

Tamil Arasu

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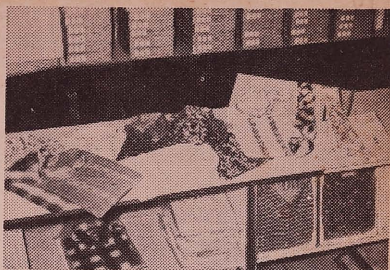
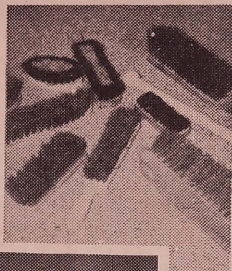
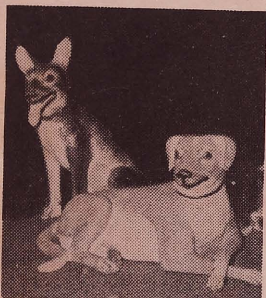
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Tamil Arasu

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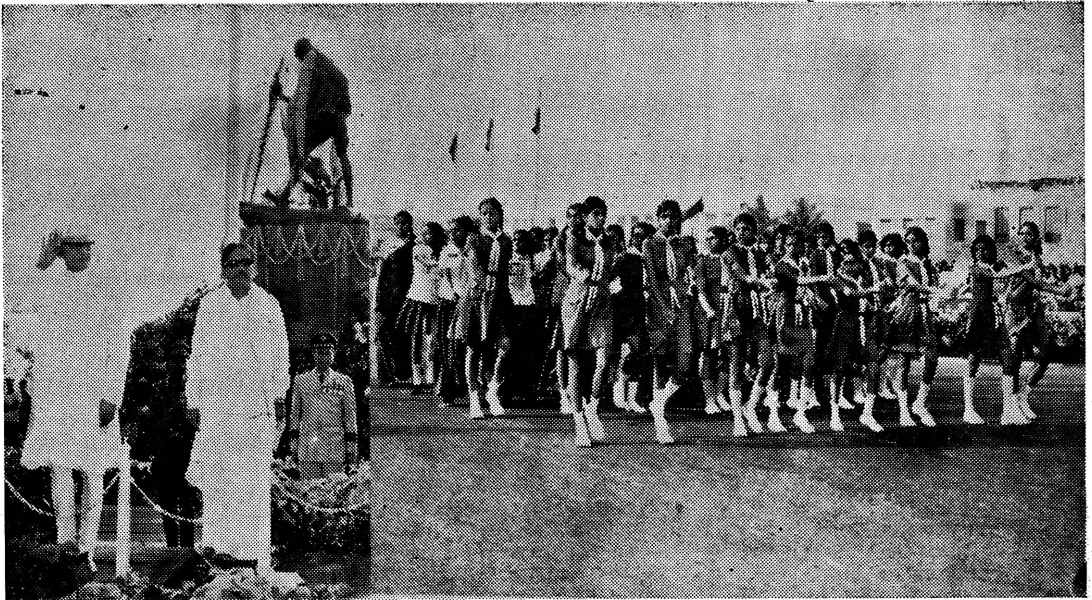
TAMILNADU TEAM WINS N.C.C BANNER FOR THIRD YEAR

The National Cadet Corps of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have won the All India Inter-Directorate Championship Banner for the third time in row. The contingent from Tamil Nadu won the first position in six events and came runners-up in most of the other events in a series of 17 events.

The Commander of the Tamil Nadu NCC contingent was Prema Kamath, Senior Under Officer, who was also adjudged the best Senior Girl Cadet.

Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi gave away the awards on Sunday at a rally marking the Silver Jubilee of the NCC. Of the 17 prizes, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry cadets bagged seven, Assam three, Madhya Pradesh two and West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh one prize each.

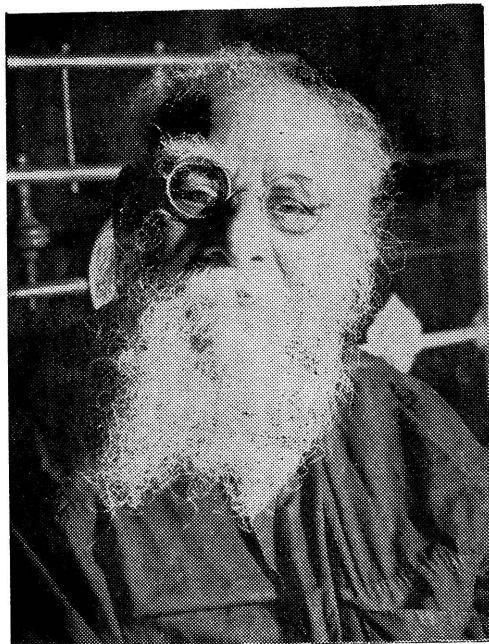
Addressing 2,000 boys and girls, the Prime Minister said that enemies outside and weaknesses inside warranted strong and united action from the youth.



Tamil Nadu Governor taking the Salute at the march past held at Marina in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations.



TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PAYS TRIBUTES TO PERIYAR



Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan moved a resolution in the Legislature to condole the death of Periyar and said :

“ The demise of Thanthai Periyar at the age of 95 is a wound that cannot be erased by time. For over 60 years in the past, he worked hard for the uplift of Tamil Nadu in addition to the attainment of progress and prosperity of Tamilians as a whole coupled with social reform and revival and restoration of their rights. Because of these he was affectionately called Thanthi Periyar by one and all and as a corollary he had earned an eternal and affectionate place in the hearts of all and sundry in Tamil Nadu.

“By his earnest and sincere participation in the programmes of the Congress from 1914 to 1925, he set an example for others in the public service.

“Periyar was one among the trio who built up the Congress as pillars of that organization in the early years of its growth in the South, the other two being Thiru Vi.Ka and Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu.

“WE HAVE BECOME MUCH POORER” GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO PERIYAR

At the outset, I would like to refer to the sad demise of Periar E. V. Ramaswami. In his death, we have lost a valiant freedom fighter, a fearless social reformer and a crusader against social oppression and inequity. His was a life totally dedicated to preaching the gospel of rationalism and to bettering the lot of the poor and the down-trodden. If the social confidence of to-day has become sensitive to man's inhumanity to man and if the hold of antiquated customs, ceremonies and superstitions over the people has been eroded it is, to a great extent, due to the untiring efforts of Periyar spread over half a century. We have become much the poorer by his passing away.

“The man who started and headed first the Kadhi Board in Tamil Nadu was Thanthai Periyar.

“ When Rajaji started an Ashram at Tiruchengode as a complement to the one run by Gandhi at Sabarmathy, the same was declared open by Thanthai Periyar. In the early years, he not only took active part in almost all agitations started by Gandhi but also he made all the members of his family including his wife, sister and aged mother plunge themselves into the national freedom struggle.

“Not only this. He stood head and shoulder above others in exposing the evil effects of ignorance and superstitious beliefs existing among the common mass of this country. He advocated social reform against heavy odds. He worked hard and relentlessly for the eradication of social distinction and discrimination and tried his utmost to make us think of the oneness of mankind as a whole.”

Chief Minister's Homage

Speaking on the resolution, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, paid tributes in glowing terms to Thanthai Periyar. The Chief Minister spoke thus :—

“All the members of this House belonging to all parties have associated themselves with this condolence resolution moved by Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Leader of the House. Not only Tamil Nadu, but also the whole rationalist world had suffered a loss in the demise of that great leader.

A stalwart of Freedom struggle

“Periyar acclaimed as the South Indian Socrates is no more in our midst. But his ideals, principles and rationalistic thoughts are still alive. A fit tribute to him could be paid only through respecting, following and toiling for his ideals.

“Periyar was one among the stalwarts of freedom struggle in Tamil Nadu. He was the founder of the Self-Respect Movement. He fought for the right and uplift of the depressed and the backward class people. Above all, to the surprise of all, he worked hard for the Hindu-Muslim unity and amity in Tamil Nadu. The world is well aware of all these facts.

“All the speakers in their speeches drew out the fact that Periyar had converted his life into a battle field for the eradication of caste system. Though he did not take and evince lesser interest in political and economic spheres, he showed more interest in the social sphere. The Government of Tamil Nadu last year passed an enactment legalising his rationalistic ideals.

“Tamil Nadu Government have given legal shape and substance to the noble principle that all have equal access to worship and performance of puja before God. The enactment enables all, irrespective of their distinction in caste, to become archakas in temples. But that law was taken to the Supreme Court which has nullified the operation of the enactment by its judgment.

Amendment of constitution

“Sending away the foreigners out of the country alone would not tantamount to living in an independent country. On the other hand, the real enjoyment of independence means putting an end to the barriers of differences based on hatred and evil motives and caste among mankind. So Periyar started, as his last and final effort, the agitation that the Constitution should be so amended as to make it fit in with the contents of this enactment in spirit and letter. But before the fulfilment of the ideals of his last agitation, he passed away. That remained as a thorn in his heart. Without taking away that thorn from his heart, we have buried the mortal body of Periyar. Plunging ourselves into activities to take the thorn away is tantamount to accepting in toto the salient principles behind the agitation that Periyar wanted to start as a last one in his public career. On the occasion of passing this condolence resolution, I would like to appeal to the Union Government to bring in an enactment that will pertain to the whole India giving effect to the last and cherished wish and will of Periyar with a view to root out casteism in our midst.

“As has been pointed out by Thiru K.T.K. Thangamani, memorials may be in the shape of installation of his statue or running a library in his name or erection of a Mandapam in his honour. But the real memorial to him would be our striving to fulfil his cherished aims and goals.”

The condolence resolution characterising Thanthai Periyar as an illustrious and unique leader of the State and one of the chief architects of the freedom movement who strove hard to usher in a casteless society and worked tirelessly throughout his life as the father of the Self-Respect Movement for the removal of superstitious beliefs in society was adopted in the Tamil Nadu Legislative House on 17th January, 1974. Almost all leaders of the parties represented in the House spoke on the condolence resolution paying high tributes to the departed leader in glowing terms.



