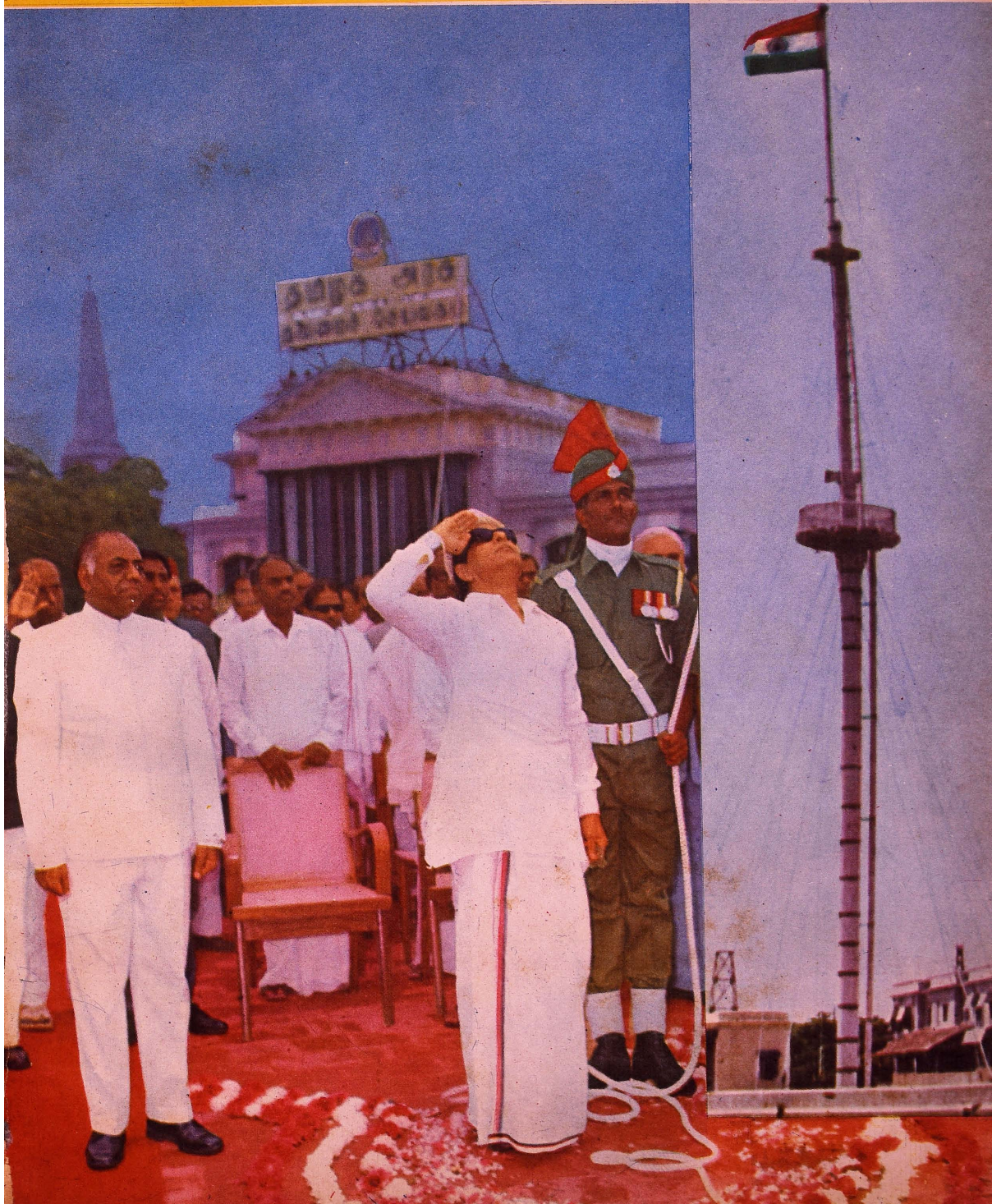




Into that heaven of Freedom...

*Where the mind is without fear and the
head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into
fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the
depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches
its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by Thee into
ever-widening thought and action—
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father,
let my country awake.*

—Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore
in "Gitanjali"



Tamil Arasu

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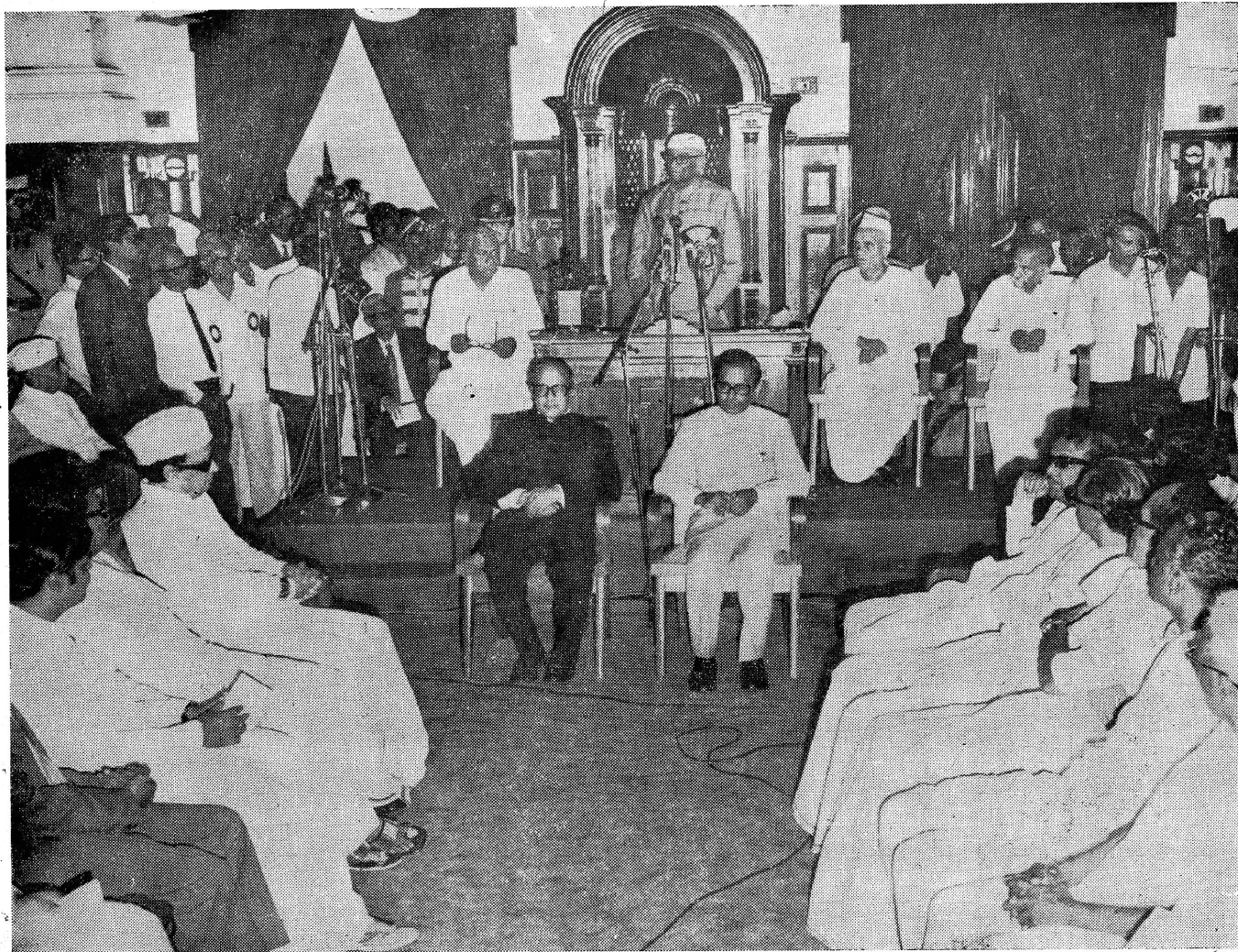
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President's Tribute to Kamaraj



The President Thiru N. Sanjeeva Reddi paid tribute to the integrity and simplicity of Thiru Kamaraj and said the best way one could pay homage to him was to follow his example of cleanliness in public life. Thiru Sanjeeva Reddi, unveiled a portrait of Thiru Kamaraj at the Tamil Nadu Assembly Chamber, on 18-8-1977.

"Thiru Kamaraj led a clean life. He left no property, and money never had a lure for him. Whether as Chief Minister, PCC President or President of the AICC, he remained a humble man, a man of the masses. He lived all his public life in the same small house, took the same food and had the same servants - that he was a big man never went into his head. This was the greatest quality of Thiru Kamaraj.

If we are to honour his memory, let us observe the ethical standards he set. India will be a little better if we lead a simpler life. Let Tamil Nadu where Thiru Kamaraj was born, worked and preached, give a lead to the rest of the country in this regard" said the President.

The President said, "I am happy that this is my first public function as President for it provided me an opportunity to pay my own tribute to Thiru Kamaraj. If to-day I am Rashtirapathi I owe it to Kamaraj. He wanted it to happen in 1969 but God willed otherwise. I am sorry Kamaraj is not with us to-day."

The President said, "Thiru Kamaraj was not rich and did not have any university education and yet, he rose to the top in the political field, to

help shape the destiny of not only Tamil Nadu but of the entire Country. This is the strength of our democratic way of life and let us preserve it.

Though I was junior to Thiru Kamaraj by ten years, we grew up in politics on parallel lines. When Thiru Kamaraj became TNCC President, I was President of the APCC, and when Thiru Kamaraj became Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I took over in Andhra Pradesh a few months later. When Thiru Kamaraj resigned the Chief Ministership, I also stepped down.

Our decisions were always governed by the larger interests of the people of our States and never by narrow linguistic considerations. Our association was so close in those days, that when the dispute arose over Tiruttani, we were able to settle it amicably. We told Thiru Jawaharlal Nehru, "you need not worry about Tiruttani, as in the case of border disputes of other States, but leave it to us."

"We met very often at Tirupathi. These meetings were tried to be put in a bad light. They called us syndicate. If we discussed anything, it was in the material interest and not to grab at anything."

Thiru Sanjeeva Reddi referred to the selfless service of Thiru Kamaraj and said he was not after power. Citing an instance, he said, "When Jawaharlal Nehru was seriously ill, everywhere they were asking the question 'After Nehru-Who.' A number of leaders like Thiru V. K. Krishna Menon wanted Thiru Kamaraj to become the Prime Minister. I also suggested to Thiru Kamaraj to take

over the high office as I thought it was a rare-opportunity for a South Indian. But Thiru Kamaraj declined. Can anybody reject this offer except a selfless man like Thiru Kamaraj.

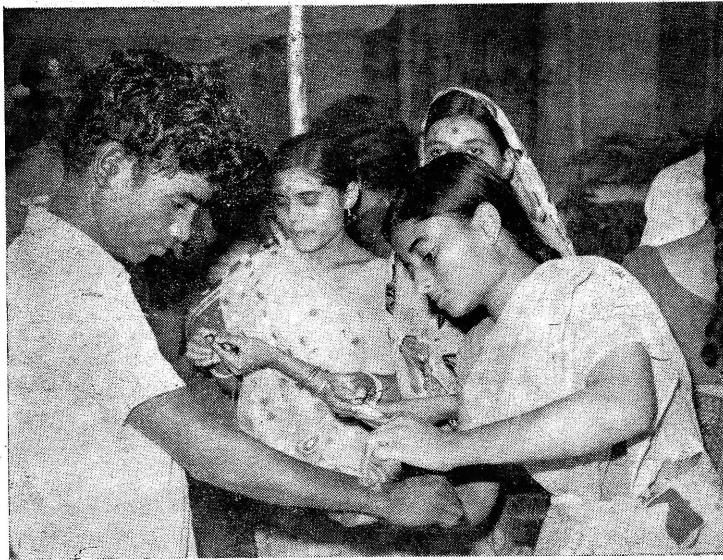
Again, after Thiru Lal Bahadur Shastri's death, Thirumathi Indira Gandhi said she would not take up the Prime Ministership unless Thiru Kamaraj was for that. Such was the stature of Thiru Kamaraj, the President said.

Thiru Kamaraj was an unhappy man when he died. During the three months prior to his death we used to meet frequently and discuss the situation in the country. Once I asked Thiru Kamaraj "Shall we atleast go to Delhi and act instead of sitting in Madras. Thiru Kamaraj answered 'No'. He was then a disturbed and depressed man.

He wanted the merger of both the Congress. He wanted the merger at an All India basis and not at the State level. He loved the country and he loved the organisation. But he never wanted to be a defector, by he and his friends in Tamil Nadu alone joining the Congress.

Referring to the other portraits in the hall-of Rajaji, and Anna, Thiru Sanjeeva Reddi said "can you pick a black spot in the life of any one of them?" I am sure the lives of these great men would inspire every one to be "cleaner" and to serve the people to the best of one's ability."

—Excerpts of the Speech of the President, Thiru Sanjeeva Reddi, at the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly after unveiling the portrait of Thiru K. Kamaraj on 18-8-77.



RAKSHA BANDHAN CONTRIBUTES TO NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Raksha Bandhan, the festival of tying Rakhi, symbol of sister's affection to their brothers, was celebrated for the first time inside the Central Prison in the City. About 200 Gujarati ladies and members of the Raksha Bandhan Samiti participated in the function. The ladies tied Rakhi threads to the prisoners and sweets were distributed to the inmates.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Prabhudas Patwari, who presided on the occasion, said, "This function contributes to national integration as the sisters of Gujarat tie the Rakhi of

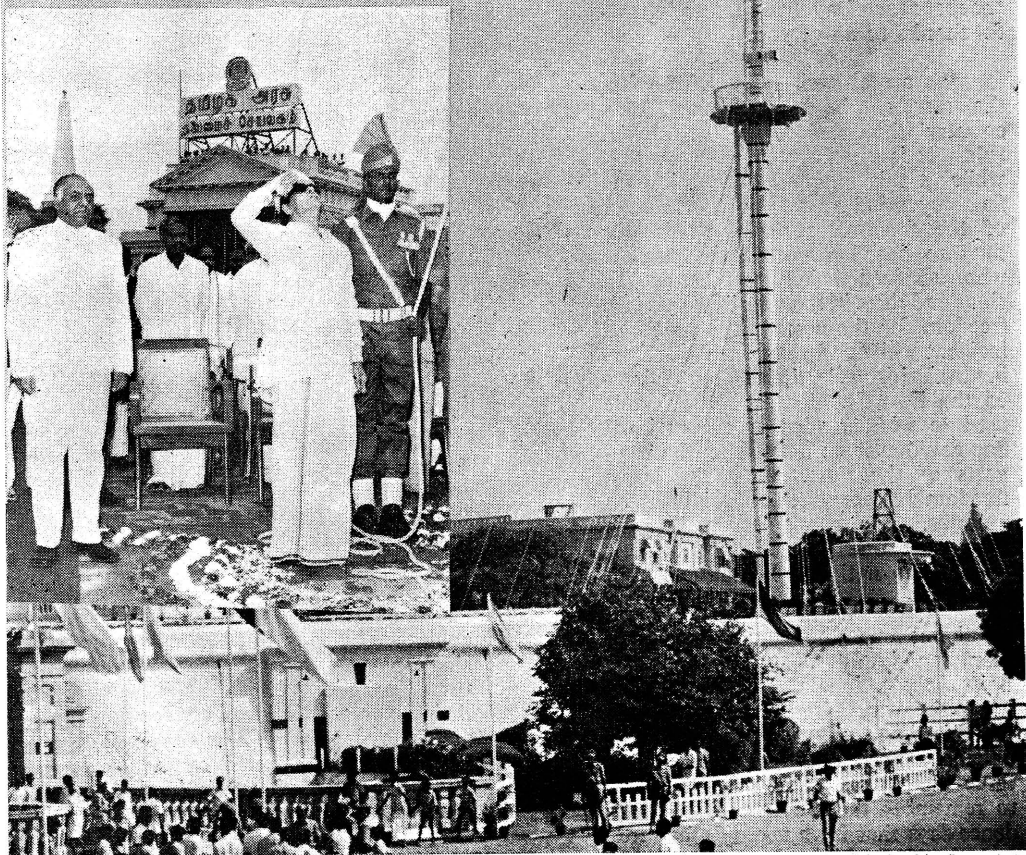
affection to their brothers of Tamil Nadu. Recalling how he himself was a prisoner in Baroda jail exactly a year ago and how he received the Raksha Bandhan there, the Governor said, "the holy festival serves as a sort of bridge between national integration and world fraternity. The best way to repay the debt of affection, was to see that the prisoners when released from jail, did not indulge in any act that the sister who tied the Rakhi would have to hide her face in shame in future. During their stay in prison, the inmates should read books that would ennoble their thoughts."

