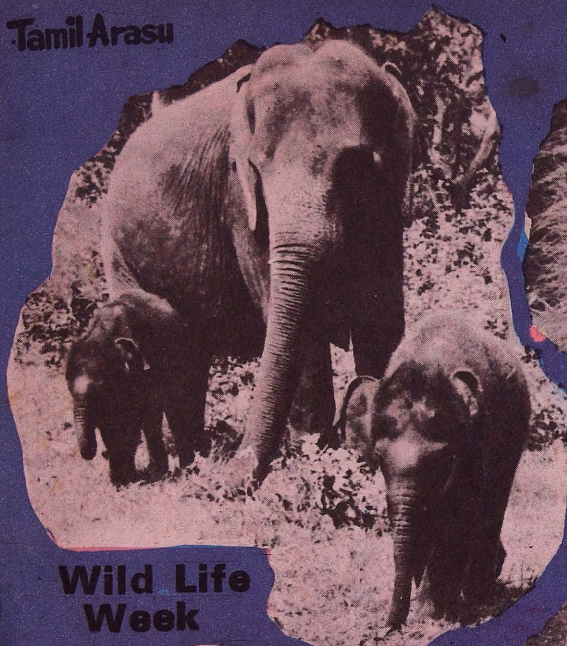
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