PRESIDENT'S MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL FOR TAMIL NADU POLICE

This year as many as 200 Police Personnels including a woman head constable from Kerala have been awarded the President's Police Medal for meritorious service. Among them 9 belong to Tamil Nadu Police Force and Fire Service. They are :

(1) Thiru Kalpathi Venkatachalam Subramaniam (Superintendent, Officiating);

(2) Thiru Nallaswamy Govindaraj (Commandant—Officiating);

(3) Thiru Arni Dharmapala Lakshmi Chandran (Reserve Inspector and Store Keeper—Officiating);

(4) Thiru Shanmugha Gounder Rathnam (Inspector—Officiating);

(5) Thiru Natesa Mudaliar Deivasigamani (Sub-Inspector—Officiating)

(6) Thiru Natarajan (Head-Constable, No. 2108);

(7) Thiru Rangasamy Naidu Ramaswamy (Head-Constable No. 783);

(8) Thiru Appa Goundar Subbian (Leading Fireman, No. 919, Officiating) and

(9) Thiru Nadamuni Murugesan (Fireman No. 203);

REPUBLIC DAY

CELEBRATIONS

IN

MADRAS CITY

In clear contrast to the Republic Day Celebration in the previous years this year the Republic Day was celebrated in a simple, subdued but sedate style in recognition of the acute economic crisis that the whole country is experiencing. In Tamil Nadu, like elsewhere in the country, there was an absolute note of austerity in the Republic Day Celebrations.

At the main function on the Marina near the Gandhi Statue in the South Beach area, Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu, unfurled the National Flag at eight o'clock in the morning and took the salute at a ceremonial march-past in which contingents of the armed forces, Railway Protection Force, Ex-Servicemen, City Police, Mounted Police, Special Police, N.C.C., the Home Guard, St. John's Ambulance, Prosperity Brigade, Scouts and Guides and the Fire Service took part. The recently-formed Women's Wing of the City Police was the new entrant to the saluting base this year. Due to fuel shortage, there was no fly-past of Air Force this year.

The wholly Tamil Culture-oriented eight tableau pageant was simple but striking in appearance and attraction. Besides the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, his cabinet colleagues, consular representatives, officials and prominent citizens a large mass of people turned up and lined on both sides of the road to witness the march past and the procession of colourful floats. The highlights of this year's programme was the presentation of folk dances by artistes from Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Chingleput districts as also those belonging to the Police Force. Eight decorated floats carrying the folk dancers entertained and enthralled the large gathering on both sides of the road with Karagam, Kavadi dances, dummy horse show, Puliattam, Kummi, etc.

An hour-long children's rally was staged at the Rajarathnam Stadium in which more than 2,000



primary and middle school children from Corporation and aided schools in the city took part. Labour Minister Thiru K. Rajaram presided and distributed prizes. Mylapore division, North Madras and South Madras won the first, the second and the third prizes respectively.

Governor's Reception

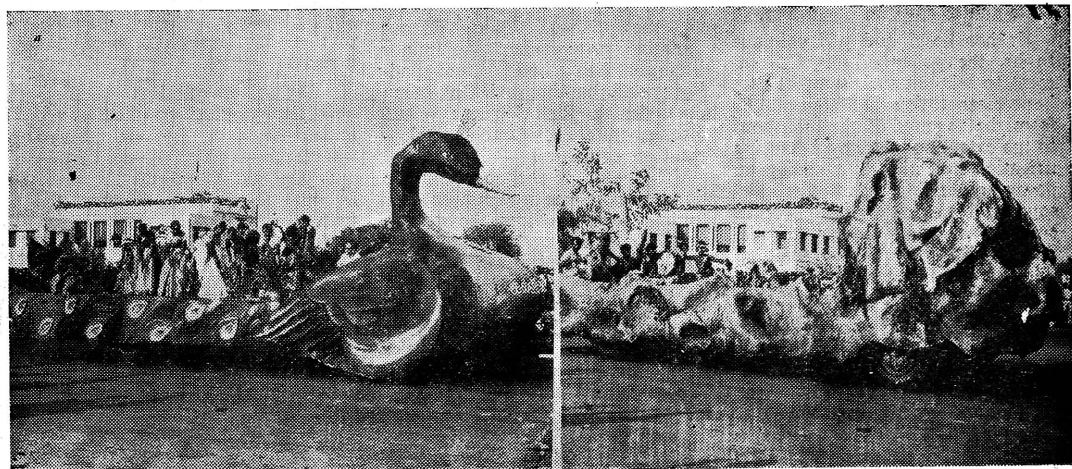
In the evening, the Governor and Thirumathi Shah gave a reception at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, which was attended by a large gathering including the Chief Minister, his cabinet colleagues higher officials and 200 voters selected at random from the electoral list.

Governor's Appeal

In a Republic Day broadcast the Governor appealed to the people as follows. "Let us, on our Republic Day, take a vow that neither frustration nor impatience, nor personal rivalry will succeed in disturbing our equanimity and that we will do everything in our power to strengthen the forces of integration and develop an urge for collective strength and wisdom. The more we work hard with a sense of discipline and unity, the more hearths will glow with cheer and satisfaction. I have no doubt that Tamil Nadu will provide ideals to tide over difficulties and resourcefulness to build up prosperity."



Top : Karagam Dance performed by the Police Department.
 Middle : Dummy Horse Show Exhibition by the Department of Industries and Commerce,
 Bottom: Left: Kummi arranged in the tableau by the Department of School Education
 Right : Nadaswaram Performance in the tableau by the Public Works Department.



TAMIL NADU PROVIDES IDEALS FOR THE COUNTRY TO BUILD UP PROSPERITY

The text of the Republic Day broadcast of the Governor of Tamil Nadu is given below.

On this happy national day, I convey to you all my warmest greetings.

The country is passing through very trying times due to national and international developments. The whole structure of economic policies for development with stability and for growth with social justice, has to be examined in the light of the problems posed by these developments.

At a time when indiscriminate violence all over the world adds to restlessness and calls for sober counsels, extra effort will have to be made to maintain balanced attitude, multiply production, provide better opportunities to the neglected and avoid violence. We will have to begin from the top. We will have to make our public life an ideal institution where dispassionate discussions become possible, where anxiety to help replace anxiety to score and where healthy traditions provide inspiration and guidance to the rest of the country. The gap between the younger generation and the leaders in public life has to be closed as swiftly as possible. It is time a new approach to divert their unbounded energies to productive purposes is adopted.

The celebration of this national day gives us an opportunity to review our achievements in the State and to plan for our future.

It has been, and will continue to be, the policy of this Government to take all such steps as may be necessary to free the State economy from the vagaries of the monsoons to the extent possible, by enhancing irrigation potential, by stepping up power generation from non-hydel sources, by transmitting power to every nook and corner of the State and by providing assured water-supply for drinking purposes in all needy areas, consistent with the resources available, both physical and financial.

While water and power are critical inputs for stepping up agricultural and industrial production,

to provide which we have taken and will continue to take all possible steps, there are many constraints, which operate in the field of agricultural and industrial production. Thanks to the integrated approach adopted by our Government in co-ordinating and making available all the necessary inputs simultaneously, the Green Revolution has been ushered in and the State now has a marginal surplus of foodgrains.

The imposition of power cut, coupled with the sharp increase in cotton price last year, had led to acute scarcity of yarn and phenomenal increase in its price, causing considerable hardship to the weavers. The Government of Tamil Nadu were able to ensure adequate supply of yarn at reasonable rates to all the weavers in the co-operative sector, by pooling the yarn produced by the co-operative spinning mills and the mills taken over and run by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation. The problem of adequate supply of yarn to weavers outside the co-operative sector, however, continues to cause concern. Steps are being taken to tackle this problem also.

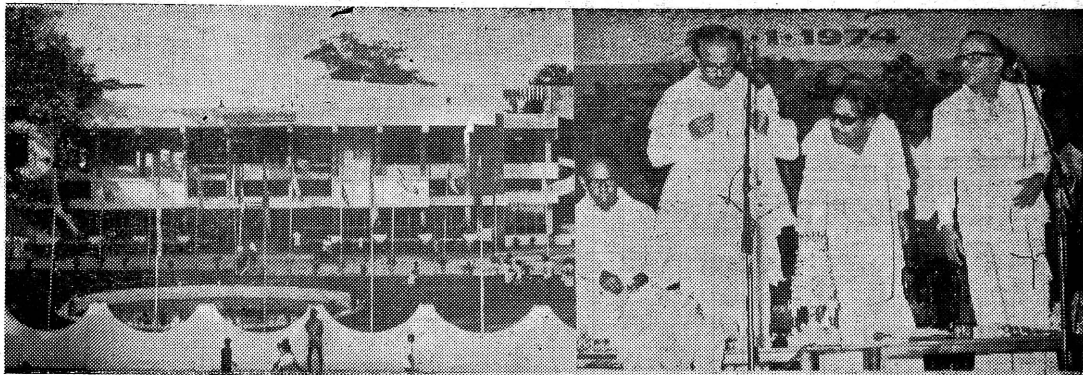
In spite of all that has been done on the agricultural and industrial fronts, the problem of poverty and unemployment continues to cause us grave concern. Our Special Employment Programmes including the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, Youth Service Corps, Special Apprenticeship Training Scheme and Half-a-million Jobs Programme for the educated unemployed, would generate about 40,000 jobs. Labour intensive programmes like minor irrigation, house building and road-laying and road improvement, taken up under the Plan Schemes, would also generate considerable employment opportunities.

The cause of the poor and the down-trodden has always been dear to us and it provides the driving force for our Development Plans. For the uplift and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, the Government propose to spend Rs. 91.50 crores during the Plan period, inclusive of the Plan provision of Rs. 24 crores. The massive Slum Clearance Programme, involving construction of

3,000 to 4,000 tenements per year, to house the slum-dwellers, would continue. Under this programme, which is being implemented in Madras City by Slum Clearance Board and at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Thanjavur and Cuddalore by the State Housing Board, 15,470 tenements have been constructed in the city and about 5,000 tenements have been constructed in the six other towns which I have just mentioned.

To assist capital formation and conserve our existing resources, Small Savings Movement plays a very significant role. Savings are all the more necessary at the present juncture when we are fighting against the inflationary tendency and are anxious to bring down the prices. The Government of India have introduced very attractive schemes. The securities and the savings accounts under the small savings schemes suit the needs of every type of investor, big or small, regularly employed on monthly salary or self-employed. Even children can cultivate the habit of thrift which will stand them and the country in good stead when they grow up. Tamil Nadu gets a share of the collections made in the State for its own development plans. Both the Central and State Governments are highly interested in the progress of the savings movement which should be made a people's movement. Tamil Nadu has already shown spectacular results under some of the schemes. I would appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu on this occasion to make the scheme a success.