The Minister for Law, Thiru K. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, said "the Government is thinking of introducing reforms in jail administration, particularly in the matter of food supplied to the inmates."

Thirumati Sabita Ben Kamdar tied the 'Raksha Bandhan' to the Governor and the Minister. Thiru Kanubhai Bhavsar explained the significance of the festival. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Thiru S. Murugesan thanked the Raksha Bandhan Samithi for celebrating the festival in a way which would bring cheer to the prisoners.



C.M. SALUTES NATIONAL FLAG



THIRU M. G. RAMACHANDRAN, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hoisted the National Flag on the ramparts of the historic Fort St. George on Independence day on 15-8-'77

C.M's call for a Casteless and Classless Society

Most respected and beloved citizens of Tamil Nadu, the Chief Secretary, Secretaries, Officers of the Defence Services, former Chief Minister, Thiru Karunanidhi, Members of Parliament and Legislature, mothers, beloved brothers and others present here :

Let me at the outset, offer my Independence Day greetings and grateful thanks to all of you.

We are all well aware of the fact that there can be no greater evil for a country than being under colonial rule. It is my duty to tell you, that while at this moment of hoisting the flag, my mind goes back to the days of the freedom struggle. It is our duty to pay homage to the patriots who sacrificed their properties, professions and titles in their desire to achieve freedom for the country. I recall an incident while unfurling the flag. During the British rule, their troops defended the Fort St. George. The people used to wonder whether the national flag could ever be hoisted on the ramparts of the Fort. Even the brave freedom fighters were entertaining such a doubt. The troops surrounding the Fort were one fine morning aghast to find the national flag fluttering in the sky.

I was amazed to find that a young man, unmindful of the troops had hoisted the national flag thereby revealing to the world his spirit of patriotism. On this day I pay homage to all the patriots. Such feelings should continue to flourish. This is an occasion to remember the number of Independence days that have taken us forward, and those who think of progress should work together for the establishment of an egalitarian society in which all sections of the people irrespective of the differences in caste and creed

should live harmoniously ; this is the day when we must remind ourselves of our objectives and the means to fulfill them.

It is our tradition to thank those who have made sacrifices. Everyone knows that the Tamilians are not an ungrateful people. The world is watching us. The fact cannot be denied that amongst the democracies of the world it is the Indian sub-continent which has the largest electorate and has continued to be a democracy. Probably the world is a little envious of our progress during the last 30 years.

Let me make this point clear. The people are aware of their powers. The last elections gave us an opportunity to realize this. We must be proud of the fact that the recent general elections has provided us a good opportunity to show that people expect those in whom they repose their trust to carry out what the people think is correct.

Our responsibility is enormous. Let me tell you here that on the day when the farmers, labourers, down trodden, backward classes, tribals, women and destitute women live in contentment will be hailed as the day visualized by Mahatma Gandhi and Arignar Anna. This could not be achieved by any individual or any single party. It can be achieved only through the joint efforts of all, sinking their differences in ideas and ideologies and following the righteous path. This has been demonstrated to the world by the people of Tamil Nadu and the Tamil Nadu Legislature.

I make an appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu, that the Independence Day should be an occasion, when we should take a pledge to fulfill our duties to the country ; of how best



we can fulfill them. By eradicating casteism and casting away the useless beliefs in the name of religion which divides the country; and come together and work for the country's benefit.

I would like to say this on this occasion that whoever serves the nation, irrespective of differences in parties or ideologies, will be appreciated by everyone with elements of human feelings.

Till a few years ago, it was the convention for the Governor to unfurl the national flag. On this occasion it is my bounden duty to compliment Thiru Karunanidhi, the former Chief Minister, who made representations and changed this convention and secured the rights for the Chief Ministers of the States to unfurl the National flag. If as a representative of the AIADMK and as Chief Minister I have hoisted the national flag today it is due to this. It is our duty to appreciate good deeds of anyone though we may condemn their wrong deeds.

Living in a country does not mean that everyone should live in his own palace. This is impossible of achievement. The attitude of the people should change. Let us take a vow that we will make efforts to extend the same facilities enjoyed by the people living in urban areas to those living in rural areas. We will take a vow to this effect in the names of Mahatma Gandhi and Arignar Anna.

We should recall the sufferings and grief undergone to achieve this freedom. In the early stages of the freedom struggle, it was thought that the British could understand only the language of violence. A number of persons followed the path of violence and gave up their lives. To attain independence, extremists like Vanchinathan, shot and killed the British and put an end to their lives and some even got hanged.

It must be recalled that Mahatma Gandhi avoided extremism and violence. He got independence for the country through the righteous path of

Ahimsa. He showed the world that Ahimsa could achieve many things. Arignar Anna has pointed out a number of times that the Mahatma has set an example in following the path of Ahimsa and that this should be followed by others.

Freedom does not mean freedom for everyone to do anything, they want. We realize that freedom is for the welfare of the people, to get assistance in future and to frame rules and customs towards this end. Only those who respect the freedom of others can truly appreciate freedom. Those of the privileged classes and persons who felt that others were obliged to be serfs must change their attitude. Let me tell you on this day of independence, that it is better that they give up such ideas. People have come to the conclusion that this attitude should be forcibly changed unless the privileged classes voluntarily change their ideas.

Please remember that even after 30 years of independence, our enemies have questioned our viability. A free country is not one which consists only of forests and hills, fields and rivers and people. We have realized

that we can claim this country to be our own only when the people can think and act freely. We should work constructively for the good of the nation. On the other hand we should not act as if the destruction of opposing groups or ideologies will help the growth of the nation.

Freedom will not be deemed complete unless there is a renaissance in the lives of the backward classes, scheduled classes, weavers, labourers tribals etc.

Sinking our difference of caste or creed, let us strive to honour the flag even at the risk of our lives. I appeal to you that you should take a similar vow. I want you to repeat after me thrice, the following :

C.M. : Indian Independence.

People : Long live.

C.M. : Indian Independence.

People : Long Live.

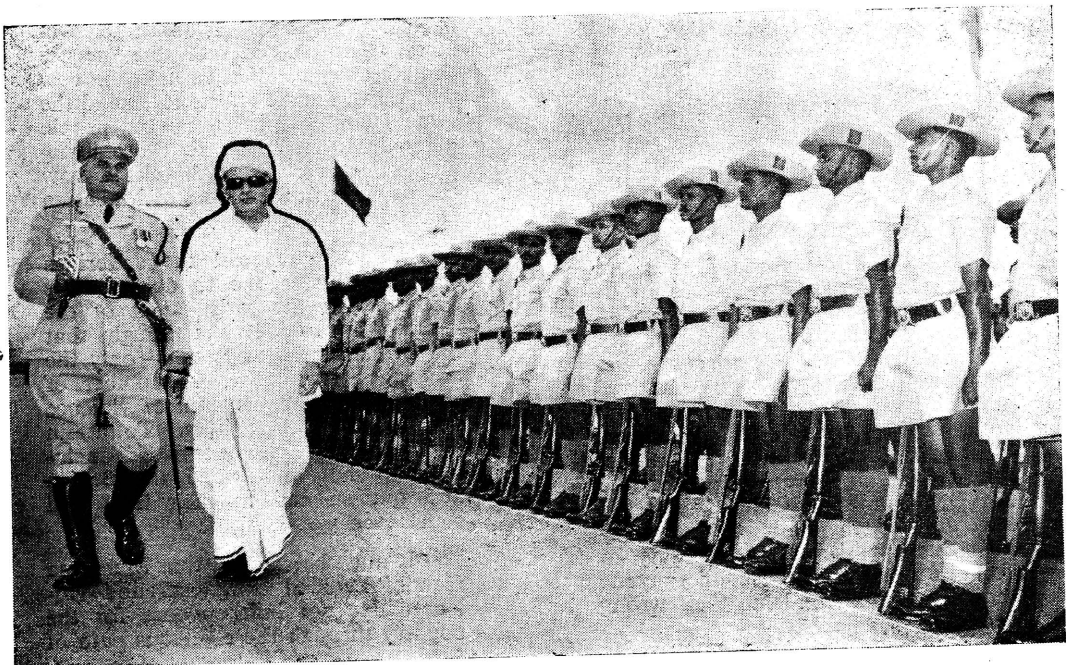
C.M. : Indian Independence.

People : Long Live.

Long live Anna's name.

Vanakkam.

Thiru M. G. R. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inspected a guard of honour presented by a contingent of the Tamil Nadu Police on Independence Day, 15-8-'77.



EMPHASIS ON RURAL HEALTH

Good health of the people is the aim of all Public Health Programmes. Information regarding the incidence of diseases in a community is absolutely essential for effective implementation of these programmes. It is not adequate merely to obtain knowledge about mortality and morbidity. It is also essential to know how far people have been benefitted by the several schemes undertaken for their physical welfare. Further the rural population who form 70 per cent of our total population should receive special care. To achieve this objective, Government have undertaken several ameliorative measures over a period of time. Prevention and control of communicable diseases, provision of community health care including maternity and child health, improvement of nutritional standards of the people, provision of adequate health education, prevention of food adulteration and improvement of vital statistics, collection form essential components of this programme. The Health care services radiate throughout a net work of Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

The Primary Health Centre, in Rural Family Welfare Unit constitutes an important and useful instrument of basic medical service in the rural areas. In about 130 Primary Health Centres, there are three medical officers, while in the remaining Primary Health Centres, there are two Medical Officers. The creation of the post of Third Medical Officer has been done with a view to enable the Medical Officer to cover the villages at least once a week by two Medical Officers each in a Mobile Team to provide basic medical facilities. Out of 383 Primary Health Centres 192 Primary Health Centres have been provided with dispensary buildings and staff quarters. The construction of staff quarters for another Primary Health Centre has been taken up. Construction of quarters for the remaining 190 Primary Health Centres would involve an expenditure of Rs. 4.37 crores. In view of the heavy expenditure, the construction is to be undertaken in a phased programme.

DRUGS FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES AND SUB-CENTRES

The annual provision of Rs. 10,000 already available for each Primary Health Centre for the purchase of drugs has been increased to Rs. 12,000, in order to keep adequate quantity of essential and life saving drugs so that the needs of the rural people are met in time. This additional provision of Rs. 2,000 has been provided under the Minimum Needs Programme for all Primary Health Centres and is available from 1974-75 onwards, and also will be available during 1977-78 with necessary budgetary provision. There is also a proposal to increase this provision of Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 14,000 during 1977-78.

**Chief Minister
Thiru M.G.R.**

A provision of Rs. 600 is already available for the sub-centres for drugs. An additional provision of Rs. 200 per sub-centre per annum was sanctioned under the Minimum Needs Programme for all the existing sub-centres. This additional provision available from 1974 onwards will also be available in 1977-78. Further, for the sub-centres functioning in the five districts where Multipurpose Health Workers Programme is taken up (South Arcot, Madurai, Kanniyakumari, Salem and Chengalpattu), a provision of Rs. 2,000 towards the purchase of drugs has been sanctioned under the Minimum Needs Programme.

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

For the provision of medical care under the integrated development of the 'Nilgiri' district, the establishment of additional Primary Health Centres has been envisaged under this programme. An Additional Primary Health Centre has been established for Ootacamund Block at Thuner in 1976 and another additional Primary Health Centre for Gudalur Block has been established at Nelakottai in 1977 and these two additional Primary Health Centres are functioning with full complement of staff. This is a Central Sector Scheme.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Under the Tribal Sub-plan, a comprehensive health care strategy to improve the health status of the tribal groups living in the tribal pockets in Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot (Kalrayan Hills), Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli districts has been drawn up with an outlay of Rs. 20.26 lakhs for implementation during 1977-78 and is under consideration of Government. For detecting Venereal Disease cases among the tribals, a Laboratory has been sanctioned by Government for Primary Health Centre, Valavanthi-nadu in Kolli Hills Block, Salem district.

MINI HEALTH CENTRES

This is a Scheme to deliver a comprehensive health care consisting of preventive, curative and promotive health services to the villages by involving Voluntary Organisations, with financial assistance from Central Government, State Government and the Voluntary Organisation in the ratio of 1 : 1 : 1.

The principle behind the scheme is that anybody who wants to look after his health can go to the Mini Primary Health Centre. The Mini Primary Health Centre will provide comprehensive health care for 1,000 families or 5,000 population (on non-sectarian basis) to all irrespective of caste, creed and community.

Pending concurrence of the Government of India for sharing one-third of the total expenditure, this Government have agreed to bear 50 per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 18,000 per annum per each Mini Primary Health Centre. 34 such Mini Health Centres have been sanctioned by Government and these centres have started functioning from 1st June, 1977. In addition, certain other voluntary organisations have also come forward to run 20 more Primary Health Centres on the same terms and conditions applicable to first batch of 34 Mini Primary Health Centres. The additional expenditure to Government at 50 per cent of total expenditure will be Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Government have sanctioned the implementation of the District Development Demonstration Project in Dindigul division of Madurai district comprising 10 blocks for the delivery of comprehensive and integrated package of health services. The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare has taken up this project.

MULTIPURPOSE HEALTH WORKERS' PROGRAMME

Government have sanctioned the implementation of the Multipurpose Health Workers' Programme in the districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Madurai, Salem and Kanniyakumari. This programme is concerned with the implementation of preventive and curative health services in rural areas. One male worker and one female worker will be posted for every 5,000 population to render comprehensive health care including treatment of minor ailments. The programme will be implemented intensively after the staff return from training.

MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

The Maternity and Child Welfare services are rendered through Primary Health Centres, Panchayat Union sub-centres, Backward Area Scheme Centres in the rural areas and by Municipalities in the urban areas. The main emphasis here is skilled attention at delivery and safe-guarding the health of both mother and child thereafter. There are at present 2,831 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres run by the Panchayat Unions with the aid of grant from the Government. There are 128 Maternity Homes and 372 Maternity Centres functioning in the Municipalities in the State with Government grant.

In addition, the Government have established during Second Five-Year Plan 95 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in remote and backward villages.

D.P.T. IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME

The scheme for the Immunisation Programme was launched in the State of Tamil Nadu during 1964 through the agency of Primary Health Centres and sub-centres so as to extend the benefit to the rural areas. The children in the age-group of 0-5 years are taken up

for immunisation with triple vaccine. Each child has to be given two doses at an interval of 8 to 12 weeks.

In addition to this, under the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, Government have sanctioned the implementation of the Special D.P.T. Programme, in 20 Primary Health Centres during the year 1974-75 with a staff of one additional Health Visitor for each of these Primary Health Centres and 13 District Public Health Nurses at the rate of one for each District so as to intensify the D.P.T. Programme in districts. During the year 1975-76, the Special D.P.T. Programme was extended to 20 Primary Health Centres with a staff of one extra Health Visitor and during 1976-77 this has been extended to 20 more Primary Health Centres. Thus the special D.P.T. Programme is being implemented in 60 Primary Health Centres now. The total number of children immunised during 1974-76 and 1976-77 are as follows :—

Year	Number of children immunised
1974-75..	1,18,528
1975-76..	1,86,528
1976-77..	2,48,000

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Cholera.—Four districts (1) Tiruchirappalli, (2) Coimbatore, (3) North Arcot and (4) South Arcot in Tamil Nadu are considered endemic for Cholera. The incidence of Cholera is declining in these districts and generally throughout Tamil Nadu, as a result of the intensive Cholera control measures taken. During the year 1976, 853 cases and 47 deaths were reported due to Cholera as against 2,358 cases and 65 deaths in 1975.

There were unprecedented floods in Madras City due to heavy monsoon rains along with cyclone during 23rd November, 1976 to 26th November, 1976. Such floods are likely to be followed by mass scale outbreak of Cholera unless preventive measures are taken immediately. In the first instance, the affected people in the inundated slum areas were inoculated in the temporary camps, where they were accommodated. Necessary Health Education was also arranged in the City by the Health Education staff.

Four publicity vans with loud speaker arrangements went round the city educating people about the precautions they should adopt. The radio, television and press were also utilised for health education purposes. Posters were exhibited in various parts in the City. Pamphlets were distributed in the city. The entire medical staff of Medical Education, Public Health and Corporation were utilised to undertake massive Cholera inoculation to avert any outbreak. But for these timely measures, the city would have been under the grip of Cholera.

Plague.—During the year 1976, the State was free from Plague. However, routine anti-Plague measures were instituted in the Plague endemic areas.

Small Pox.—The Small-pox Eradication Programme was launched in our State in 1963-64. As a result of sustained and effective work, our State is free from indigenous small-pox from June, 1969. The World Health Organisation has declared India free from small-pox on 23rd April, 1977. However during 1977-78 primary vaccination will continue to be provided and the surveillance activities will be continued. Suspected small-pox cases will be investigated and sufficient containment measures will be initiated.

Filaria.—This is a mosquito borne disease. About 13 million population are living in Filaria endemic areas of our State. For the purpose of controlling Filaria, the National Filaria Control Programme was launched in the State during 1957-58, with the establishment of four control units with Headquarters at Chengalpattu, Vellore, Chidambaram and Kumbakonam. These units could cover only 1.5 million population. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, another eight new control units were established, covering a population of three million at Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Srirangam and Madras City. In addition one survey unit, one control unit and three filaria clinics were established in 1976. The survey unit will carry out filariasis survey in the unsurveyed areas of the State to ascertain the present extent of the problem and to delimit the endemic areas. Filaria Units conduct night clinics for screening the population for Micro-filaria and

give treatment for micro-filaria carriers.

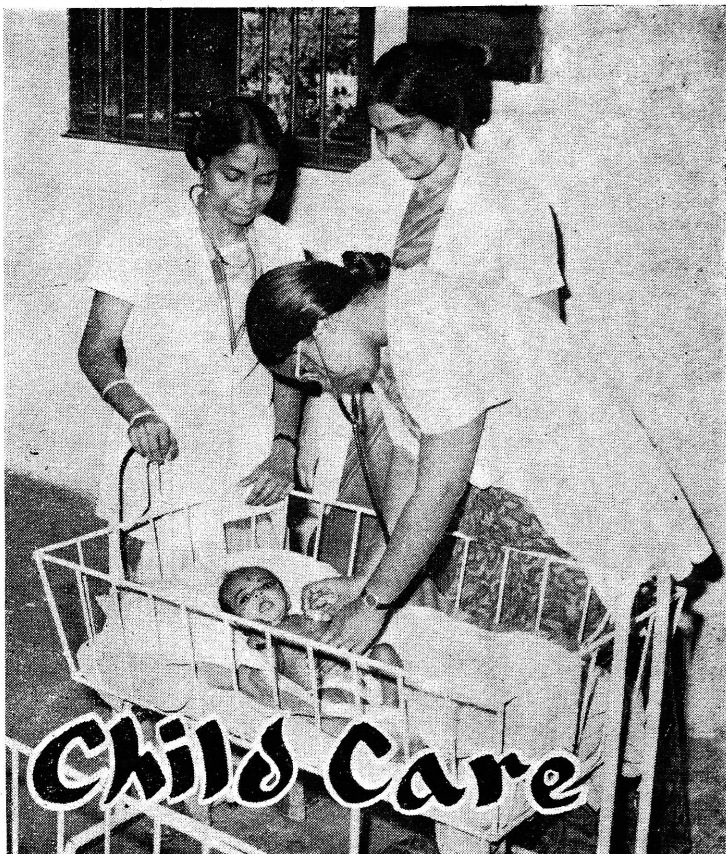
In addition to the National Filaria Control Programme, the local bodies are also in-charge of Anti-filaria and Anti-malaria schemes. A portion of their expenditure is met by the State Government as grant. 169 Local Bodies are carrying out such schemes.

Malaria. — Our State is implementing the National Malaria Eradication Programme from 1958-59. Out of 31.45 Units established in the State 28.40 units entered into maintenance phase and the remaining 3.05 units continue in the consolidation phase. By their intensive action these units helped to effectively control the incidence of malaria over most of the State. But during the last two years there has been an increase in the incidence of Malaria. During the year 1976-77, 98,749 Malaria positive cases were recorded.

Urban Malaria Control.—Five Towns/Cities, viz., Madras City, Salem, Rasipuram, Tuticorin and Elampillai were included under the Centrally Sponsored Urban Malaria Scheme since 1972. Two more towns viz., Vellore and Erode, are to be taken up under this scheme during the year 1977-78. The following measures were adopted for Rural Malaria Control :—

1. Two rounds of spraying with D.D.T. are given in the problem areas ;
2. Active and passive surveillance is intensified in the problem areas and the positive cases detected were given radical treatment with drugs ;
3. Larval control measures are carried out in Coastal Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri and North Arcot areas to supplement D.D.T. spraying in an effort to reduce malaria incidence.
4. An entomological team has been sanctioned for carrying out field studies regarding the problem of rural malaria.

The modified plan of operation under National Malaria Eradication Programme has been implemented in the State with effect from 1st April, 1977. The object of the modified plan is to reduce and to eliminate morbidity and mortality due to malaria through anti-malaria measures. The Government of India have been requested to sanction



Modern Bread distributed to children



additional financial assistance to implement the scheme. The incidence of Malaria is reviewed by a High Level Committee once in three months. As a result of the concerted measures, the incidence of malaria is on the decline. For the first half of 1977, i.e., upto 30th June, 1977, only 34,678 cases of malaria have been reported with no deaths.

Yaws. — Yaws is a highly contagious, non-venereal treponemal disease. This disease is found to be prevalent widely among the socio-economically backward people. Six Yaws Units are functioning in the State. During 1976-77, 1,330 villages were surveyed, 330 cases were recorded and 122 cases were treated.

Guineaworm. — This disease easily spreads where people depend only on a few step wells or ponds for their needs of water. To combat this disease, the "Guineaworm Eradication Programme" has been functioning in all the districts except Kanniyakumari and the Nilgiri Districts.

Kala Azar. — The main task is to survey the endemic portion of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts for Kala Azar cases and collection of sandflies to determine the prevalence and density of vector species. The affected Kala Azar patients are directed to the nearest Government Hospitals or to the Primary Health Centres for treatment. During 1976-77, 2,119 villages were surveyed and 3,388 sandflies were collected. 20 cases were detected.

SCHOOL HEALTH

A scheme of School Health Services was started in 1965. At present the scheme is being implemented in 48 Primary Health Centres and five municipalities. In the rural areas the medical check up is done for 2,000 school children per annum, while in the urban areas the target fixed is 10,000 school children per annum. The students showing signs of ill health are treated and given diet supplements. The cases which require specialised treatment are referred to nearby hospitals for special treatment. During the year 1976-77, 1,20,480 school children were examined in all. The programme is proposed to be extended to five more Primary Health Centres during 1977-78.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

At present, the Act covers all the Municipalities as well as some of the panchayat unions, panchayats and townships. Totally, 335 local bodies are being covered. The following Laboratories undertake analysis of the samples taken under the Act :—

(1) Food Analysis Laboratory of the Corporation of Madras.

(2) Food Analysis Laboratory at the King Institute, Guindy.

(3) Food Analysis Laboratory at Coimbatore.

During 1976-77, a total of 21,777 food samples were analysed, out of which 5,432 samples representing 24.9 per cent were found adulterated. The amount of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 12.61 lakhs. Towards expanding the laboratory services, four more laboratories have been sanctioned, one each at Madurai, Thanjavur, Salem and Palayamkottai. Out of them, two laboratories at Madurai and Thanjavur have been constructed and they are taking samples. The construction of the remaining two laboratories is under progress.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education of the people is recognised as an important activity of the department. Without people's active support, a longlasting and worthwhile solutions to our health problems are difficult to achieve. The objectives of the Health Education Bureau is:

(1) to help people to achieve better standards of health through their own action and efforts ;

(2) to help people understand their health problems and take up the responsibility to solve them ;

(3) to enlist people's active participation and support for the health policies and programmes ; and

(4) to train health and family welfare personnel in methods and techniques of Health Education.

The study unit takes up selected problems for identifying the various aspects of health problems mainly

with reference to the level of health knowledge, attitude and practices of people and then plan the methods and techniques for providing information and new ideas to people which will motivate them to action to adopt the desired New Health Practices.

During the year 1976, a study on "The Primary Health Centre Staff Role Preception" was completed. Plans are afoot to take up a study relating to the social aspects of sexually transmitted diseases. The unit participated in all the other regular activities of the Health Education Bureau.

The Field Study Demonstration Centre is to develop field practice areas whenever various health education activities can be demonstrated to trainees who are given training (pre-service and in service) in Health Education. This unit has developed the Velachery Primary Health Centre into a health education demonstration area.

The Media Unit prepares, acquires, stores and distributes, various health education aids like films, filmstrips, slides, posters, booklets, folders, etc. It also takes part in the training of Health personnel in the preparation of health education aids.

During the year 1976-77 the press attached to the Media Division brought out 117 publications. The film library of the Media Division sent 1,030 films to various Government and voluntary organisations for screening to the public educational institutions, hospitals, etc. The unit conducted 139 film shows throughout the State. The Puppetry Unit of the Media Division arranged 52 puppet shows on nutrition, cholera control, small-pox, vaccination, malaria, etc. The Mobile Exhibition Unit was deputed for organising health exhibitions in and around the City. 20 Major and minor exhibitions were conducted. Five film strips were produced on health subjects. All the staff of the Media Unit were fully engaged in conducting publicity work in the flood affected areas.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, POONAMALLEE

(a) **Health Unit, Poonamallee.** — In this Health Unit all Public Health Programmes were continued

during the period 1976-77. The study of incidence of Anaemia in Pregnancy and V.D.R.L. tests were continued. Special attention was paid for the improvement of infant cards and child health and weight cards. During this period, the small-pox active search programmes have been carried out three times in this unit. All Public Health staff have been utilised to carry out the programme successfully. By conducting the search programmes, the public have also been benefitted. Usual training programmes were carried out for the medical and paramedical personnel.

(b) **Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee**—During the year 1976-77, five training programmes were conducted consisting of 32 medical officers, 16 Health Inspectors and 18 Health Visitors. The training included field trips also. The trainees were taken to various institutions as a part of the training programme. A short term training course for Health Officers was conducted in four batches and eighteen Health Officers attended the training. Apart from the above two trainings the medical students and the students from National School of Social Work were also given training.

(c) **Research-cum-Action Project**.—The spade work for this year's conversion programme 1976-77 commenced in October. As an initial step the Health Inspectors were asked to survey the houses as to the suitability of sites for installation of the RCAP latrines and where the sites were found suitable, action was initiated for conversion or construction of a latrine as the case may be. The areas, selected for this programme are Alandur, Pallavaram, Chrompet, Tambaram and Trivellore. In toto in all these stations 7,727 houses were surveyed out of which 3,256 houses have dry latrines. As per this year's scheme new constructions are also permitted and hence 728 new houses were visited and deatiled health education was imparted. The construction work is under progress.

The nutrition programme at Valarpuram, which is an action research programme for 5 years, is a second field of operation in the research field. During the period ending December and the commencement of this year, continued attempts were made to use nutritive

SMALL SAVINGS RECORD

TAMIL Nadu has exceeded the Small Savings target for 1976 - 77 by about 35 per cent. Net collections during the year came to Rs. 32.88 crores, as against the targetted Rs. 24 crores.

For the current year

a target of Rs. 37.25 crores has been set. It is planned to enlist two lakh more members to the Pay Roll Savings Scheme, which now covers nine lakh employees—government servants and factory workers. **

positive deviants to identify approaches for modification of dietary practices—

(a) Ascertaining in depth their food practices, storage, preparation and consumption and suggest improved practices within their income, based on the locally available resources ;

(b) Emphasize the importance of a balanced diet ;

(c) The diet has been introduced for those most in need, based on the socio economic conditions and state of malnutrition ;

(d) Experiments are under way to correlate the children nutritional data with the fertility history of the mother to indicate that the health of the young child is an index to the family.

Food habits of a sample of the population are being studied in respect to their storage, preparation and family eating pattern. 50 students belonging to the N.S.S. Unit of the S.I.E.T. College were posted here for 10 days to be trained in various public health activities and their services were fully utilised.