Let us, on our Republic Day, vow that neither frustration nor impatience, nor personal rivalry will succeed in disturbing our equanimity and that we will do everything in our power to strengthen the forces of integration and develop an urge for collective strength and wisdom. The more we work hard with a sense of discipline and unity, the more hearths will glow with cheer and satisfaction. I have no doubt that Tamil Nadu will provide ideals to tide over difficulties and resourcefulness to build up prosperity.



The Chief Minister declaring open the Kalaivar Aranganam.

KALAIVANAR ARANGAM



A

WELCOME

ADDITION

TO

THE

THEATRICAL

WORLD

Kalaivanar Arangam was declared open on 29th January, 1974 by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, with Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan in the chair. The Minister for Public Works also participated in the function. A large number of people attended the function.

Kalaivanar Arangam, located in a spacious and sprawling area in the Government Estate, is a welcome addition to the theatrical world of Madras City. Designed with the last word in modern techniques and reconstructed at a total cost of Rs. 27 lakhs, the Arangam contains all the modern facilities and amenities.

Fully air-conditioned, the theatre in total comprises 1,040 seats besides provision for a canteen. The stage is 70ft. into 40 ft. wide and provisions have been made to screen 70 M.M. films for which two cinema projectors have been installed in the Arangam. The inside walls have been decorated with the fine specimen of artistic skills. Around, the Arangam spacious areas have been set apart for parks and parking facilities.

Kalaivanar Arangam is expected to serve the public well at a daily rental cost of Rs. 750 which is comparatively very economical.

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By the Department of Tourism,
Govt. of Tamil Nadu,
Unsing Indigeneous talents.
Sound is pre-recorded on tape
While powerful spot lights follow
The invisible characters as they
Seem to move from one
Place to another. Even colours
change—appropriate
To every nuance of the
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effects are all fused here in
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entertainment.*

—Special feature articles on the Pongal Tourist Trade
Fair along with pictures are published at pages 43 to 50.

PENSION FOR STATE'S PUBLIC SECTOR STAFF



Revolutionary Measure starts in Tamil Nadu

The promise made by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, on the remarkable occasion of the midnight session of the Assembly called in Commemoration of the 25th Independence, Silver Jubilee Celebration the Tamil Nadu Government had started extending its liberal and good hearted policy of giving share in the public sector ownership to the workers. Now the pensionary benefit is extended to all the employees in the six State Transport Corporations.

The text-of the Chief Minister's speech on the occasion detailed the scheme as follows :—

There are Hundred thousand buses running in this Country. Out of this 35,000 buses are in the Public Sector run by 47 different Undertakings. We in Tamil Nadu run 3,500 vehicles in the Public Sector and employ 35,000 workers. Our workers form 10% of 3.5 Lakhs of workers employed in the Public Sector Transportation Industry as a whole. The Pension Scheme, I am announcing today would effect 35,000 transport workers and their families in Tamil Nadu. It would give them meaningful social security in their old age. It would give security to their families.

The basic difference between the retirement benefits enjoyed by a Transport Worker at present and the retirement benefit to which we are making him eligible under the Tamil Nadu Liberalised Pension Rule is as follows :

At present the worker contributes 8—1/3% of his salary and the employer contributes 8% and he gets this amount with interest at the time of retirement. In addition, he gets a gratuity at the rate of 0.5 a month's pay for every completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 24,000/-. Under the Tamil Nadu Liberalised Pension Rules the employee will contribute his portion of the Provident Fund at 8—1/3% and he would get it back with interest at the time of retirement. In lieu of employer's contribution at 8% the employee is paid a pension of 3/8th of his pay

at the time of retirement. For every Rs. 100/- drawn by the employee at the time of retirement he would get a pension of Rs. 37.5 per month. If the employee for some reason dies in service his family would get the pension minimum of which is Rs. 50. If an employee dies after retirement even then his family would get a pension in certain scales the minimum of which is Rs. 50. The benefits under the Tamil Nadu Liberalised Pension Rules are obvious. That is the reason why 3 Lakhs of Government employees in Tamil Nadu consider their pension and retirement benefits as their inalienable birth right.

There is also another difference between the Contributory Provident Fund and the Pension. Under the present system, when an employee retires, the Corporation cuts off all connections with him by granting a lump sum amount while the pension system the Corporation retains the relationship with him by continuing to look after him throughout his life and continuing to look after his widowed wife and minor children even after death.

When worker participation in the equity capital of Public Sector Corporation was announced by me, we were making the beginnings of a new movement by giving the worker partnership in industry. Here again, we are making the beginnings of another movement by making the worker eligible for pension and all the other retirement benefits like other regular Government employees.

**We are the first State in India to do so
in the Public Sector:**

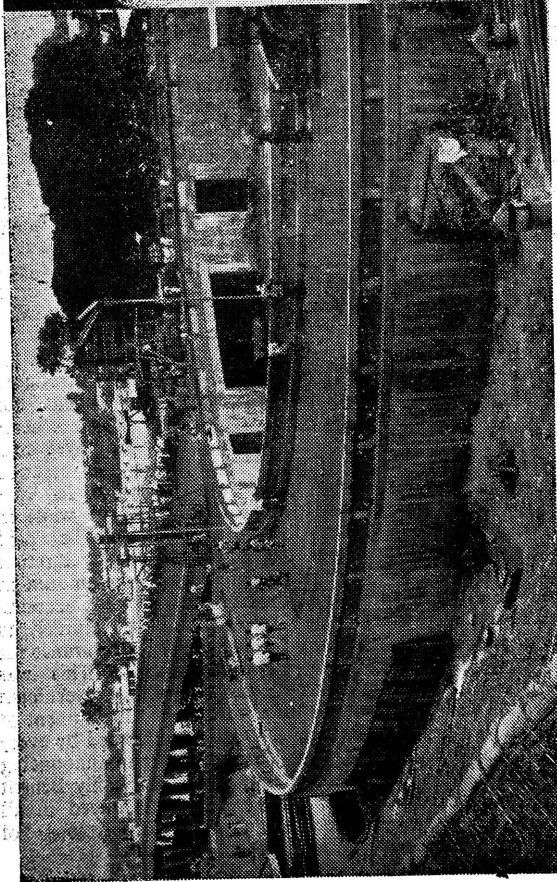
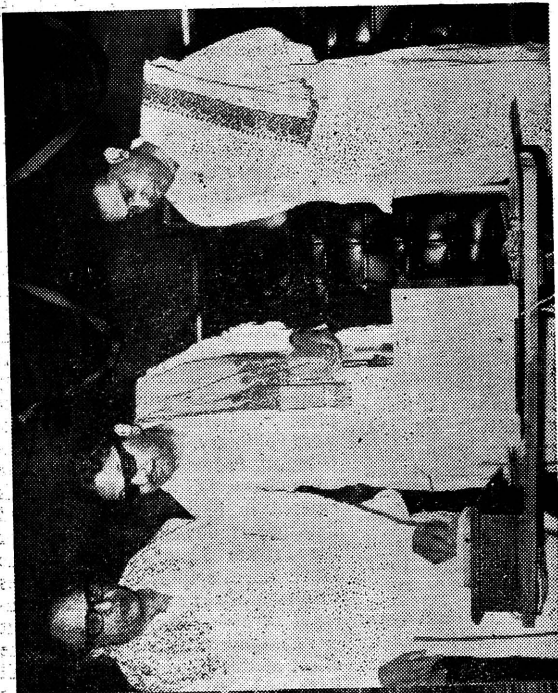
We believe not merely transport workers in Tamil Nadu but Transport workers in the Public Sector all over the country would welcome this gesture of my Government. In granting pension rights the Government is giving the worker one more measure of social justice long overdue. If this would set a trend in Indian Industry as a whole both in private and Public Sector and make the beginnings of a new movement

to give better social security in the form of pension to the worker no one would be happier than the political party and the Government which I have the honour to lead.

You are aware that historically, the services rendered to the King or the country were recognised by grant of land. Then came the system of giving cash pensions for life of the individuals. While this was a pattern of rewarding services to Governments, private industry rewarded the services rendered by employees by giving them a lump sum amount at the time of retirement. The Railway Companies established by British were the earliest to begin this practice. Initially such payments were voluntary. Subsequently Contributory Provident Fund was made compulsory. Government when it entered in business and organised industries followed the example of the Private Sector by giving the Government employees in Industries Contributory Provident Fund instead of giving them pension as it did to Government Servants. The effect of this historical accident will have to be reversed. I am making the beginning today.

In advanced countries like the United States every worker is governed by a Social Security System which is something like the pension that the Government Servant in India gets. In the United States, it is the obligation of every employer to deposit with the State a percentage of the salary of the employee out of which the State gave the employee a pension after his retirement, or in case of his death to his widow.

You must have all heard that the Government recently introduced Family Benefit Fund Scheme for all its employees. This scheme briefly is that every employee contributes Rs. 10 for the creation of a fund out of which in case of death of an employee while in service the family will be paid Rs. 10,000. If the employee retires in the normal course the amount he contributed along with the accumulated interest will be returned to him. This is a sort of insurance for the employees family. This was introduced for all Government Servants recently by Government of Tamil Nadu and welcomed by every one. I have pleasure in announcing today that the same Family Benefit Scheme is being introduced in all the Transport Corporations of Tamil Nadu.



THE UNIQUE

OVERBRIDGE AT

AVANASHI ROAD

FOR FREE FLOW OF

TRAFFIC IN

COIMBATORE

The Avanashi road over bridge declared open on 10-1-73 has certain important characteristics, distinct from others. The Avanashi road which passes through the heart of Coimbatore City is a part of the National Highway. The Railway track that crosses the Avanashi Bridge is not an ordinary track. It has both a Broad Gauge and a Metre Gauge track and so trains on both the Broad Gauge and the Metre Gauge pass over this track. For this reason, therefore, the pressure of traffic between Coimbatore Junction and Coimbatore North over this track is greater than would have been otherwise. As a result of this density of traffic on the Railways, the level crossing gate, which has been in existence at this site had to be closed quite frequently. Apart from this, this level crossing is not situated at any remote corner of a City, but right in the heart of it with the result that the density of road traffic is high. For these reasons, the movement of trains also been hindered owing to the existence of this level crossing, apart from detentions to the road users and the road vehicles.