ADVANCEMENT OF NUTRITION

(1) The Supplementary Feeding Programme in the State is being implemented with the assistance of CARE Organisation from 1970.

The object of the programme is to combat mal-nutrition among pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers who constitute, the major segment of the vulnerable group of population. The CARE Organisation donates the required quantities of food commodities such as Corn, Soy Milk, Salad Oil and Balahar. The gift food commodities are distributed to the needy through 3,052 feeding centres. About 1,10,000 beneficiaries are covered daily under this programme. Fifty-five lakh pounds of gift food articles were received during the year 1976-77.

The programme will be continued in the coming year also.

(2) Improvement of the Nutritional status of our people is recognised as one of the most important health promotion measures. Towards this nutrition, education to mothers and children are given in maternity and Child Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and in schools. The State Nutrition Bureau evolves many cheap but nutritious recipe and popularises them through demonstration. Base line Nutrition and diet surveys were conducted in 21 Applied Nutrition Programme blocks and in Tondiarpet Housing Colony attached to Madras Port Trust. The survey covered pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers. The programme will be continued in 1977-78 also. Investigations into the cause of Angular stomatitis (Riboflavin defi-

ciency) among children and young adults were conducted at Muthupet in Thanjavur district and Porur in Chengalpattu district. Haemoglobin and Vitamin A deficiency examinations among pre-school children, Ante-natal mothers and post-natal mothers were also conducted.

Bacteriological and Bio-chemical laboratories have been established to undertake scientific research and analytical works. The laboratory has also proposed to undertake a study on the isolation and identification of vibrio parahaemolyticus. An integrated child development service scheme has been put into operation in three places (1) Madras City, (2) Thalli Block of Dharmapuri district and (3) Nilakottai of Madurai district. The services include health check up, immunisation against tetanus to expectant mothers, supplementary diet and nutrition education. The staff of the Nutrition Bureau are conducting Diet and Nutrition Surveys among the Hill Tribes of Kalrayan Hills as a part of Tribal Development Scheme.

A scheme for the prevention and control of blindness among children has been implemented in one block in each district where the applied nutrition programme is not in operation.

The scheme is being implemented in co-ordination with the Director of Social Welfare and the Director, Institute of Child Health, Women and Children Hospital, Madras.

RURAL HEALTH SCHEME

The Government of India have proposed the Community Health Worker Programme for the delivery of health services for rural population. They are expected to render treatment for minor ailments, preventive services, health education and first aid. They form a link between the community and the Health Service Organisation. There will be 30,000 Community Health Workers for Tamil Nadu at the rate of one per 1,000 population.

The Tamil Nadu Government have proposed an alternative scheme in view of the high education level of the people and the presence of well-developed network of roads to strengthening of 2 mobile teams for the delivery of health services for the rural areas in each block by the professionally qualified doctors.

HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT (UNICEF AIDED), TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

The project intends to involve the people in the Health Education to achieve better results. This new project, intends to transmit health education to the masses through Village Health Volunteers selected from among the villagers themselves and these persons will be duly motivated and trained and provided with the necessary communication support. With this the people will become health conscious and the existing health services will be fully utilised.

The objectives of the project are as follows :—

- (1) To give communication support to all the Health Services in the District.
- (2) To organise the communication support in such a way that it meets the special health needs and problems of the District.
- (3) To create an awareness among villagers about how to protect and improve their health by their own efforts without relying on help from outside agency.
- (4) To disseminate information about the various health services available in the district.
- (5) To develop a programme which can serve as a model for adoption in other Districts.

A Block Level Health Education Committee is formed with the Block Development Officer as Chairman and the Medical Officer, Primary Health Centre as Secretary. Similarly a District Level Health Education Committee is formed with the Collector as Chairman and the District Health Officer as Secretary and the various district officers as members.

The Committee meets once in three months and various ongoing health programmes are discussed, the Educational opportunities identified and suggestions of the various departmental heads are obtained in the implementation of the programme.

The Health Education Project (Aided by UNICEF) is at present confined to Malaria Eradication,

Water Supply and environmental Sanitation and Immunisation of the children.

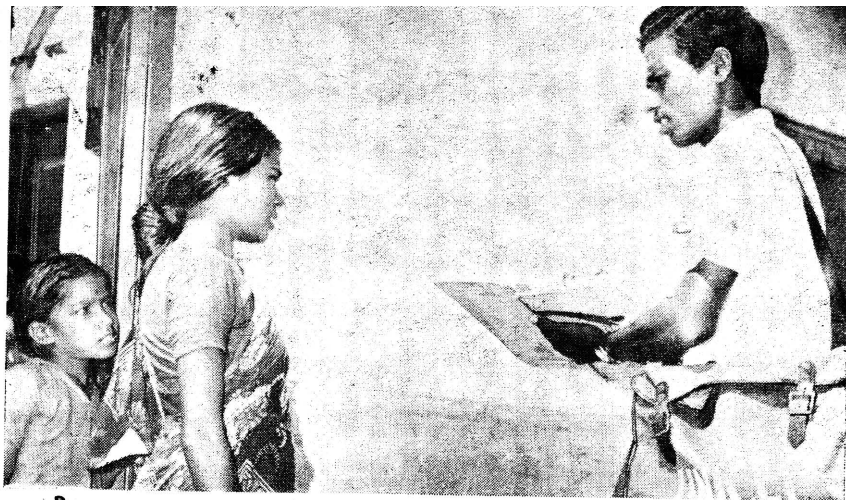
Nanguneri Block (Tirunelveli district) has been selected for pilot studies and on the experience gained, it will be extended to other blocks. Already 28 Health Volunteers, one for each main village in the block have been selected. The peripheral Health workers of the Health Department and the Panchayat Union have made the choice in the selection of volunteers in such a way that these volunteers are acceptable to the people in the village.

Visual Aids .—It is planned to produce visual aids with the help of the health workers and village volunteers for use of the field staff when they talk to the villagers.

Monitoring and Evaluation.—It is proposed to monitor and evaluate the programme using an independent evaluation agency. The evaluation will be done in the following aspects :—

- (1) Assessment of the viability of the Village Health Worker with respect of acceptance of the community as well as their sustained interest in the scheme.
- (2) Assessment of effectiveness of the communication support strategy employed.
- (3) Assessment of effectiveness of the training given to volunteers.
- (4) Feed back for course corrections and improvements.
- (5) Improvement of the existing reporting system.
- (6) Replicability of the projects, including a careful assessment of the special conditions if any, obtaining in these pilot projects.
- (7) Overall impact of the projects on the awareness, attitude and practices related to the project objectives.

It is now proposed to train village health workers in the treatment of minor ailments to recognise nutrition deficiencies in mothers and children, to follow up cases of anaemia, T.B., leprosy, malaria and distribution of drugs, to identify communicable diseases and prompt notification to health centre.



Village Health volunteer educating the people in cleanliness

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Pollution of water, air and land due to rapid industrialisation and consequent urbanisation has caused great concern. Being aware of the seriousness of the problem, Government of Tamil Nadu formed the Department of Environmental Hygiene during 1972 to undertake a systematic study of problems of pollution of water, air and land due to industrial wastes, use of pesticides and chemicals, human negligence, etc.

The Department investigates problems of pollution in the State referred to by Government and others and suggests action to be taken to abate such pollution. The Department keeps record of industries in the State to assess the pollution load, by collecting particulars such as raw materials used,

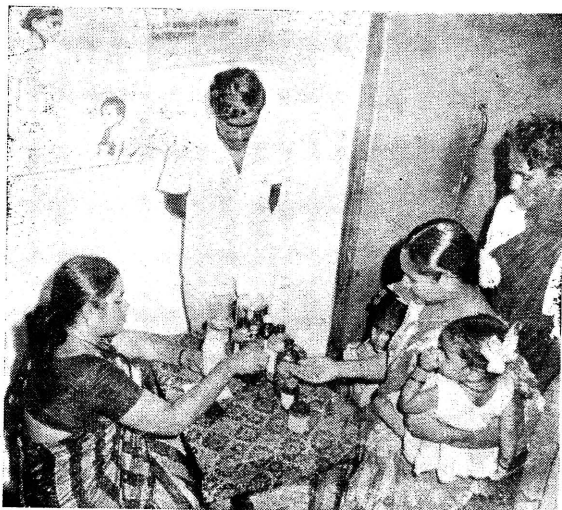
process, products manufactured, quantity of water used and wastes produced and anti-pollutional measures adopted, if any. This Department inspects some of the industries, which are potential sources of pollution, study the anti-pollutional measures provided and render necessary advice in pollution control. A sub-committee on city sanitation, with the Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) as the convener considered the problems of insanitary conditions prevailing in the slums, stray cattle nuisance, indiscriminate felling of trees, noise pollution, etc., in Madras City and a report has been submitted to Government to improve the environment of the city.

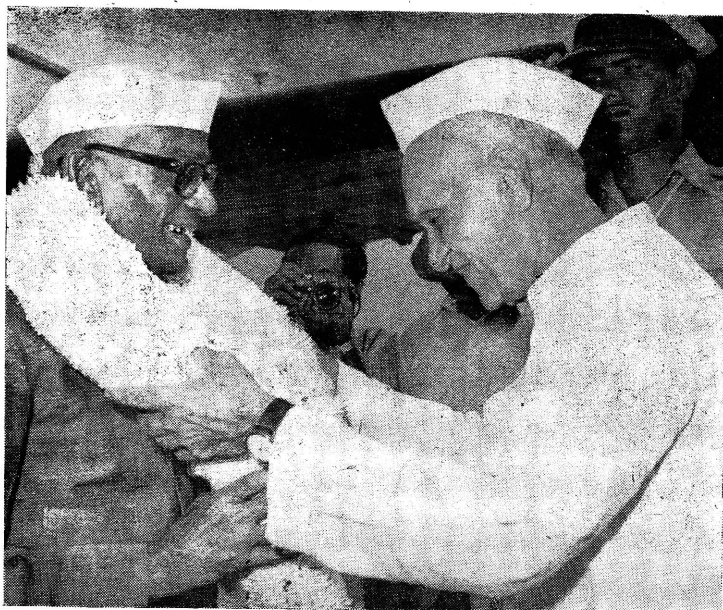
Prompted by the growing menace of the problems of water pollution, Government of India have passed the Water (Prevention and Control Pollution) Act, 1974 and

formed the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. Many States have given consent to this Act and formed the State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. Our State is yet to give consent to this Act. A State Bill for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has also been prepared and is with the State Government. A decision is to be taken by the Legislature whether to give consent to the Central Act or enact a separate State Bill and then the State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution is to be constituted.

Government have formed during 1976 the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board, an advisory apex body with His Excellency the Governor as the Chairman, to advise the Government in making policies for the environment that fit in with the programmes of development in the State. The Board held four meetings during 1976-77. The Board has approved the guidelines to be followed in issue of clearance to new industries with reference to the protection of the environment. The Special Officer, Environmental Hygiene Department is the Member-Secretary of the Board and the Department of Environmental Hygiene is the servicing Department for the Board. They have also formed sub-committees on (1) Water resources, (2) Housing, Town Planning and Transportation, (3) Health and Publicity, and (4) Industries.

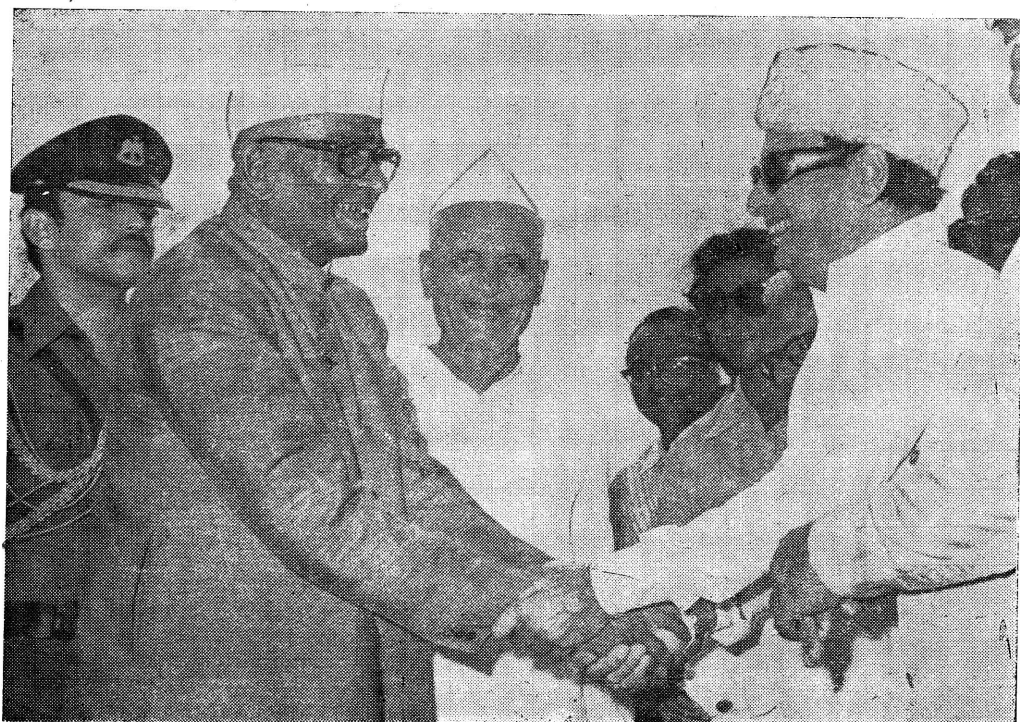
(Public Health Demand for the year 1977-78, was presented by Thiru M.G.R. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Assembly on 13th August, 1977.)





The President of India, Thiru N. Sanjeeva Reddi was received at the airport by the Governor Thiru Prabhudas B Patwari. The Governor is garlanding the President.