The necessity for an over bridge at this level crossing has long been recognised. 1971 witnessed the planning of this over bridge and ever since that decision was taken, the work has been accomplished most expeditiously. The set up of this over bridge has unusual characteristics. It has two tiers; an over bridge for fast moving vehicles and a sub-way for slow moving vehicles, apart from pathways for the pedestrian. The width of the first tier is

12 metres and of the sub-way 7 3/4 metres. The total cost of the bridge is Rs. 44 lakhs, of which the Railway's portion is Rs. 10 lakhs. This is the first over bridge in India which combines an over bridge above the track and a sub way below the track.

In the matter of construction of over bridges in lieu of level crossings, the Railways have certain responsibilities; likewise the Highways department has also certain responsibilities. The construction of the portion of the over bridge which lies within the Railway limits is the responsibility of the Railways and the construction of road approaches on either side of the over bridge is the responsibility of the Highways department. Experience has shown that the Railways complete their portion of the job pretty fast and have to wait for the completion of the Railway's portion of the job before the road over bridge could be commissioned. There are many reasons why such a situation arises. It may be due to difficulties in acquisition of land through which the structure have to be put up, sometimes the matter is taken to Court, but in Tamil Nadu such delays have been effectively minimised. Along with the Railways the Highways department also complete their portion of the job. In a few cases the Railways complete their portion of the job a little faster and in other cases the Highways department complete their portion of the job earlier. In Tamil Nadu area, it is gratifying to note that there is a healthy competition between the Highways department and the Railways and with the close understanding and co-operation of these two departments, it has been possible to complete the work on a number of schemes for road over bridges at the Railway inter-sections. It is for this reason that in respect of certain road over bridges the Railways have entrusted even their portion of the work to the Highways department. As certain technical aspects of the work have to be executed in close co-ordination between the Highways department and the Railway department, it is considered much more expedient if the entire work is entrusted to one agency. The over bridge on the Avanashi road at Coimbatore, which is being declared open today, is a symbol of such close co-ordination between the Railways and the Highways department. Although the Highways department were entrusted with the

execution of the over bridge portion within the Railway limit, the Railways had a tremendous job to do in the matter of collecting from different locations, girders, cribs and sleepers and transporting them to Coimbatore in time and erecting them at site in order that the works undertaken by the Highways department could be expeditiously completed. The work in regard to the girdering the erection of the abutments for the sub-way, was undertaken by the Railways and completed very fast.

Hurdles in the path of progress.

When the work on this over bridge was in progress, there were many difficulties in the day-to-day movement of trains over this section. The tracks had to be interfered with. Therefore trains had to be regulated on either side. Engineering blocks had to be given. At one time the public of Coimbatore were apprehensive that the Railways may find it difficult to pass trains via Coimbatore and that they might divert the traffic via Podanur and Coimbatore North. But, our Engineers displayed considerable dexterity and speed and accomplished this difficult task within ninety days and without any adverse impact on the movement of rail traffic between Coimbatore and Coimbatore North.

We have received representations from a number of places for construction of road over bridges in lieu of level crossings on the Highways. The Railways and the Highways intercept at a number of places. The number of such level crossings in Tamil Nadu alone will be about 2,700. In Tamil Nadu Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondichery States which the Southern Railway serves, there are about 5,000 such intersections. On the Indian Railways there are 42,000 such level crossings. Some of these level crossings are manned and others are unmanned, depending upon the density of traffic. Wherever the density of traffic warrants it, we consider proposals for the provision of road over bridge or subways. Since there are nearly 42,000 such level crossings throughout the length and breadth of the country, it is not possible to provide such facilities at all these level crossings immediately. The process of selection of only the very important

level crossings is inescapable and in this process of selection, the Railways are guided by the views and recommendations of the State Government. One of the main difficulties in undertaking such projects for road over bridges is our budget position. In the conditions of today a road over bridge would cost anything from Rs 10 lakhs to Rs 40 lakhs depending on the nature of the project. The over bridge which has to be constructed on the Beach Road in Madras will cost nearly one crore of rupees. Since such projects will prove beneficial to the public, the Railways and the Highways department participate jointly in all such efforts.

PROCEDURE

In the past as a few years ago the accepted procedure was that the portion of the road over bridge above the Railway track would be met from the funds of the Railways while the cost of the construction of the approaches on either side would be met by the Highways department. There has been a certain changes in this formula and now the Railways and the Highway department share the cost equally. While the Railways meet their portion of the cost from their budget, the cost so far as the Highways is concerned is borne from a fund controlled by the Central Government. Even the contribution to this fund is totally by the Railways. A certain percentage has been fixed for distribution to each State Government for such purposes from this fund. I am happy to say that the Tamil Nadu State Government have fully utilised this fund for putting up a number of road over bridges at important level crossings in Tamil Nadu.

Other construction works nearing completion

During the Fourth Plan period work on five road over bridges have been completed at such level crossings in Tamil Nadu. Work is nearing completion on four more. We have commenced work this year on three more over bridges and 14 more over bridges have been planned. Given the same degree of co-operation between the Highways and the Railways, I have no doubt that the work on these 14 road over bridges would soon be completed and they would be commissioned for traffic in the very near future.

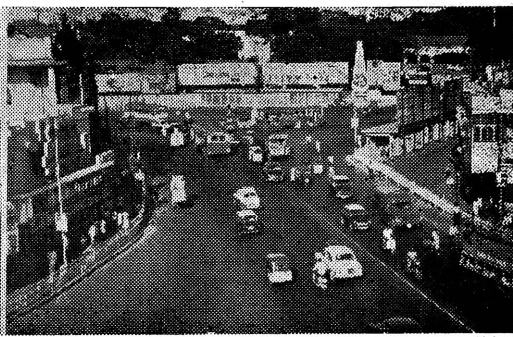
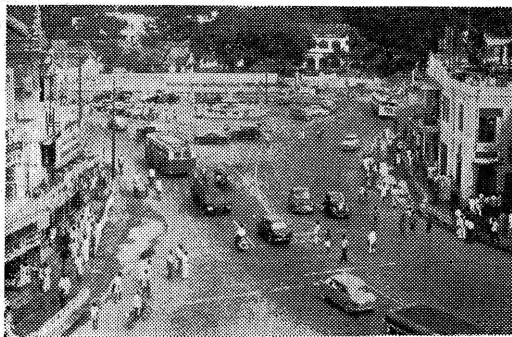
SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS OVERBRIDGE :

1. Adoption of flat slab decking for fly-over for the first time in the Country.
2. Fly-over combined with subway with a two-tier regulating circle is first of its type in India.
3. The tractive effort of the slow moving vehicles in negotiating up gradients to a height of 6.5 metres (as in the case of other fly-overs) has been reduced to 3.0 metres in this scheme—savings in time and energy.

BRIDGE DETAILS :

- I FOR THE MAIN HIGHWAYS :**
- (a) for fast moving vehicles : A four-laned FLY-OVER with flat slab decking over columns and ramps on ends Length of fly-over-302 metres ; width 12 metres ; spans 32.
- (b) for slow moving vehicles : A two-laned subway 7.3 metre width.
- II FOR THE TWO BRANCHING ROADS OF :** 1. Srinivasa Theatre Road and 2. Goods Shed Road
- (a) for fast moving vehicles :
- I. A regulating circle for the use of straight and turning traffic.
Diar 60 metres ; width 10 metres
- II. Vehicles to ply over the existing branch roads and to join at the traffic regulating circle through ramps.
- (b) for slow moving vehicles : Through subways, one for up and another for downgoing vehicles.
- III FOR PEDESTRIANS :** Pedestrian foot-paths on the service roads and on the ramp sides, with entrances to the lawn of the traffic regulating circle.
- Foot bridges on either side of the railway line by the side of service bridges.
- IV SERVICE ROADS :** On either side of the existing side portions of the road on Avanashi side with a service bridge.
- COST OF THE SCHEME :Rs 44 Lakhs**

(A sketch of the Bridge is at page 17)

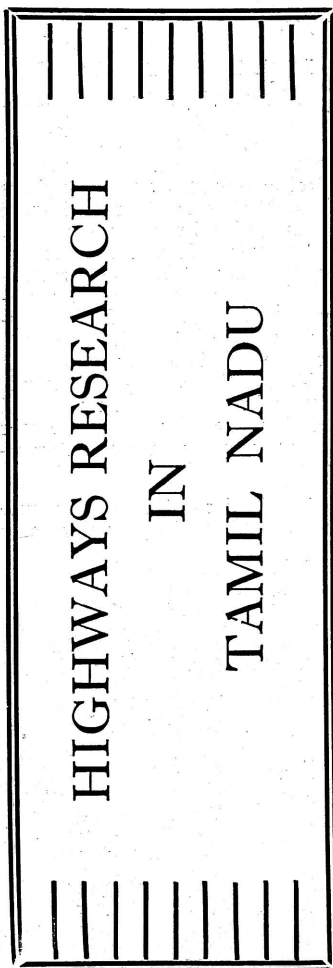


Anna Salai before and after construction of subway.

Tamil Nadu can be rightly proud to have been the first State in the Indian Union to start and possess a Highway Research Station, exclusively devoted to testing and research on highways. The primary object of the Highways Research Station is to conduct research so that highway transportation can be made more safe, expeditious, economical and comfortable.

The activities of the Highways Research Station can be broadly grouped under;

1. Soil investigation for roads and bridges;
2. Testing and Research on materials used in road construction as soils, aggregates, concrete, bitumen, etc.;
3. Conducting load tests on foundations of bridges and completed bridges to assess their strength characteristics;
4. Research for drawing standards and specifications for roads, and use of road building machinery;
5. Design and fabrication of instruments for road tests;
6. Studies on road characteristics under different traffic conditions, incidence of accidents, road safety devices and road statistics;
7. Dissemination of results of research through Research Records, pamphlets, etc.;
8. Technical Advice and assistance;
9. Training of road technologists and engineers and



10. Consultative service to other departments and States in India.

IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS

A road unlike a building, runs for several miles and if maximum economy should be achieved in its construction, the import of foreign materials should be reduced to a minimum and maximum use should be made of the locally available materials. The immediately available material for use on the road is the local soil itself. Thus Tamil Nadu was one of the earliest States in the Indian Union to go in for use of locally available soils, soil admixtures as gravel-sand or sand-clay etc., or soils with small percentages of cement, lime, bitumen added to them, in road construction. The time old method of using costly soiling stones indiscriminately has given place to the scientific use of stabilized soil. Some of the earliest roads so constructed are :

1. Tuticorin—Tiruchendur road via—Mukkani;
1. Ramnad—Mandapam road;
3. Kovalam—Mahabalipuram road and
4. Vedaranyam—Kodikkarai road.