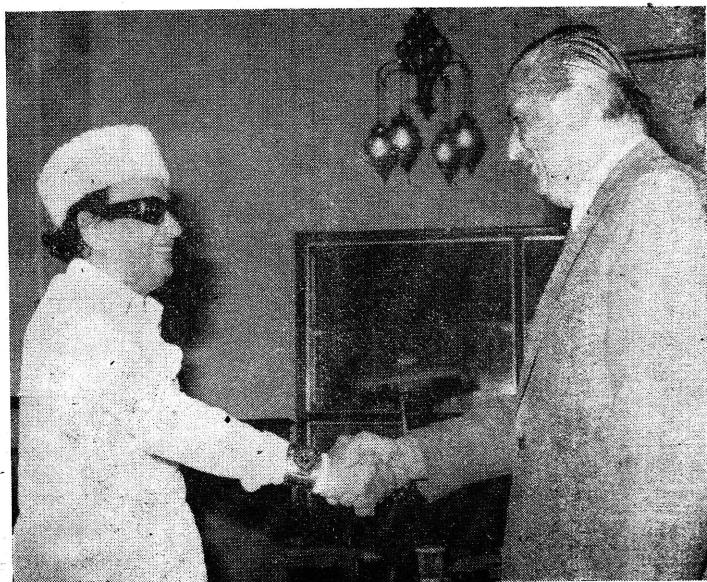
The President Thiru N. Sanjeeva Reddi is being greeted warmly by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on his arrival at the Meenambakkam airport on 18-8-'77



NEWS
IN
PICTURES



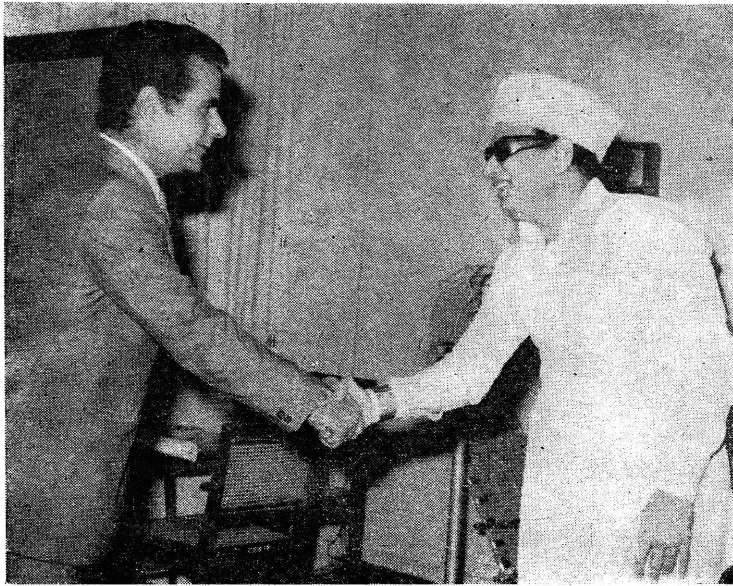
Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Tourism greets the Prime Minister Thiru Morarji Desai at the State Tourism Ministers' Conference at New Delhi on 31st August 1977.



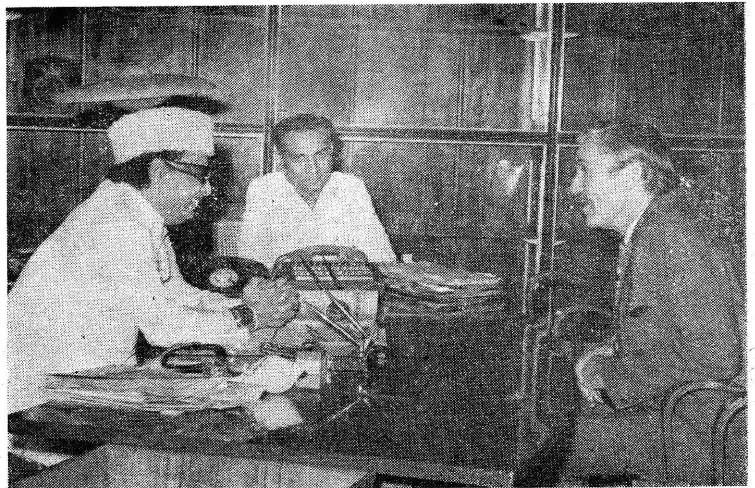
Thiru Kurt Loefflar, Minister of State for Culture, German Democratic Republic, called on the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran at his Chambers in the Secretariat on 31-8-1977



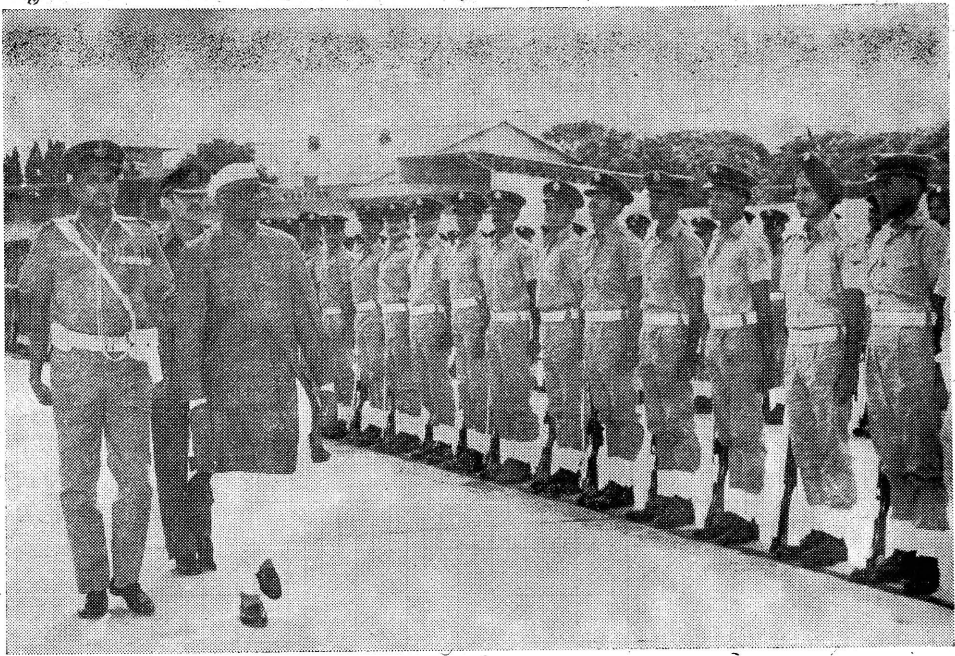




The Consul General of France at Pondicherry Thiru Rocricciol called on the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. R. at the Secretariat on 3-9-1977.

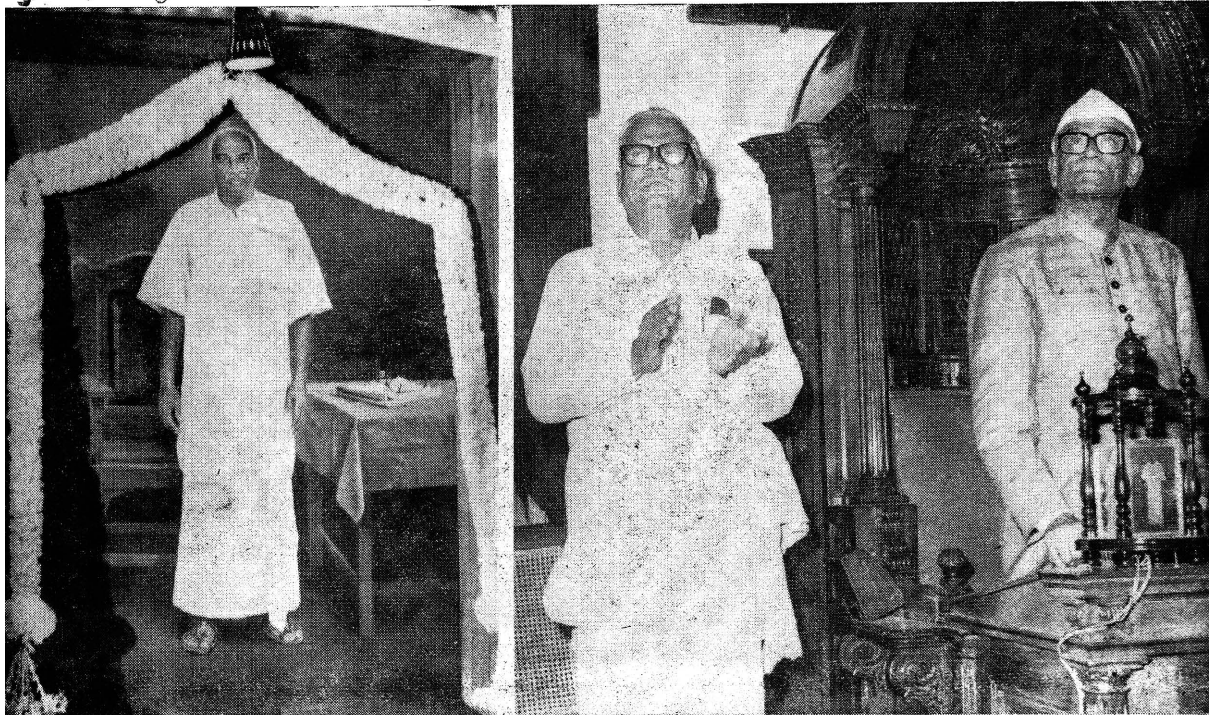


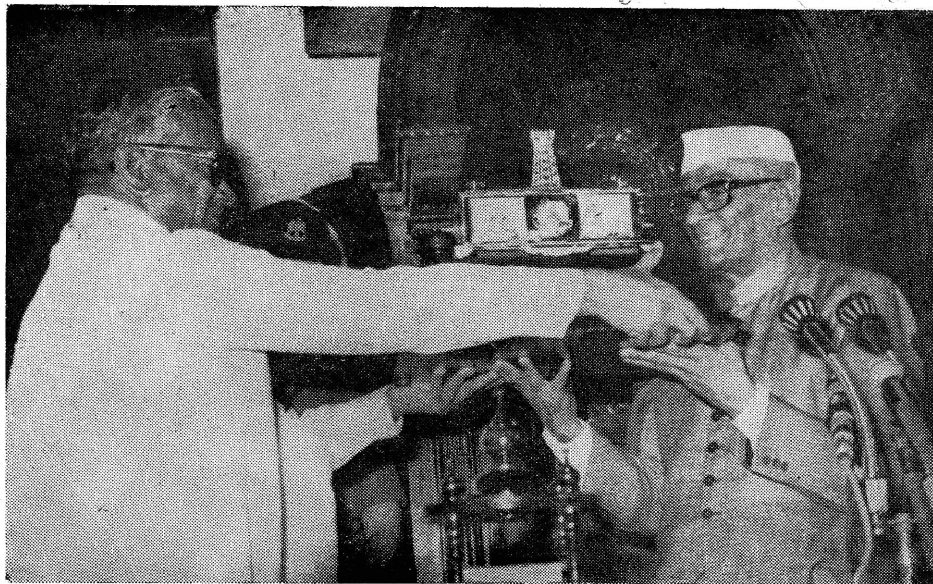
The American Consul General at Madras Thiru Charles W. Mccaskil called on the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. R. at the Secretariat on 3-9-1977.



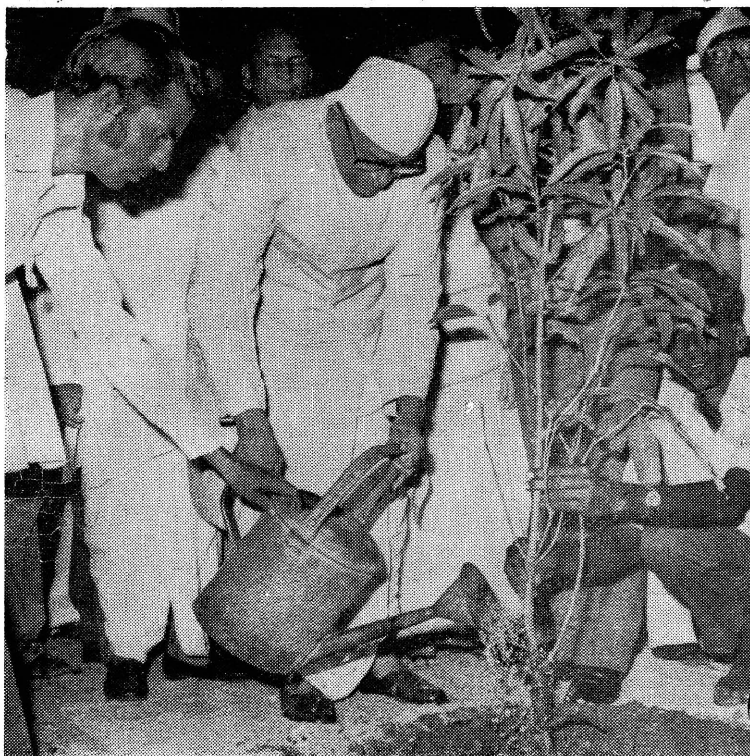
The President Thiru Sanjeeva Reddi inspecting a guard of honour at the airport.

The President Thiru N. Saneejva Reddi is unveiling a life size portrait of Thiru K. Kamaraj the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 18-8-'77



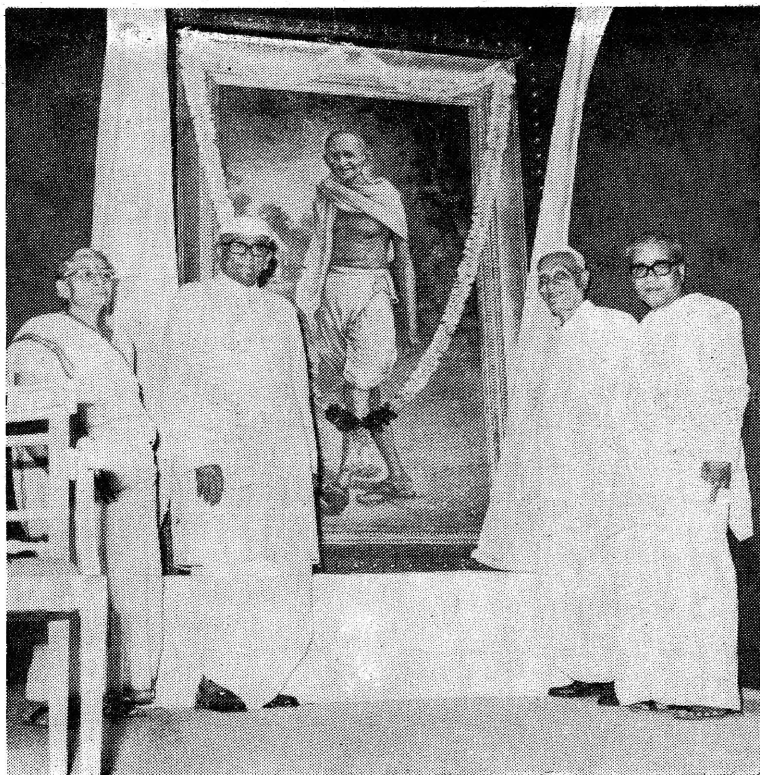


The President Thiru N. Sanjeeva Reddi is being presented with the Welcome Address by Thiru Munu Adhi, speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 18-8-'77



The President Thiru N. Sanjeeva Reddi is seen planting a sapling at the Raj Bhavan, Guindy.

The President Thiru N. Sanjeeva Reddi, unveiled a life-size portrait of Mahatma Gandhi at the Raj Bhavan, Guindy. Thirumathi Patwari, the Governor Thiru Prabhudas B. Patwari and Thiru P. Ramachandran Union Minister for Energy are also seen in the picture.



Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu received a three member delegation of Parliamentarians from Japan led by Thiru Yoshio-Sakeera-Uchi, M. P. at his chambers, at the Secretariat.



CANCER-CURING POTENTIAL OF NUT

The recent revelation that the marking nut "*Thenkottai Maram*" used generally by washermen has—cancer-curing potential has bestirred to activity, reported the World Health Organisation and the Indian Council of Medical Research to explore its efficacy as a drug acceptable by modern standards.

The identification of this anti-cancer material which grows abundantly in the sub-Himalayan tracts and in the forests along the western coast has a great significance to the pharmaceutical industry.

For people in India, particularly those interested in the research on Ayurvedic medicine, the discovery is not anything new, "*Semecarpus anacardium*" as it is known in biological term. The marking nut is identified as the product of the biba tree found in the forests in the north. Books on indigenous medicine recommend this as a general tonic and food as the fruit of this tree is both sweet and edible. The seeds are found to contain a small amount of K 40 and the thin outer gritty pericarp is reported to contain anti-cancer material. The pericarp has black corrosive juice which is used as marking ink by washermen and the seeds are eaten like cashew nuts and are known as "*Godhambia*". The oil extract from the nut is used by the Ayurvedic practitioners for treatment of rheumatism and also in treating leprosy modules.

The accidental discovery, however, of some radio-active elements in "*semecarpus anacardium*" prompted doctors of St. George Hospital, Bombay and of the Cancer Research Institute, Bombay, to probe further into the application of the medicine prepared from the nut in the treatment of cancer with fairly satisfactory results. But further research on this most valuable material has not been undertaken by any research institution in the country so far. Foreign institutions which got samples of this medicine experimented on it to steal a march over U.S. One such institute the

National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, United States, came out with a finding in July, 1976 that the drug did act well against certain types of tumours and cancerous growth.

Efficacy of Drug :

The recent conference of radiologists in the southern region held in Coimbatore discussed the efficacy of "*Anacarcin*" (a drug prepared from the marking nut) in the treatment of cancer. A number of radiologists while narrating their experiences confirmed that the drug did provide relief in patients effected by 'carcinoma' in the stomach, liver, lung, colon and ovary. The doctors said they used the drug mainly in three forms as jam, oil and injections.

The Kottayam Medical College, used this drug only in very advanced malignancies and hence the assessment of the efficacy of the drug could not be proper. However, there were indications that more active and controlled studies in this line were called for particularly in view of the fact that both ayurveda and homeopathy recommended this treatment backed by long years of experience.

The Valavadi Narayanaswamy Cancer Institute, Coimbatore used this drug in the form of jam. It was administered in 150 cases of different types of cancers along with usual methods of treatment and all the patients expressed a sense of well-being. The patients put on weight and showed good signs of recovery. 35 patients with the advanced stage of cancer in the gullet unable to swallow their own saliva were treated with "*Anacarcin*" jam along with the standard radiation treatment and chemotherapy. The observation of patients undergoing treatment with "*Anacarcin*", showed that besides experiencing a sense of wellbeing the blood counts of the patients were kept up, their disease was controlled to some extent and all of them got relief for a varying period of time.

Courtesy: "THE HINDU"



During the year 1976-77 the normal cropping pattern in some parts of the State was completely thrown out of gear by the unprecedented failure of the southwest monsoon in the catchment areas of the river valley systems. The erratic monsoon conditions besides adversely affecting the paddy cultivation in the river valleys delayed sowing of the dryland crops in many districts. Due to the failure of the monsoon in the catchment areas the first crop of paddy which normally produces high yields could not be raised in about 7.00 lakh acres. The Cauvery irrigation system was thrown open for cultivation, only on 24th July 1976 after a delay of nearly 40 days.

Because of poor storage and meagre inflow positions, water could not be released for the Grand Anaicut Canal area in Thanjavur District. Turn System for irrigation was introduced in Cauvery basin from the very beginning and farmers were advised not to go in for Thaladi crop of paddy. The southern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and parts of other

Districts also suffered under the grip of drought till the north west monsoon gave a certain amount of relief. The receipt of widespread rains during the northwest monsoon, however, improved the overall crop prospect.

THIRU P. KOLANDAIVELU

Minister for Agriculture

Achievement of 1976-77

↑ The year was one of Challenge to the Farmer, and the department of Agriculture. Production programmes and cropping systems had to be modified from time to time to suit the changing seasonal conditions. Some of the noteworthy achievements of this year of challenge are :

Alternate Cropping Strategy.—Contingency plans were formulated and the farmers were enthused to adopt alternate cropping programmes in the different river valley systems. The formulation of alternate crop-

ping strategy, the intensive publicity given by the field staff and the wide adoption of new crop patterns by the farmers served in a large measure to reduce crop losses arising out of the failure of the southwest monsoon. In the river valley systems affected, the traditional rice crop was substituted by light duty crops such as millets, pulse, etc., in large areas. For the first time in recent broadcasting of paddy was advocated in the Grand Anaicut Canal area and about 2.10 lakh acres which would otherwise have remained barren, were cultivated with dry paddy.

Break through in millet production.—Despite the adverse seasonal conditions during the year 1976-77 it was possible to register a substantial increase of more than one lakh tonnes in millet production, due to large scale introduction of high yielding varieties, double cropping practices, and improved agronomy in the dry lands.

Rabi Summer Programme.—Utilising the good rains received during the latter half of the North-

east monsoon period a special summer programme was launched during this summer to mitigate the crop losses sustained during the earlier part of the year. As a result 2.80 lakhs hectares of paddy, 2 lakh hectares of millets and 2.46 lakh hectares of groundnut and 3.91 lakh hectares of pulses were raised in the summer.

Drought Relief and Minor Irrigation Works.—Several Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation schemes were taken up to relieve and mitigate the problems caused by the drought of last year in State. Soil conservation measures were undertaken in 4,32,110 hectares, and 258 percolation ponds were constructed. To tap underground water and use it productively 8,927 tube wells and filterpoints were sunk. In Rajapalayam Taluk of Ramanathapuram District 2,572 acres cast with sand by heavy winds were reclaimed within 45 days by the department. Dryland farmers in the drought prone area of the southern districts were supplied with 1,000 locally made mechanical seed drills. The seed drills were useful for the farmers for swiftly completing dryland sowings in large extents to take maximum advantage of the available moisture.

International Development Association Programme.—Under International Development Association Programme, 1,509 tractors were supplied to the farmers on long-term loan to step up food production through effective farm mechanisation.

Association of Teachers in Plant Protection Measures.—Training in identification of pests and diseases in plants was imparted to 11,700 village school teachers in 1976-77 for the first time. The training was designed to impart knowledge of plant protection to teachers who enjoy good social standing among farmers so that they could serve as a liaison between the extension workers and the farmers in pest warning and for pest control work.

Reorganisation.—Steps were taken to streamline the Agricultural Extension set up and to make each district a self contained unit with a leader supported by a team of subject matter specialists. Through suitable redeployment of personnel a separate office of Deputy Director of Agriculture was established in

each of the districts of Slaem, North Arcot, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram to attend exclusively to the Programme.

Research Activities.—During 1976-77, 21 high yielding strains of paddy and millets were identified and released for large scale cultivation. Crop response studies for formulating optimum fertilizer recommendations were undertaken on a large scale. Studies on the utility of blue green algae, Azolla, zinc sulphate for paddy were also conducted. The Agro-climatic condition of Kanyakumari district is slightly different from the other parts of the State. To tackle the soil acidity problems afflicting this area and to evolve varieties and crop patterns suitable to the peculiar agro-climatic conditions of the district, a research centre was established at Tirupathisaram. As a result of all these activities and hard work of our farmers, our estimate of achievement during 1976-77 are as follows, inspite of adverse seasonal conditions—

Paddy	..	53.000 lakh Tonnes
Millets	..	18.00 lakh Tonnes
Pulses	..	2.90 lakh Tonnes
Oilseeds	..	13.43 lakh Tonnes
Sugarcane (Gur)	..	13.50 lakh Tonnes
Cotton (Bales)	..	3.60 lakh Bales

The crop production goals programmed for the year 1977-78 are :

Rice	..	62.00 lakh Tonnes
Millets	..	19.00 lakh Tonnes
Pulses	..	3.00 lakh Tonnes
Oilseeds	..	14.90 lakh Tonnes
Sugarcane (Gur)	..	14.00 lakh Tonnes
Cotton	..	4.00 lakh Bales

The details of strategy proposed to be adopted for achieving the production levels programmed are :

Paddy

It is programmed to cover 2.200 lakh hectares under high yielding varieties with accent on large scale

use of IR derivatives for increased yields. Special efforts will be taken to extend the area under varieties like ADT 31, TKM 8 and to popularise use of high yielding varieties in the main Samba season and also in semi dry tracts of Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai and Kanyakumari Districts. The newly released variety Co. 40 eminently suited for Samba in the Cauvery delta will be taken up for extensive multiplication in Thanjavur District. NLR 9672 a fine grained variety of Andhra Pradesh would be tried in Samba season to confirm its suitability for large scale cultivation during this season. Agriculture Department has taken all steps to distribute 9,500 Tonnes of certified seeds of improved varieties to farmers during the year to support the programme.

Millets

The Department has programmed to distribute the following quantities of millet seeds to popularise high yielding varieties to cover 1.2 lakh hectares of Cholam, 1.8 lakh hectares of Cumbu, 1.4 lakh hectares of Ragi, and 0.70 lakh hectares of Maize. Varieties like IS 3541, K. Tall, CSH. 1, CSH. 3, KM. 1, KM 2, are becoming very popular among our farmers in the dry tracts. Steps will be taken to achieve a large coverage in the dry lands. Agronomic measures designed to get the maximum return, from the high yielding varieties will also be popularised. The Department of Agriculture will distribute the following quantities of seeds to farmers for millet production.

Cumbu	..	150 Tonnes
Cholam	..	400 Tonnes
Ragi	..	175 Tonnes
Maize	..	315 Tonnes
		1,040 Tonnes

Pulses

The area under pulses will be stepped up from 9.70 lakhs to 10.40 lakhs hectares by bringing additional areas in rice fallows and also under mixed cropping, growing of pulses as a mixed crop in Groundnut, cotton, etc., will be intensified. In addition to prophylactic plant protection measures, use of phosphatic fertilizers and Rhizobial-

culture will be taken up for increasing production of pulses. The Department aims to distribute 1,600 tonnes of good quality pulses, seeds to the farmers.

Oilseeds

Special steps will be taken to step up the production and productivity of oilseeds like Groundnut, Gingelly, Coconut and Sunflower. Groundnut will be a crop which will receive intensive attention both by way of area extension during irrigated season and adoption of improved agronomical practices during rainfed season. It is proposed to increase the area under groundnut by about 15,000 hectares and achieve a coverage of 11.00 lakh hectares. In addition to popularising the use of fertilizers for rainfed groundnut, use of micro-nutrients, a new finding of the Department and gypsum would be taken up to cover one lakh acres each. 1,08,000 bags of groundnut seeds will be distributed by the Department.

An additional area of 25,000 hectares will be brought under Sunflower and a total coverage of 1.75 lakh hectares will be attempted. 900 tonnes of Sunflower seeds will be distributed in select pockets to support agro-based industries.

Cotton

Our efforts are directed towards increasing the area under irrigated and rainfed cotton by 7,000 hectares and 2,00,000 hectares respectively. The variety "Varalaxmi" would be extended to cover an area of 1,20,00 hectares. Distribution of improved seeds will be intensified and 1,750 tonnes of seeds will be made available through the Panchayat Union Depots. One more intensive Cotton Development Programme unit will be established in Ramanathapuram District with the assistance of Government of India. A scheme designed to produce 25 tonnes of Varalaxmi seeds in our State is proposed to be undertaken during the current year.

Sugarcane

(i) The programme is to step up the area by bringing an additional extent of 9,000 hectares in the factory zones of Thanjavur, Perambalur and Palacode. The use of high yielding varieties will be

popularised and seed materials to cover 24,000 hectares will be distributed.

(ii) *Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.*—The object of the Sugarcane Road Development Scheme is to form new roads and to improve the existing roads in sugar factory areas for easy transportation of cane to sugar factories.

For 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 105 lakhs has been provided, viz., Rs. 85 lakhs for improvement and formation of new roads, Rs. 15 lakhs for maintenance of old roads already formed under Sugarcane Road Development Scheme in sugar factory areas and Rs. 5 lakhs for the formation of link roads in sugar factory areas under Centrally, Sponsored Scheme.

Input Activities

Seeds and Seedlings.—To make available good quality seeds and seedlings, the Department has established 49 State Seed Farms for production of paddy, millets and pulses seeds. Groundnut production is taken up in four zonal farms, Coconut seedlings in 24 nurseries and fruit plants and vegetables in 19 Model Orchards and other farms. All these will be run as model farms on commercial lines. About 12 lakhs of Tall coconut seedlings and 25,000 TXD seedlings and 7 lakhs fruit seedlings will be produced in these farms and distributed during the current year. 48 M.T. of vegetable seeds will be distributed. Besides the Government farms, 5 Seed Centres with a processing capacity of 8,000 tonnes



A new variety of Paddy

Vegetables

It is proposed to intensify the vegetable production programme and achieve a production level of 6.88 lakhs tonnes of vegetables from a total area of 50,000 hectares. Vegetable cultivation in the Kitchen gardens in the City area and also in the major towns of the State will be intensified.

have also been established. The endeavour of the Department will be to produce better quality certified seeds and make them available in time to the farmers. Training for the farmers interested in Hybrid seed production will be provided in "Anna Pannai" located at Kudumimalai in Pudukkottai District. To ensure availability of large quantities of certified seeds the certifica-

tion wing of the Department will be adequately strengthened.

Fertilizers.—Any programme for stepping up production through varietal changes should take into account the need for increased and balanced use of fertilizers. Keeping this in view, the promotional activities have been streamlined to achieve a consumption level of 2.75 lakhs tonnes of Nitrogen, 0.70 lakh tonnes of Phosphorus and 0.70 lakh tonnes of Potash during 1977-78. Necessary arrangements for securing the required quantity of fertilizers for the State have already been completed and the fertilizers will be made available in time through the network of 12,000 private and co-operative retail outlets. Simultaneously intensive propaganda will be launched to popularise effective balanced use of fertilizers, quality control of fertilizers will be effectively enforced by the special staff meant for this and by the three laboratories set up for quality control.

Demonstrations on multiplication and use of blue green algae, a useful natural source for Nitrogen, will also be undertaken on a large scale in order to enable the farmers to produce this locally.

Plant Protection.—Adequate stocks of Plant Protection chemicals are available and plant protection equipments are kept ready for use at short notice. During the current year 1,000 new power sprayers will be purchased and made available to the farmers at a nominal rental basis. About 60,000 hectares of Paddy and Groundnut will be treated with ground spraying against endemic pests and diseases like Stem-borer, and Red Hairy Caterpillar. To check Brown plant Hopper, 20,000 hectares will be sprayed with chemicals at nominal cost. Pest surveillance system will be streamlined and timely pest warning bulletin will continue to be issued through All India Radio. The services of teachers trained in identification of pests and diseases in plants will be utilised to keep people informed of pests and diseases likely to occur in an area in advance.