Some of the earliest specifications in the country on soil stabilization were also drawn in the Highway Research Station at Madras.

At present for all National Highway works the subgrade soils and locally available soils are systematically sampled and tested and designs of pavements are made on the basis of these results. Use of low grade aggregates like laterite,

lime stone, etc. in road construction are being studied. Aggregates, which are hydrophilic in nature and which are considered to be unsuitable for black top works, can be advantageously used by adding suitable additives.

For a long time in the past, only river sand has been used as fine aggregate in asphaltic concrete works. The possibility of being sea-sand as fine aggregate was established by research and testing and in almost all the bituminous concrete works executed in the Madras City, only sea-sand was used resulting in considerable economy. Similarly, methods for the use of fly ash in soil stabilisation and in cement mortar and cement concrete have also been evolved.

RESEARCH ON NEYVELI LIGNITE TAR FOR ROAD PURPOSE.

The briquetting and carbonising plant of Neyveli produces a large quantity of crude lignite tar as a by-product for which no outlet has been envisaged except as a fuel oil.

A research study undertaken in Highways Research Station has established the possibility of utilising the crude lignite tar as a road binder. It was found that a cheap and stable road binder (tar) could be obtained by suitably processing the lignite tar. In the current context of acute shortage and uncertain supply of petroleum crude, remarkable savings in foreign exchange can be achieved if such a local tar binder is tapped in our State. It is therefore most appropriate that the recommendations made by the Highways Research Station for the installation of a pilot plant for the study of commercial manufacture of this product in collaboration with the Neyveli Lignite Project at State level be taken up seriously. With the demand from the State for opening of a second mine in Neyveli for power production, the potentialities for the development and perfection of the commercial production process are also immense. Further, besides obtaining the road binder, there will also be other valuable by products out of this process.

PAVEMENT EVALUATION STUDIES

The adequacy or otherwise of existing pavements of many roads

for the present and future traffic conditions have been investigated by (1) structural examination of the pavement and study of the engineering characteristics of its components, and (2) deflection measurements using Benkelman beam apparatus.

As a result of extensive studies using the second method, the weak and strong stretches in a road have been assessed without breaking open the road pavement and testing of the materials. By using the Benkelman beam in N.H. 45, N.H. 7, and N.H. 47, suitable overlays have been suggested for strengthening the pavements to requisite standards. Further, deflection studies will also help us in arriving at more scientific, rational and objective basis for allotment of funds for maintenance of roads.

LOAD TESTS ON BRIDGES

Methods have been developed for assessing the carrying capacity of bridges by conducting full scale load tests on them. When the problem of conveying the heavy plants from Madras Harbour to Neyveli along the Napier Bridge was posed, the Research Station conducted a load test on the bridge and formulated a procedure for the safe movement of the abnormal load. Similarly, a load test was also conducted at Coleroon bridge at Tiruchi on behalf of the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project. Just now a load test is to be taken up at the over bridge newly constructed at Coimbatore.

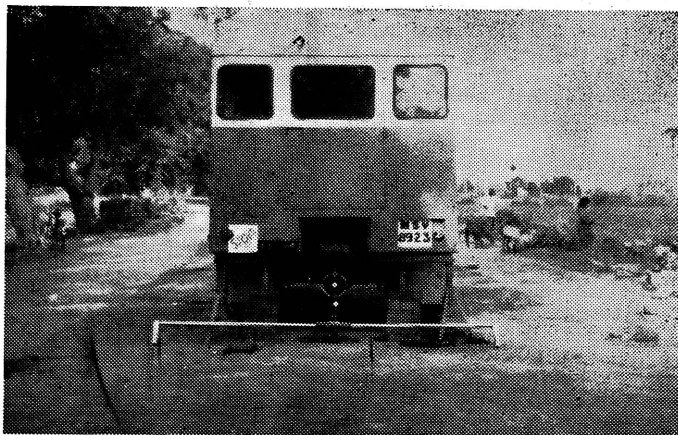
Many of the bridges that were constructed in the past were arch

bridges. As a result of load tests conducted on a number of arch bridges, it is now possible to distinguish between the really weak bridges from the stable ones.

Research and investigations have shown the immense possibilities of the use of precast constructions for culvert and minor bridges, which may not only reduce the cost of construction but may drastically reduce the time of construction and the great inconvenience caused to the public in taking to diversions for long periods.

TRAFFIC STUDIES

Traffic studies have assumed a tremendous importance in recent times. A heavy intensity of fast moving traffic would warrant a high type of pavement and the number of lanes of the pavement would also have to be suitably increased and the geometrics improved. In order to improve the existing traffic facility extensive research is called for. Even though several studies have been conducted in advanced countries in this direction, they have to be judiciously modified to suit the mixed traffic pattern of our country with the existence of both fast moving and slow moving vehicles. The Highways Research Station is actively seized of the current traffic problems and has a Traffic Cell exclusively engaged on this study. Again, Tamil Nadu is the only State having a separate Cell for traffic studies. The traffic control measures undertaken by the Research Station by way of lane marking, installations of automatic traffic signals, traffic control signs now obtaining in the



C B R Test at Kumbakonam—Kodavasal Road.

city as well as in important district head quarters in the State etc. are a result of the studies conducted on the existing pattern of traffic flow.

The Traffic Cell has taken up several studies in matters relating to traffic congestion, parking problems, accident prevention, pedestrian movement, etc. Some of the important activities in this direction are traffic surveys, origin and destination studies, cost-benefit studies, accident investigation, transportation needs for selected locations and regional transportation study taken at the instance of the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

The Highways Research Station also undertakes testing work for private industry and other departments of Government's Central Intelligence, State Vigilance on various aspects as mix design and foundation problems, quality of work, etc., and the charges made are a source of revenue to the Government.

Line sketch shows the Avanashi Road over bridge cum-subway which is recently inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

The approximate figures of revenue received in the year 1972-73 is Rs. 2.91 lakhs as against the total budget of Rs. 5.81 lakhs for the scheme works in Highways Research Station for the same year.

TRAINING AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Training courses of various kinds have been implemented for staff of the department and post graduate students of educational institutions have conducted research for their thesis requirement in the Highways Research Station.

Besides conducting research and finding solutions for the day-to-day constructional and maintenance works, the Highways Research Station is actively engaged in sharing the research experience and in the dissemination of knowledge through active participation in and conducting seminars and symposia on

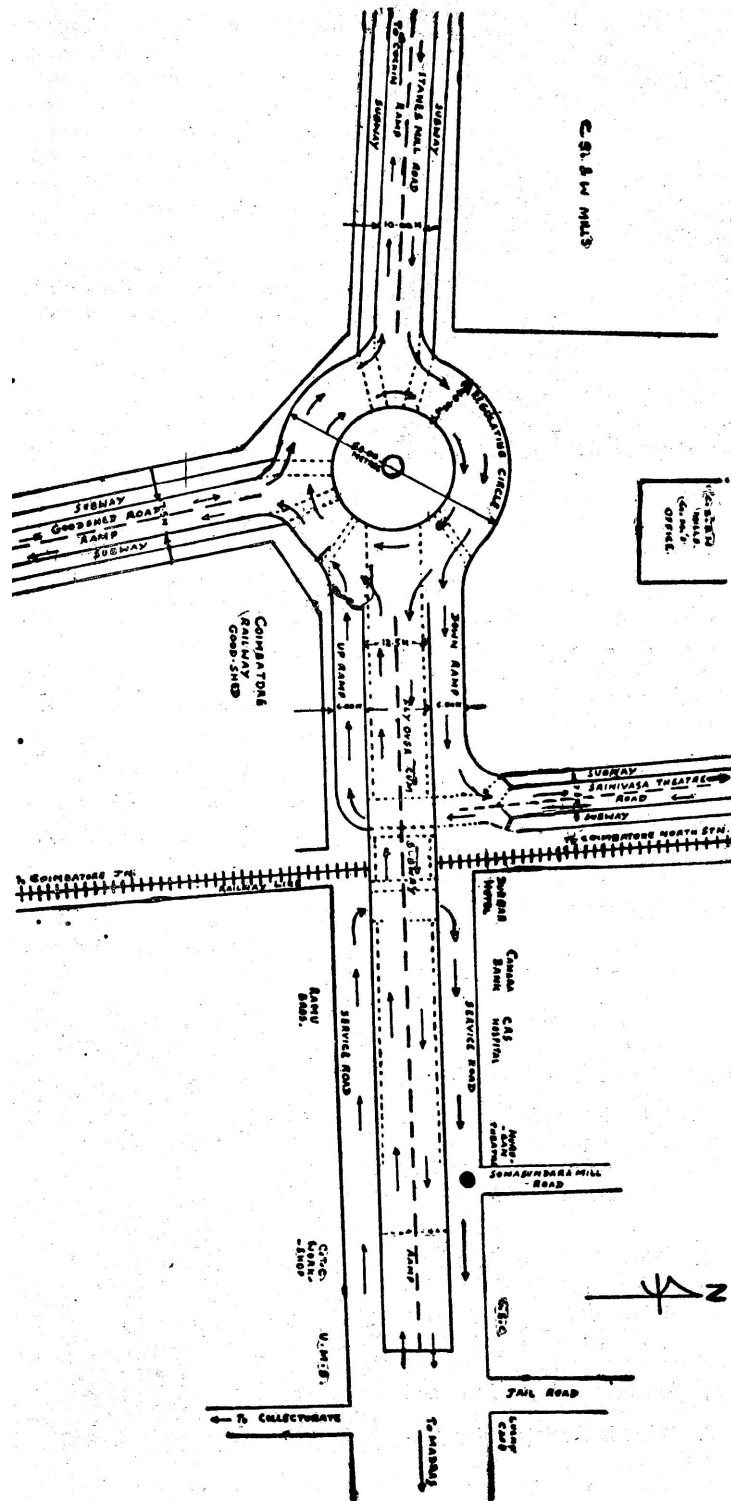




Photo shows the Load Test on Coleroon Bridge at Trichy. various aspects of Highways Engineering throughout the country. different soil, rainfall and water conditions?