Horticulture

Model Orchard-cum-Nurseries.—With the objective to cater to the needs of the fruit growers and the general public in respect of their requirements of quality and pedigree planting materials of horti-

cultural crops and to establish visual demonstration centres for scientific cultivation, nine Orchard-cum-Nurseries are functioning in this State in the places mentioned below :—

Attur	Chingleput Dist.
Kodapattu	North Arcot Dist.
Marungulam	Thanjavur Dist.
Kodaikanal	Madurai Dist.
Poovanni	Ramanathapuram Dist.
Courtallam	Tirunelveli Dist.
Periakulam	Madurai Dist.
Thimmapuram	Dharmapuri Dist.
Coonoor	The Nilgiris Dist.

One more Orchard-cum-Nursery will be established in South Arcot District.

Apart from model Orchard-cum-Nurseries, a Scheme for the production and expansion of area under 'Kew' variety of pineapple in the district of Madurai, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli and another scheme for the cultivation of pineapple in North Arcot district are under implementation from the year 1974-75. A Tropical Fruit Research Institute has been established at Anna Pannai, Kudumianmalai, Pudukkottai district during the year 1974-75 and it is undertaking intensive researches on various tropical fruits in Tamil Nadu.

Scheme for Development to Horticulture in Hill Area.—The Scheme for the development of horticulture in hill area envisage development of horticulture in the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai to promote the well being of residents of the hill areas and to ameliorate the condition of the tribal people. Under the scheme, 50 per cent subsidy is allowed on all inputs supplied in the horticulture.

Research activities :

It is proposed to continue investigations on identification of suitable high yielding crop strains with an accent on the specific needs of the dry and semi-dry belts of the State. 31 cultures of Paddy are under various stages of study and this includes three promising paddy varieties for semi-dry cultivation and 4

promising varieties for saline and alkaline lands. The result of the research is likely to be of immense use for the farmers of Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai and Chingleput. Fertilizer recommendation based on the data from the soil test-crop response studies would be formulated for specific areas. The needs of rainfed areas would be given special attention for with experimental studies on dry farming practices and water harvesting techniques are programmed.

Special Programmes—Hill Area Development Programme.—Programme designed to meet the special needs of the Nilgiris District in the sphere of soil conservation, seed production, improvement of small tea and coffee gardens, etc., will be continued during the year and a total financial provision of Rs. 84.80 lakhs has been made for these activities. In this programme the needs of tribals and Todas have also been taken into account.

Integrated Dry Land Development Projects.—The activities of the Dry Land Development Projects in Operation in Pudukkottai and Kovilpatti will be stepped up. A provision of Rs. 14.16 lakhs has been earmarked for these two pilot projects.

Control of Bunchy Top on Banana.—Severe incidence of bunchy top disease has been noticed in Lower Palnis where hill banana cultivation covers large areas. The State Government has formulated appropriate control measures to check the spread of the disease and rehabilitate banana cultivation in affected areas. Systematic spraying would be intensified to check the incidence of disease and adoption of agronomic practices such as balanced fertiliser use would be recommended to rejuvenate the affected gardens. The entire area of 36,000 acres affected by Bunchy Top disease is proposed to be covered during the current year.

Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project

1. The Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project was inaugurated on 8th January, 1967 with the main objective of achieving a rapid rise in the level of agricultural production in the Nilgiris District.

2. (a) The introduction of high yielding varieties of Potatoes vegetables, cereals, fodder, etc.

(b) To induce the adoption of package of improved practices by farmers for individual crops through intensive propaganda efforts.

(c) The adoption of suitable rotation to diversify the cropping pattern, mainly to break the practice of mono-cropping with potato.

(d) strengthening and supporting the marketing facilities to enable the farmers to obtain fair prices.

The project is now in its 11th year of its activities.

The crash programme for the control of Golden Nematode was launched in December, 1970. The nematocide was given free of cost

cultivation. During the year 1976-77 credit facilities were extended to 235 farmers to the tune of Rs. 3.80 lakhs.

Potato seed multiplication in farmers holding was done during 1976-77 in an area of 75 hectares in nematode free areas by distributing certified seeds. It has been proposed to introduce new high yielding Blight Resistant Potato varieties during 1977-78.

The Vegetable Development Scheme, a pioneer scheme of the Project plays an important role in the distribution of improved varieties of Vegetable seeds, bringing more

and Delhi. The Association has a total membership of 1,565 and it distributes seeds to its members as an incentive. It is expected that the Association will increase its turnover during the current year to about Rs. 50 lakhs.

A full fledged Soil Testing Laboratory was established in Ooty. Soil samples collected from individual holdings was taken up to prepare soil fertility map for the District. The soil testing laboratory had analysed 9,200 soil samples and 464 plant samples during 1976-77. During 1977-78, 1,200 M.T. of disease free Potato seeds will be distributed. 19 M.T. of high yielding vegetable seeds will be distributed. Nematode Control will be taken up in 100 hectares. An additional area of 20 hectares under fruits, 120 hectares under Tapioca, 800 hectares under high yielding varieties of Ginger and 40 hectares under spices will be covered.

Training Programme

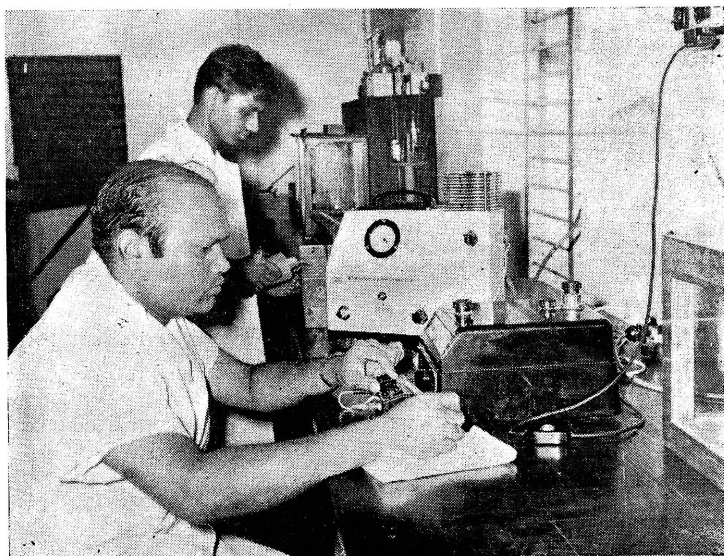
Nine Farmers' Training Centres have already been established in the State for providing training to farm leaders. During the current year two more farmers training centres will be established in Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri Districts.

There are 13 Agricultural Schools, which are providing training to about 390 youths annually. This activity will be continued.

(1) Marketing and Quality Control

With a view to maximise the income of the farmers through better marketing system, the marketing wing of the Department will bestow special attention to popularise Kapas grading and grading of agricultural produce like oil, ghee, etc. Two more Agmark laboratories, 10 commercial grading centres and 15 Regulated Market Yards will be established during 1977-78. Efforts will be taken to grade an additional quantity of 1,29,000 quintals of cotton kapas in these grading centres. The proposal to establish a separate Directorate of Marketing in this State for the purpose of increasing in agricultural marketing activity is under consideration.

—Agricultural Demands for the year 1977-78, presented by **THIRU P. KOLANDAIVELU**, Minister for Agricultural, in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 10th August, 1977.



Soil testing conducted in a laboratory

for the first three applications and from the fourth application onwards a tapering subsidy of 75 per cent, 50 per cent and 25 per cent over the cost of the nematocide was given to the farmers for the fourth, fifth and sixth applications respectively. This mass scale Nematode control programme ended on 30th June, 1976. Temik, a new nematocide is supplied at 50 per cent subsidy for treating the newly infested areas. Under the above subsidy scheme a quantity of 3.6 tonnes of Temik was supplied to cover an area of 450 acres benefiting 246 farmers.

The Small Farmers Loans Fund constituted under the Project is giving credit facilities to small and poor farmers, to take up vegetable

area under Vegetable and educating the farmers on the improved methods of cultivation, by conducting demonstrations and adaptive research trials. Under seed distribution programme about 16 tonnes of the High yielding varieties of Vegetable seeds have been distributed to cover an area of about 1,644 hectares during the year 1976-77.

An Association called the Nilgiris Vegetable Growers Association was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, to procure and market the hill vegetables, produced by the farmers of the Nilgiris district. The Association is marketing the vegetables in different marketing centres like Tiruchi, Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Calcutta



The temple city's prestigious train named after the Vaigai river flowing in the city of Madurai has many firsts. It is the first among the "Classless" super fast trains, first super fast inter-City day express on the Southern Railways metre gauge system of the Indian Railways, the first train to cross the speed barrier of 75 Kms. per hour on the Southern Railway metre gauge, first fully reserved train on the Southern Railway metre gauge system and the first train to have upholstered second class seats.

This metre gauge train which runs nearly as fast as the Brindavan Express on the broad gauge will complete its run between Madras and Madurai in about 7.5 hours. This train will stop only in two stations en route viz., Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul.

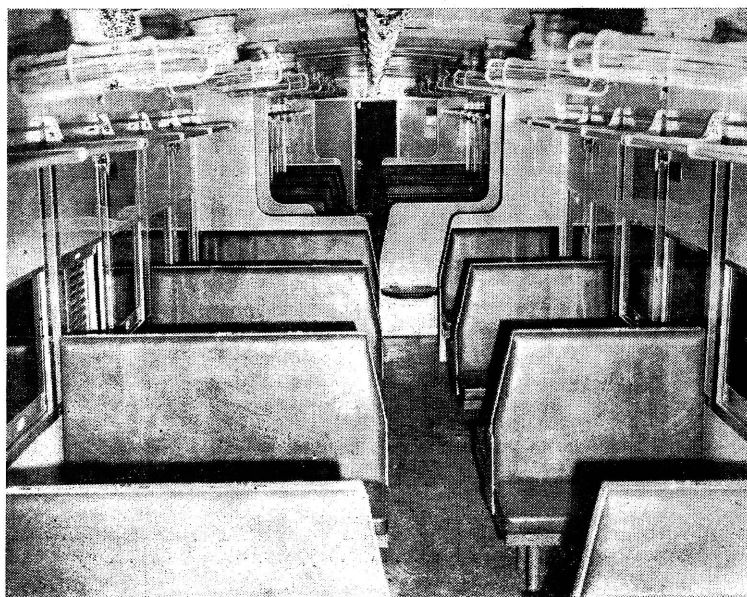
ICF-built Coaches for Super Fast Trains :

In the recent years, several super-fast trains have been introduced over the Indian Railways marking the significant role of the

Railways in serving the travelling public. The different types of coaches needed for these super-fast trains, starting with the Rajdhani Express, have been built at the Integral Coach Factory. These coaches have been suitably furnished to provide maximum comfort to the travelling public.

The Vaigai Express has been introduced from the 15th August, 1977. In keeping with the trend of introducing more and more superfast trains, ICF has undertaken the manufacture, in a record time,

Interior view of the coach



of coaches for the Vaigai Express. The formation is fully vested and the proposed Vaigai Express is expected to run at a speed of approximately 100 kmph. These coaches will provide greater passenger comfort, marking the beginning of a new pattern in second-class travel.

A significant and major breakthrough in travel comforts for second class passengers has been achieved by the provision of upholstered seats. All the seats have been provided with comfortable cushions and these coaches are provided with fluorescent lights, in place of conventional incandescent lamps, for better illumination and the flooring of the coaches has been surface-treated for better appearance and longer life. Power generation is by means of an indigenously-developed, flat-belt-driven brushless alternator of 3 KW capacity. The Vaigai Express rake will consist of six II Class Chair Cars, one Pantry-cum-II Class Chair Car and two II Class Chair-Car-cum-Luggage and Brake Vans.

SECOND CLASS CHAIR CAR

The II Class Chair Car can accommodate 80 passengers and is vestibuled for easy movement of passengers and catering and ticket-checking staff. At one end of the coach is provided a container for drinking water. Two Indian-style and one European Style laboratories are provided, besides longitudinal racks for keeping light luggage, coat hooks in all the bays and ash-trays in the entrance doorways. Porcelain wash basins and better fittings have been provided in the

The Temple City's Prestigious Express has many firsts

toilets. The flooring of the coaches has been surface-treated for better appearance and longer life.

PANTRY CUM-SECOND CLASS CHAIR CAR

One half of the Pantry Car will contain the pantry portion consisting of the serving counter with show-cases on either side, drinking water facilities etc. The pantry area is equipped with cooking ranges containing hot plates to enable snacks being prepared and served hot. The other half of the coach is provided with second-class accommodation for 40 passengers. One washing room and one lavatory are also provided as also fluorescent lighting.

SECOND-CLASS CHAIR CAR -CUM-LUGGAGE & BRAKE VAN

The SLR Coach for the Vaigai Express is specially designed for carrying light luggage by passengers during their day journeys. For heavier accompanying luggage, the SLR coach contains a luggage compartment with an adjacent passage for movement of passengers and luggage. Provision also exists for a small store-room adjacent to the luggage room for carrying necessary provisions to cater for the extra requirements for the Pantry Car. One bay is provided to accommodate about eight Pantry staff. The other half of the coach contains second class accommodation for 40 passengers. The passenger section of SLR is provided with fluorescent lamps. Two Indian-style lavatories are provided at the other end of the coach.

NAME BOARDS IN TAMIL

THE Government of Tamil Nadu has announced that, with effect from September '77 the name-boards of shops, establishments and hotels in the State should be in Tamil and wherever other languages are also used the version in such other languages should be below the Tamil version.



MEXICAN TRAWLERS FOR TAMIL NADU

TAMIL Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation will shortly acquire two Mexican trawlers of 23 meters size, at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs. These trawlers are expected to reach Tamil Nadu in October and will be utilised for deep sea fishing.

Is it right for anybody to walk far to get a glass of water?



How far should she walk to get a glass of water? One Kilometre? Two Kilometres? And how many times a day? Sometimes in weathers that are totally incredible!

Is something being done about it?

Yes. The Government of Tamil Nadu will divert the proceeds from the sale of raffle tickets for building water supply systems. Bringing drinking water to 4000 villages, all over the State.

This will happen, and will continue to happen, until such time nobody—least of all a mother-to-be—walks far to get a glass of water!

Date of Draw:
22-9-77
Cost of ticket:
Re. 1 only

More prizes for more people!

2 first prizes of Rs. 50,000 each
3 second prizes of Rs. 10,000 each
5 third prizes of Rs. 5,000 each
and other prizes including additional consolation prizes in each series.

Totally 2655 prizes amounting to Rs. 3,90,000 in each of the three series!



Issued by the
Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle
Madras 600 002

Buy a Tamil Nadu Raffle ticket— you'll make someone live better!

JAPANESE CLASSICAL & FOLK DANCES

Charm and grace and fluid movements were the main characteristics of the dances of the Sakakibara Dance Academy, Tokyo. An exquisite programme of classical and folk dances were presented by the artistes. The programme was sponsored by the Indo-Nippon Cultural Exchange and Kala Mandir of Madras.

The dancers in pleasing and colourful costumes were full of oriental charm and grace. The dancers move only their hands and fingers which was very expressive. Foot movements are not very vigorous as in Bharata Natyam. The

tempo in classical numbers is rather slow. The folk dances are executed faster and danced with great vivacity.

The programme opened with the number "Sakura"—cherry blossoms, the symbol of Japan. The delicate movements of the dancers were as delicate and tender as the cherry blossoms.

"Reinjishi" was a typical classical piece, referring to a Japanese proverb. A lion kicks its three day old cub down the cliff to see if it has the strength to come up. The piece reminded one of Kathakali movements.

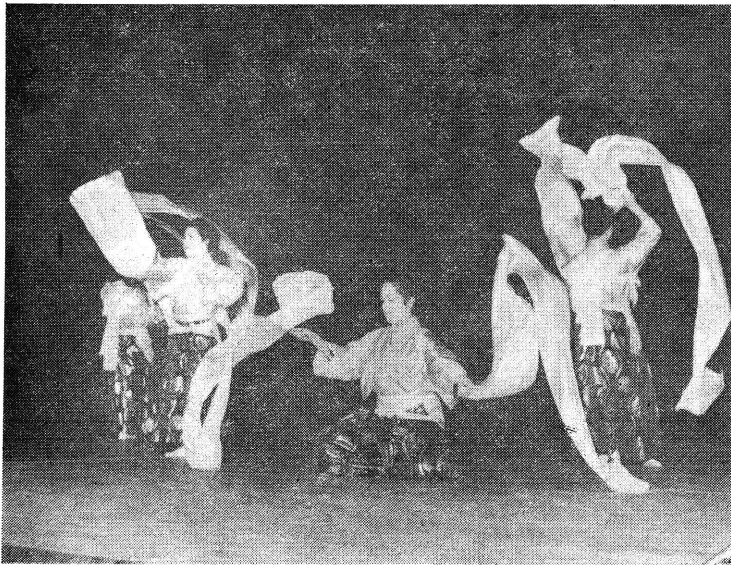
The dancers used long pieces of white cloth in "Sarashi", weaving various patterns in the air with remarkable skill.

The folk dances consisting the second part had a more popular appeal, because of the faster movements and vigorous tempo.

Particularly the items, "Iyo Mangai" where the dancers use fans with great ease and skill to bring out various emotions and "Arita Dudo" in which umbrellas were used with great dexterity. The women dancers used colourful sticks reminding one of Kolattam

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Prabhudas Patwari, the Minister for Information and Tourism Thiru R.M. Veerappan felicitated Professor Sakakibara of the Sakakibara Dance Academy Tokyo.

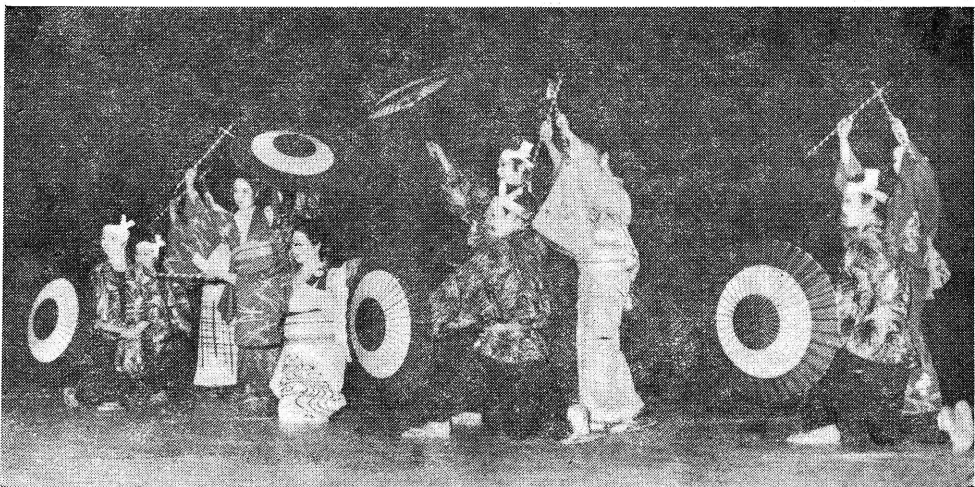




A touching-dance-drama was the highlight of the pieces. It projects the tenderness of maternal love. A mother crane almost gives up its life in the struggle of protecting its young from the deadly claws of a fierce eagle. Deeply moved by the strong maternal affection, the eagle stops its attack and flies away.

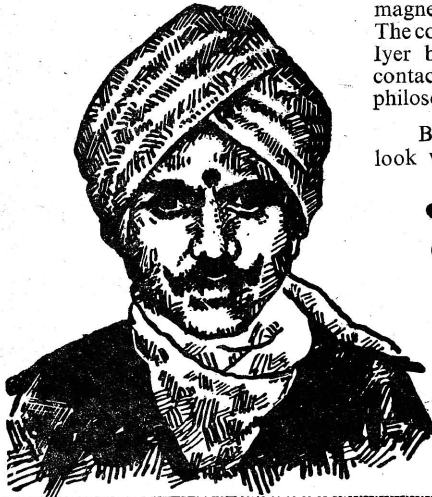
A heavenly crane comes down to earth and restores the mother crane by giving her the water of immortality. A happy ending in keeping with the tradition of the orient.

The choreography was superb. The illusions of the movements of the cranes was produced with telling effect. The Governor Thiru Prabhu Das Patwari and Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Tourism felicitated the artistes.



The name Subramanya Bharathi brings to one's mind, a person breathing the fire of patriotism which his poems reflect. Bharathi's poems influenced and inspired a number of people to plunge headlong into the struggle for freedom. Great stalwarts like V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, V. V. S. Iyer, Vanchi, Kumaran and a host of others in Tamil Nadu, played a key role in the struggle for political emancipation.

The freedom-fighters valiantly marched to the martial music of Bharathi. They underwent untold sacrifices and sufferings. Many gave up their professions, forgot their homes and were swept deep in the current of national upsurge. They were undaunted by the blows of lathis or shower of bullets or hardships of prison life.



was under the aegis of the stalwart G. Subramania Iyer, the founder of the paper and doyen of editors. This was the period when he was deeply immersed in political activity and poetic creativity. His songs brimming with the fire of patriotism were so popular, that V. Krishnaswami Iyer, dubbed a "moderate" by the political extremists, but a great admirer of Bharathi, printed 10,000 copies at his own cost and distributed them gratis.

The British Indian Government were disturbed by the growing popularity of the Bharathi songs and kept a close watch on him. Bharathi sought refuge in Pondicherry. Pondicherry was the haven of patriots who rebelled against the foreign yoke. During his stay in Pondicherry, Bharathi came under the magnetic spell of Sri Aurobindo. The company of this rebel and V.V.S. Iyer brought Bharathi into deeper contact with Indian culture and philosophy.

Bharathi's catholicity of outlook was remarkable. He sung in

And every one is Bharat's King"

Subramanya Bharathi showed us the way for national integration. His vision of India is superb.

"A bridge to link Lanka let us make;
Fill up Sethu and lay there a road;
Excess of water flowing in Bengal—
Let it cultivate the land in Central

Bharat
Let us dig and bring out ores and
gold from mines,
For sale in distant lands and bring
what we want

With wheat from the gangetic region;
Let us exchange betel leaves from the
Cauvery

Ivory-ware from Kerala shall we give;
As presents to poets of leonine
Maharattas

A device let us make for people in
Kanchi ;

To hear Pandits performances in
Kasi

To the brave Rajput heroes, let us
give

Gifts of gold from Karnatak."

Bharathi's poems are essentially lyrical in character. But his poetic genius could be seen in 'Kuyil Pattu' where his narrative power is of a

THE POET

Patriot

Every nation has produced poets. But few have reached such heights as Bharati. Bharathi was a great poet of extraordinary talents. His poems not only infuse patriotism but also brim with Bhakti. His poems have captured the spirit of multi-faceted India and all that India stands for. This is his unique distinction.

Subbiah was born with a gifted tongue. His poetic genius was recognised early in life and the title "Bharathi" conferred on him. An orphan at the age of 15, he was brought up by his uncle at Banares. He became proficient in Sanskrit and Hindi. At the young age of 22 he was appointed as the Assistant Editor of "Swadesamitran". He

praise of gods and goddesses not only belonging to the Hindu faith, but of prophets and founders of all other religions. He was outspoken in condemning the caste system and felt bitter that this evil brought about fragmentation of the people of the country. He affirmed :

Religion and caste shall not divide us ;

Once born in Bharat,
Be they of the priestly class or
any other

All are children of the Mother.
In his vision of the future India, he said :

"We are of the same caste and
race,

We are children of Bharat all ;
We are equal in law and stature,

high order. It is unquestionably the most enjoyable of his creations. Bharathi has eulogised women in his poems. He has championed women's emancipation. He says that woman is man's equal. She is no weak creature and is actually the Sakthi, the source of man's strength. Portraying the modern woman (Pudumai Penn) he has said that she should take an active role in the building of modern India.

His "Panchali Sabatham" a masterpiece is an eloquent and moving, concise version of the Mahabharatham. This poem, a symbol of Mother Bharat's plight under alien rule is comparable to the ordeal of Draupadi in the court of the Kauravas. In her resentment

and in a blaze of fury she turns on her unmanly, tormentors and pronounces the ominous vow that brings the down fall of the Kauvaras—a ultimate prediction of the eviction of the British and the liberation of India.

His Kannan Pattu are highly versatile and full of spiritual fervour. Like the Alvars of old he too has characterised himself as the beloved of Krishna and the songs poured forth Bhakthi. His vision of Krishna as a child, a teacher, a servant and so forth was a marvellous piece of poetry depicting original thinking on his part.

BHARATHI DAY

Elaborate arrangements are being made by the Tamil Nadu Government this year, to hold in a most fitting manner Poet Bharathi's celebrations on 11th September, 1977 and the Birth Day Celebrations of Peraringer Anna on two days, the 15th and 16th September, 1977, in Madras City.

Symposia of Poets, seminars, debates, music performances, dramas, villupattu, etc., will form part of these celebrations.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister, Ministers, Scholars, Poets and eminent Artistes will participate in these celebrations.

Departing from the old poets and pandits in the matter of usage of language and the style, Bharathi created poetic pieces in simple, forcible, straightforward Tamil which could be understood by the learned and the layman alike.

There is not a home in Tamil Nadu where some line or other of Bharathi is not quoted by someone almost daily. His is a great name that the Tamils honour unanimously.

MOTHER INDIA....

Thou art dearer than our life breath
Glorious Mother, that gave us birth:
Thine is the rich garden of Nature
Thine is the pure divine culture

Land of plenty !

Land of beauty !

Land of bounty !

Our life is a sacrifice

For Thy sacred service.

II

Thy heart is love; Thy head is light:
Thy word is truth; Thy act is right:
Mercy beams in Thy Magic eyes!
New life shines in Thy sun-rise!
Thy women are flames of Chastity!
Thy men heroes of dignity!
We hear in Thy new history,
The hymns and hails of victory!
Earth and Heaven sing Thy glory,
With faith and strength let us carry
Thy flag, free from imprints gory.....

III

We are Thy freedom fighters bold:
We serve Thy will through heat and cold.
O! Mercy hold to our parched lips,
Freedom nectar in golden cups.

IV

Thy gentle grace is our stronghold
Mother of super-mankind bold.
Give us strength to hold Thy banner
Aloft and guard Thy great honour.

V

O giant lioness astir,
Thou art with us! no more is fear!
We salute thee O tender ruth,
Lead our life from Truth to Truth.....

By

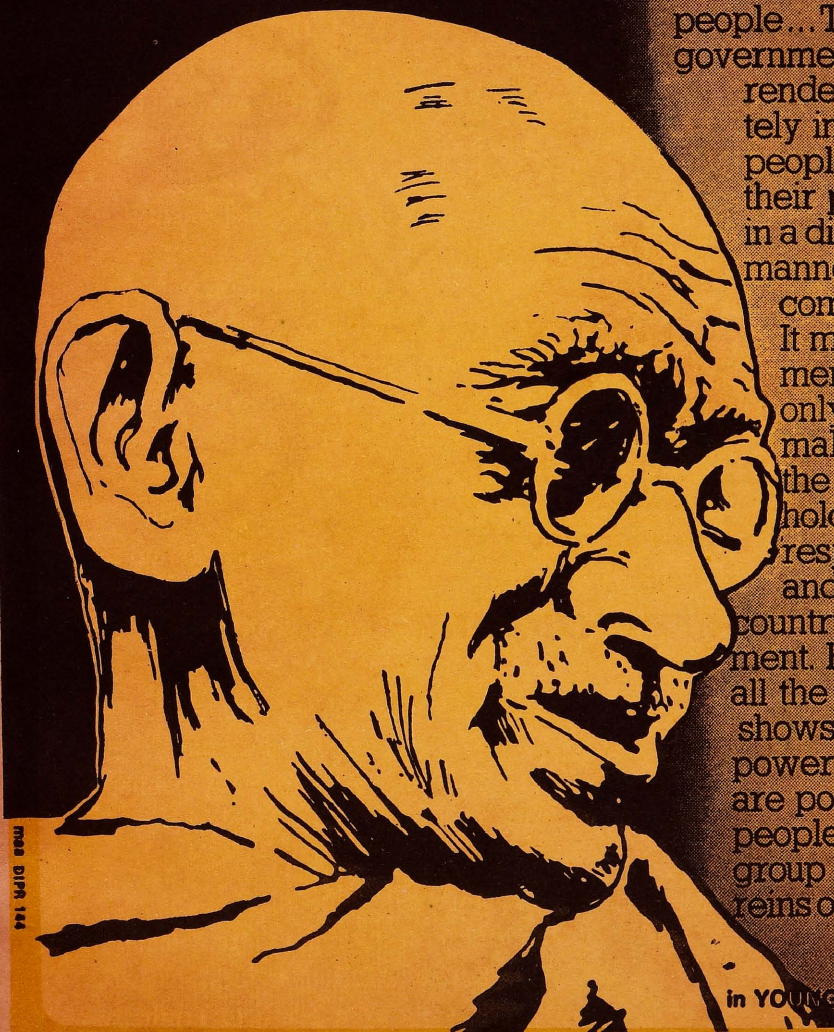
YOGI SHUDDHANANDA BHARATHI

Gandhiji's vision of Freedom

Under a Free Government, the real power will be held by the people... The mightiest government will be

rendered absolutely impotent if the people, realizing their power, use it in a disciplined manner and for the common good...

It must be remembered that only an infinitesimal proportion of the people can hold positions of responsibility and power in a country's government. Experience all the world over shows that the real power and wealth are possessed by people outside the group that holds the reins of government.



MOA DIPR 144

Mahatma Gandhi
in YOUNG INDIA (24-4-1930)



Prevent

Fire Accidents

Do not allow children near fire



Avoid smoking in bed



Use lamps with chimneys

Put out burning cigarette butts



Extinguish fire after cooking



Indifference
is the cause for
fire accidents



**PREVENTION OF FIRE ACCIDENTS
IS THE DUTY OF ALL**