FUTURE TREND AND NEEDS

While the highways research done in Tamil Nadu may be said to be impressive for any State in a developing country as India, much more needs to be done. Research and testing are the eyes and ears of progress and these are continuous processes. With the undertaking of a big road development programme for villages as well as for intercity travels and with the policy of nationalization of the bus transport, roads and road transport form a system and for an economical establishment and efficient functioning of this system, many factors need a constant study and reappraisal. In this task highways research in India in general and Tamil Nadu in particular, has to address itself to many questions and seek answers by earnest efforts. Some of these are

1. How are our techniques of soil and site investigation to be improved and the organizational set-up tuned, so that works are done to proper quality within estimated cost and in time?

2. What are the pavement requirements of our rural roads in the different parts of the State with

3. What are the methods for the maximum use of local soils, low grade aggregates and industrial waste products and by-products as fly ash, Neyveli lignite tar, etc. in road construction?

4. What is the level of mechanization we would have to go in for constructions of our various classes of roads from National Highways to village roads and what is the employment potential thereof?

5. How are we to train engineers, technicians, operators and skilled workers to fit in with the changing pattern of road constructions techniques and equipment usage?

6. What is the place of precast constructions for culverts and minor bridges so that cost and time of construction are reduced?

7. What should be the set up for a continuous study of the existing and changing traffic patterns and a prediction of future traffic requirements to solve problems of congestion before they arise? and

8. What is the interaction between the roads and the road transport systems in the State?

In addressing ourselves to these questions and others not listed out, it is obvious that there is a dire need for us to undertake concerted scientific studies and analysis on each one of them. Towards this end, the activities of the Highways Research Station have to be both developed and enlarged in close co-operation with the construction and maintenance staff. Proposals are on hand to start regional laboratories at headquarters of National Highways Circles and to have well organized testing units so that materials could be tested in quick time and various types of data collected from each Circle for further processing at the Highways Research Station. This will enable undertakings of field experiments and research on a wider scale than what has been possible now.

By

E. C. Chandrasekaran,
Chief Engineer, Highways.

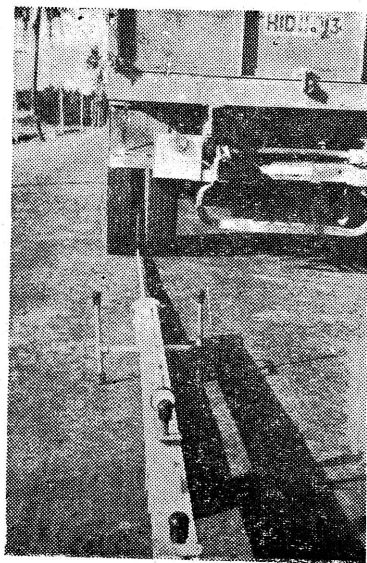


Photo shows Benkalmen Beam Deflection Test.

WE SHALL FREE THE STATE FROM THE CLUTCHES OF MONSOON VAGARIES

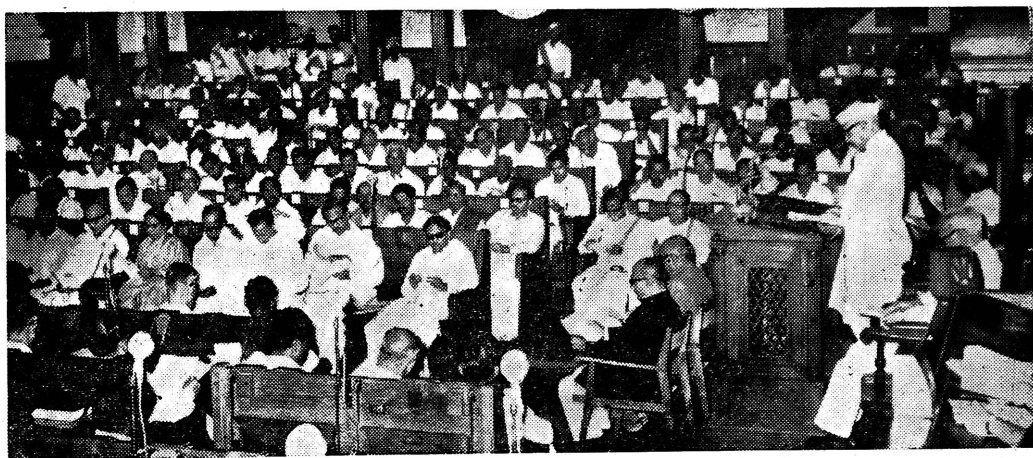
It has been, and will continue to be the policy of this Government to take all such steps as may be necessary to free the State economy from the vagaries of the monsoons to the extent possible—by enhancing irrigation potential, by stepping up power generation from non-hydel sources, by transmitting power to every nook and corner of the State and by providing assured water-supply for drinking purposes in all needy areas, consistent with the resources available, both physical and financial. The per capita availability of cultivable land being only about half an acre with an average annual rainfall of 30" to 40" and an irrigated area of only 40 per cent of the total, there is compelling need to develop and manage our water and power resources prudently to keep our population in reasonable comfort, even if this means making a massive investment of our scarce resources in these fields. The Government have been utilising a major portion of their plan resources for these purposes and they propose to set apart

GOVERNOR OUTLINES MEASURES

Text-address of
Thiru K. K. Shah
Governor of Tamil
Nadu to a joint
session of Legisla-
ture on 17—1—74.

as much as Rs. 548 crores for expenditure in these vital sector. The allotment for power is expected to be Rs 326 crores ; for irrigation, Rs 129 crores and for urban and rural water-supply, Rs 93 crores—out of the total outlay of about Rs 1,200 crores proposed in the Fifth Plan.

Hon'ble Members are aware that Tamil Nadu has practically exhausted all its major sources of irrigation, but there are still some smaller sources left untapped or under-utilised which, if harnessed properly, could provide insurance against floods and drought at least in some areas. The suggestions of some of the Members to provide for irrigation schemes in drought prone areas have been taken note of and as many as 14 schemes at a total cost of Rs 15.90 crores have been formulated for these areas. Besides these, 19 new medium schemes in other areas, at a total cost of Rs 15 crores, have been included in the Fifth Plan.



Governor addressing the joint session.

Massive Renovation of Irrigation system

Most of the irrigation systems in our State have developed over time, without adequate regulatory arrangements. A massive programme of modernising the various irrigation systems is proposed to be undertaken in stages. Improvements to Periyar channels will bring in a new area of 23,000 acres under cultivation, besides stabilising 8,000 acres of existing area. For construction of new tanks and improving the existing tanks, a provision of Rs 30 crores is being made in the Fifth Plan under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme. A new programme of our Government to be taken up for implementation in the coming year relates to minor irrigation tanks vested with Panchayat Unions. These tanks number around 27,000. A large number of these are located in former Zamin areas and have suffered neglect for years. It is proposed to take up the renovation and standardisation of these tanks by stages and for this, a provision of Rs 15 crores has been made in the Fifth Plan. It is also proposed to sink 10,000 filter-point wells, 12,500 tubewells, 4,000 bores in existing open wells and to deepen 10,000 open wells during the Fifth Plan period. Having exhausted most of the resources in regard to surface water, our attention should naturally turn to a scientific assessment of the available ground water resources and their utilisation. We have taken steps in this direction also.

We have reached a stage of national economic development when we have to think in terms of exploiting the water and power resources on a regional basis. Last year, I had suggested the formation of a Western Ghats Development Corporation to exploit the untapped water, power and other resources in this region. The Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission recently convened a meeting of the representatives of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Goa to discuss the co-ordinated development of the Western Ghats. It is hoped that the Government of India will pursue vigorously this important suggestion.

The lack of mineral and other resources in the State has made it

imperative that adequate power should be made available to help the local industries to enable them to process raw materials and "intermediates" obtained from other regions. Similarly, we need more power to run agricultural pumpsets. An idea of the extent of dependence on electric power in the State may be had from the fact that well over 6.5 lakhs pumpsets - and about 6,500 factory establishments, both big and small, accounting for more than 50 per cent of the State's total output, are dependent on electric power. Further, the demand for power is growing at the rate of 12.5 per cent per year. The present effective capacity for power generation is only 1,371 MW against the required capacity of 2,010 MW, leaving a deficit of 639 MW. This gap might widen to 2,189 MW by 1978-79, if we do not make any additions during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The Plan provides for an outlay of Rs 326 crores for power, out of which, a sum of Rs 180 crores is for generation, Rs 90 crores for transmission, and Rs. 50 crores for rural electrification. The Government have plans to take up even small hydel schemes. They also propose to take up pumped storage schemes like Kadamparai, mainly to meet the peakload demand. The main drawback of our hydel system is that major schemes like Mettur and Periyar are tied up with irrigation despatches. They, therefore, suffer from inherent limitations in becoming firm generators of power. Even though the installed hydel capacity is of the order of 1,224 MW, the reliable capacity is about 775 MW only. The need for buttressing our power generation programme with thermal power plants is obvious. We have proposed two thermal projects for inclusion in the Fifth Plan, one at Tuticorin and the other at Mettur. You would be happy to learn that the Central Government has cleared the Tuticorin project. The benefits of this scheme to the extent of 400 MW are likely to accrue before the end of the Fifth Plan. Even if all the power likely to be generated during the Plan period from continuing as well as new schemes is taken into account, there will still be a gap of 1,185 MW at the end of the Fifth Plan.

What price Neyveli?

In this context, we should also take note of the current oil crisis and the need for tapping other fuel

resources for generating power. This brings into sharp focus, the case for further development and exploitation of the Neyveli Lignite Mines. It takes seven to ten years for an open-cast mine of this kind to be fully developed. Even if we start to-day, more power will be generated at Neyveli from the second mine cut only during the Sixth Plan. Keeping all these factors in view, we have been emphasising the need for initiating work on the second mine cut at Neyveli and for establishing a second thermal station with a capacity of 1,000 MW. The Government of Tamil Nadu consider that immediate sanction of this project is crucial for the well-being of the State and I would request the Union Government to take an early favourable decision regarding this. The commissioning of the Kalpakkam Atomic Energy Plant has been unduly delayed. Originally scheduled to be commissioned in 1970-71, it is now expected to be commissioned only by 1977-78. The expansion programme of the Atomic Plant should be taken up simultaneously, as any delay would only worsen the power situation in the State in the years to come.

Hon'ble Members are aware that the Government have undertaken a massive programme of extending water-supply to urban and rural areas. Out of a total of 2 Municipal Corporations, 99 Municipalities, 13 Townships and 626 Town Panchayats in the State, water-supply has been extended to both the Corporations, 87 Municipalities, 8 Townships and 71 Town Panchayats. Water-supply Schemes are under execution in 3 Municipalities and 37 Town Panchayats. In rural areas, we have already constructed about 72,600 wells and 5,700 overhead tanks and ground level reservoirs. It is proposed to take special steps to tackle the needs of problem areas, like endemic tracts, in the Fifth Plan period. As regards Madras City, work is in progress on the Veeranam Project, which will bring 40 million gallons of water per day. The scheme is likely to be completed in 1975. I wish to mention here the significant agreement reached between Tamil Nadu and Kerala regarding the supply of Siruvani water for Coimbatore town which has been under discussion for long. This agreement which is the outcome of understanding between neighbouring States will be a shining

example of inter-State co-operation. This scheme, which is estimated to cost about Rs 10 crores, would bring in ultimately 23.5 million gallons of water per day to Coimbatore and other wayside towns and villages.

Green Revolution

While water and power are critical inputs for stepping up agricultural and industrial production to provide which we have taken and will continue to take all possible steps, there are many constraints, which operate in the field of agricultural and industrial production. You will appreciate that thanks to the integrated approach adopted by our Government in co-ordinating and making available all the necessary inputs simultaneously, the Green Revolution has been ushered in and the State now has a marginal surplus of foodgrains in relation to our needs. In 1973-74, our foodgrains production was originally estimated to be around 74 lakh tonnes. This estimate is now in jeopardy on account of the difficulties anticipated in securing adequate supplies of fertilisers and pesticides. Against 3.15 lakh tonnes of 'nitrogen' needed in 1973-74, supplies have totalled to only 2.3 lakh tonnes. There is a shortage of D.D.T and B.H.C. also. We have requested the Government of India to take immediate steps to increase the indigenous production of fertilisers and pesticides and to import additional quantities of these vitally needed commodities.

Industrialisation

Few will dispute the fact that Tamil Nadu will have to depend more and more on rapid industrialisation to improve its over-all economy. With this in view, we have done our best as regards industrial investment through the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation. We have proposed to expand the capacity of Tamil Nadu Cements from 4 lakh tonnes to 7 lakh tonnes per annum at a cost of Rs 14 crores and to diversify the line of manufacture in the Continuous Casting Plant at Arkonam at a cost of Rs 5.6 crores. So far as Joint Sector Projects sponsored by the Corporation are concerned, work is going on at a pretty rapid pace on the massive fertiliser project coming up near Tuticorin, with a production capacity of 1,100 tonnes of ammonia and 1,600 tonnes of urea per day.

The project is likely to be completed by June 1974. Preliminary work is also under way in respect of tyre, television, sodium hydrosulphite, borax, soda ash, salt and pharmaceutical projects. We have also requested the Central Government to approve the establishment of another big fertiliser plant in the joint sector in Tamil Nadu. The State Industries Promotion Corporation is also assisting entrepreneurs in setting up medium industries, particularly in backward areas of the State, by giving a package of incentives such as underwriting equity, provision of term-loans, interest-free sales tax loan and developed plots. The Corporation is also promoting an industrial complex at Ranipet. The Corporation's promotional activities have so far catalysed an investment of about Rs 37 crores, creating direct employment for over 6,000 persons. **The Government have also proposed to set up, during the Fifth Plan, eight new Sugar Mills.**

Handlooms

The Government are giving all the support they can, to the Handloom industry in the State by way of organising and strengthening the co-operatives, by ensuring timely supply of quality yarn at reasonable rates through the Co-operative Spinning Mills and by granting substantial rebate on the cloth sold by the co-operatives. A provision of nearly Rs 18 crores is proposed to be made for development of handlooms in the Plan. All these would be effective, if the Centre reserves certain items for exclusive manufacture by Handlooms and makes suitable arrangements by timely supply of essential raw materials. The imposition of power cut, coupled with the sharp increase in cotton price last year, had led to acute scarcity of yarn and phenomenal increase in its price, causing considerable hardship to the weavers. **The Government of Tamil Nadu were able to ensure adequate supply of yarn at reasonable rates to all the weavers in the Co-operative Sector, by pooling the yarn produced by the Co-operative Spinning Mills and the mills taken over and run by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation.** The problem of adequate supply of yarn to weavers outside the co-operative sector, however, continues to cause concern. Steps are being taken to tackle this problem also.

Central Investment :

While this State has done its best to promote industrialisation, the Central must come forward to make substantial investments in industries in the State. In 1973-74, the Centre has allocated only Rs 40 crores for this State, out of a total of Rs 1,500 crores for the whole country. This trend towards a decreasing share of Tamil Nadu in Central Industrial Projects, needs to be reversed. A sum of Rs 19,200 crores has been ear-marked for the Central Sector in the Fifth Plan. It is hoped that a reasonable share of this amount will be invested in Tamil Nadu. Unless this is done, further development of the State will be seriously handicapped. The following new projects should be considered by the Centre for being taken up in the Central Sector :—

1. Second mine-cut at Neyveli.
2. Expansion of Kalpakkam Atomic Plant.
3. Setting up of another nuclear Plant at Tuticorin.
4. Intensification of oil exploration in the Cauvery basin and off the coast of Tamil Nadu.
5. Conversion of Madras-Tuticorin railway line into broad-gauge.
6. Implementation of Sethusamudram Project.
7. Construction of a mass transit system in the Madras Metropolitan Area.
8. Establishment of a shipyard at Tuticorin.
9. Establishment of Defence Industries.

In spite of all that has been done on the agricultural and industrial fronts, the problem of poverty and unemployment continues to cause us grave concern. Our Special Employment Programmes including the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, Youth Service Corps, Special Apprenticeship Training Scheme and Half-a-million Jobs Programme for the educated unemployed, would generate around 40,000 jobs. Labour intensive programmes like minor irrigation, house building, and road-laying and road improvement, taken up under the Plan schemes, would also generate considerable employment opportunities. However, it would not be

possible for the State Government alone to provide jobs for every one. Job opportunities on a much larger scale would emerge, only if middle class entrepreneurs are encouraged to save and invest. This is precisely what our Chief Minister has been emphasising repeatedly. It is with a view to enthusing such persons to take to industries that we have been suggesting to the Central Government, the reorganisation of the income-tax structure, which would also minimise the evils of unaccounted money. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Central Government would act on our suggestion.

Plan for Prosperity

The cause of the poor and the down-trodden has always been dear to us and it provides the driving force for our Development Plans. For the uplift and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, the Government have proposed to spend Rs 91.50 crores during the Plan period, inclusive of the Plan provision of Rs 24 crores. The massive Slum Clearance Programme, involving construction of 3,000 to 4,000 tenements per year, to house the slum dwellers, would continue. Under this programme, which is being implemented in Madras City by Slum Clearance Board and at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Thanjavur and Cuddalore by the State Housing Board, 15,470 tenements have been constructed in the City and about 5,000 tenements have been constructed in the six other towns mentioned.

The draft Fifth Plan has been prepared by various working groups in consultation with the State Planning Commission. Preliminary discussions have taken place with the Central Planning Commission regarding the size of the Fifth Plan. We expect the size of the Plan to be fixed only after further discussions are held regarding Central assistance for the Plan. Meanwhile, a series of discussions regarding the size of the Annual Plan for 1974-75 have been held and the latest indications given by the Union Planning Commission are favourable. We expect that, we may be able to have an Annual Plan for 1974-75 of the order of Rs 150 crores.

Sixth Finance Commission

In this context, I must mention the award of the Sixth Finance Com-

mission. We had hoped that the earlier trend of rewarding extravagance and penalising prudence will be reversed. We had also submitted proposals towards evolving a new federal financial structure. Unfortunately, the Sixth Finance Commission has continued the traditional line of filling gaps of States, without reference to the tax effort put in by them in relation to their State incomes.

As a result, out of Rs 11,578 crores available for allocation among the States, we have been given only Rs 626 crores, which works out to only 5.4 per cent. It is unfortunate that the Finance Commission has not chosen to reimburse our losses arising on account of prohibition which is being enforced in pursuance of the constitutional directive. We have also not been given any share in the grant meant for upgrading standards of administration, education and health facilities.

One positive aspect of the Sixth Finance Commission's Report which needs to be welcomed is the rescheduling of debt recommended by the Commission and accepted by the Government of India. We are to obtain a relief of nearly Rs 87 crores on this account during the Fifth Plan period. This is gratifying to us particularly because of the fact that Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront among the States requesting such rescheduling.

The Government of Tamil Nadu had requested the Sixth Finance Commission particularly to take into account the specific consequences which the Central Pay Commission's recommendations would have on the State Governments. Unfortunately, the Sixth Finance Commission has not built up in the structure of devolution of grants and taxes provision for the impact of such revisions of pay and allowances as may become inevitable as a result of the impact of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations. We have reiterated before many Commissions including the Sixth Finance Commission the urgent necessity to evolve a national wage price policy. The present situation in which, different sections of the people performing similarly arduous jobs under Government or under nationalised institutions, are remunerated unevenly is bound to lead to friction and frustration. We hope and trust that the Govern-

ment of India will in consultation with the State Governments, try to evolve arrangements to bring about a national policy in this matter.

Before I conclude, I wish to mention the very large increase in the anticipated number of repatriates from Sri Lanka during the coming years. In fact nearly 57,000 families are expected to come over during the next five years. The expenditure needed to rehabilitate them would be of the order of Rs 60 to 70 crores. While we welcome the return of our kith and kin from other countries, we have also to recognise the suffering and dislocation for these people. They should be properly looked after and jobs provided for them so that they do not feel that they are unwelcome in their country of origin. Besides, their return to India is a consequence of agreements reached at the national level. I do hope and trust that the Government of India will continue to treat the rehabilitation and welfare of these repatriates as national responsibility and help the States to provide adequate facilities for them.

The country is passing through very trying times due to national and international developments. Industrial production has been considerably handicapped by the credit squeeze imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. This tends to increase rather than decrease the pressure on prices. This policy deserves to be reconsidered. The fuel crisis, sparked by the recent developments in the Middle-East has made the situation more difficult than before. The whole structure of economic policies for development with stability, for growth with social justice has to be examined in the light of the problems posed by these developments. The Government of Tamil Nadu feel that the situation is grave enough to call for a meeting of Chief Ministers so that the policies both for the short and long terms can be formulated and implemented to meet successfully these challenges to our nation's progress.

I look forward with great pleasure to your deliberations. I have no doubt that they will be conducted with a high sense of duty and responsibility and in a spirit of cordiality and mutual tolerance.

Vanakkam.

The fact that the Housing Board has built 25,000 houses and allotted 41,000 plots may appear impressive, but the Tamil Nadu Housing Board is conscious of the fact that it has not touched the fringe of the housing problem in the State. The number of houses required to be built or replaced is 42.80 lakhs. This will require Rs. 4,280 crores. The housing problem is rendered all the more complex because of the fact that more than 80% of the population form the economically weaker section and are not in a position to buy a house even on instalment basis. It is to cater to the needs of these people that the Housing Board is striving to formulate new schemes.

The foremost among these schemes is the special low cost housing scheme.

Under this scheme, all those with a monthly income of not more than Rs. 350 per month could obtain a house costing Rs. 10,000/-, excluding the cost of land. The balance is to be paid in 20 years in monthly instalments which work to Rs. 50/- to Rs. 90/- depending upon the size of the house. As a gesture of goodwill towards these sections, the Housing Board has agreed to forego 50 percent of its normal centage charges. This will benefit each individual to the extent of Rs. 600/-. It is expected that finance will be available to the Board for the scheme at a very low rate of interest. As acquisition of land involves delay, it is advised, to begin with, that a group of 20 to 25 persons in any village or town who desire to have houses may themselves buy the land required and hand it over to the Housing Board so that the house construction could be started by the Board straightaway. The Board has also initiated proceedings to acquire sufficient lands so as to enable it to launch such schemes throughout the length and breadth of the State in due course. The Housing Board is very happy to record that the response to this scheme has been very enthusiastic. The Housing Board has so far framed for construction of over 3,500 houses at a cost of over Rs. 3 crores. It is hoped to build at least 1,000 houses in each of the Districts of Tamil Nadu every year during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The outlay on this project will be Rs. 60 crores. It is also satisfying to note that hundreds of workers

HOUSING BOARD IS EXTENDING HOUSING SCHEME FOR ALL HOUSELESS

in the industrial establishments situated in the outskirts of the City have come forward to take advantage of the scheme. Workers who have applied to be included in the scheme belong to Ashok Leyland, Royal Enfield, Facit India, Century Flour Mills, Food Corporation of India, B. & C. Mills, Union Carbide, Hindustan Teleprinters, Indian Airlines, etc.

Another special scheme intended solely for those who are unable to find the means for paying for the initial deposits for the purchase of houses is the Save-A-Rupee-A-Day Scheme now in operation. The Housing Board, in collaboration with the Syndicate Bank and the Indian Bank, has made arrangements to collect at the doors of the intending depositors, a rupee a day or the multiples thereof. At the end of each month, the money thus collected will be credited to the depositors. The accumulation of these deposits at the end of 5 years will be utilised for buying a house or house site. The banks while making over the collection together with the accrued interest to the Housing Board, will also advance a sum of equivalent to three times the total collection. About 1,200 persons have been enlisted in the scheme so far.

For the weavers who are adversely affected on account of market conditions of yarn, the Government of Tamil Nadu has a special housing scheme, under which, each weaver will be allotted a house-cum-loom shed costing about Rs. 5,000/- on the same terms as the Special Low Cost Housing Scheme. 560 houses at Thanjavur, Erode, Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem have been taken up. More schemes in other places are in the shape.

The Housing Board has recently executed a housing scheme for Ex-Servicemen in Kovaipudur. 66 houses have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 5.83 lakhs.

For the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, a scheme for the construction of 407 houses at Thanakankulam at Madurai at a cost of Rs. 16.28 lakhs, has been sanctioned. Of these, 200 houses have been completed and the others are being taken up.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD PHYSICAL PROGRESS

		<i>L.I.G.</i>	<i>M.I.G.</i>	<i>T.N.G.R.</i>	<i>Slum</i>	<i>S.I.H.S.</i>	<i>L.A. & D.</i>	<i>S.L.C.</i>
Physical	..	4,718	2,855	5,610	12,008	802	41,346 Plots	—
Financial (in lakhs)	..	492.75	829.07	718.51	1003.06	43.64	1,859.17	19.46
<i>Programme for 1973—'74</i>								
Physical (under Construction)	..	1,622	890	1,206	1,908	20	—	1,437
Financial (in lakhs)	..	142.95	253.05	146.52	74.29	2.95	200.04	76.60
<i>V Five Year Plan Programme</i>		<i>L.I.G. & S.L.C.</i>	<i>M.I.G.</i>	<i>T.N.G.R.</i>	<i>Slum</i>	<i>S.I.H.S.</i>	<i>L.A. & D.</i>	
Physical	..	..	8,100	4,630	7,536	9,780	2,750	27,020 (Plots)
Financial (in lakhs)	..	..	1,450	1043	967	645	204	1707

The Government have proposed recently to build hostels for the Backward Class and Scheduled Caste students at a total cost of Rs. 2.00 crores, through the agency of the Housing Board. This scheme will benefit over 10,000 students who are at present accommodated in very insanitary and inconvenient houses. This is in addition to the efforts taken by the Harijan Welfare Department for building similar hostels for the Harijan students.

In building houses for those belonging to the Low Income Groups it is the endeavour of the Government and the Board to make them as economic and inexpensive as possible constant with strength, durability and minimum needs of comfort and convenience. For this purpose, the Housing Board has been adopting modern technique and improved designs. The proto type of a pre-fabricated house costing only about Rs. 3,000 which could be erected in a matter of 2.3 hours has attracted countrywide attention.

Another process which has vast

scope for application is the guniting method of pre-fabricated houses which saves not only in the cost of the construction by as much as 20 to 25 percent but also helps in the conservation of scarce materials such as cement and steel and valuable time. The Housing Board proposed to popularise this type of construction which has stood the test of time at Bombay.

In formulating the housing schemes, it is the aim of the Government and Tamil Nadu Housing Board that the benefit of these schemes should accrue more to the economically weaker section than to the higher income groups. It is in fulfilment of this object that nearly 7,000 house sites in Madras City alone have been allotted to artisans such as mechanics, carpenters, barbers, tailors weavers, washmen and the like for whom the provision of house sites will not only serve to rehabilitate them physically but also socially and economically. With the aid of HUDCO, it is proposed to built houses on plots sold out to these

artisans. 275 houses are under construction and it is hoped that the demand for construction of houses will grow.

The efforts of the Housing Board to provide house sites for these classes supplement the massive drive that the Tamil Nadu Government has made to distribute all the available Government land to the landless poor in the State and to confer homestead rights on those who are living in Kudiyiruppu lands.

In Thanjavur District, a special scheme costing Rs. 75 lakhs for providing house sites of 2 cents each with other environmental amenities for over 34,000 families is under implementation. It is expected that by the end of March 1974, this work would be completed.

The availability of land and funds are the two bottlenecks in the way of speedier implementation of the housing schemes. The Tamil Nadu Government is considering the ways and measures for

surmounting the problems connected with the land acquisition. In regard to finance it should be acknowledged here with thanks for the financial assistance offered by HUDCO, LIC and some of the nationalised banks like the Syndicate Bank and the Indian Overseas Bank. It is hoped that other nationalised banks who have deep roots in this part of the country, will also like to associate themselves in the noble cause of providing better housing for the masses.

RESUME OF WORK IN LAST 25 YEARS

In Tamil Nadu, the first step taken in the direction of providing houses and house sites to the public may be said to be the creation of the City Improvement Trust for Madras City in 1945. Before this, the Government was associated with the housing activities to a very limited extent by providing financial assistance to the public for the construction of houses, through Co-operative Institutions. Between 1945 and 1952, the C. I. T. with its very meagre financial resources was able to acquire vacant lands in Mandavalipakkam, Moubreys Road, Kodambakkam, Kilpauk and Mambalam, develop them and sell house sites to the public. Some houses were also built and offered to the public for sale, on hire purchase. The advent of the First Five Year Plan gave fillip to housing activity in the entire country. The Slum Improvement Scheme, S.I.H.S. and L.I.G. were introduced in the First Plan period followed later by M.I.G., L.A. & Development Scheme, Rental Housing Scheme, Village Housing Scheme, Plantation Labour Housing Scheme and Rural Housing Scheme, in the subsequent Plans. The C.I.T. Madras, was one among the earliest organisations in the country to avail themselves of the financial assistance offered by the Central Government, under these schemes. Till its merger with Tamil Nadu Housing Board in April, 1962 the C.I.T. had sold over 2,000 house

sites, constructed 750 houses for rent or sale on hire purchase and cleared several slums and provided open developed plots and house sites to 2,000 families.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board, soon after its establishment, coinciding with the commencement of the III Five Year Plan extended its activities through out the State. The Coimbatore Housing Unit, Madurai Housing Unit, Tiruchy Housing Unit, Vellore Housing Unit, and Salem Housing Unit were formed in that order, as and when necessity arise to intensify the work in these regions.

In the III Five-Year Plan period (1961 to 1965) the Housing Board invested Rs. 1,139.19 lakhs for the construction of 1,336 L.I.G. Houses, 572 M.I.G. Houses, 1,260 tenements for Slum Dwellers, 336 Quarters for Government Servants and 50 houses for Industrial Workers.

In the non-plan period of 1966-69 the Board spent Rs. 996.21 lakhs and built 1,126 houses for L.I.G., 489 houses for M.I.G., 4,746 tenements for Slum Dwellers, 2,566

Quarters for Government Servants and allotted 3,400 house sites to the public and 4,000 sites to the Artisans.

During the four years of the IV Plan the amount invested by the Housing Board has been Rs. 2,246.83 lakhs. 1,300 houses were allotted to the L.I.G., 1,204 houses to the M.I.G., 3,446 tenements for Slum Dwellers were constructed. For Government servants, 2,342 quarters were added. Industrial workers were provided with 664 houses. The general public were allotted about 16,000 house sites and nearly 3,000 Artisan were given house sites.

During 1973—74 work on 1,622 L.I.G. houses, 890 M.I.G. houses, 1,206 T.N.G.R. Flats, 1,980 Slum tenements are in progress throughout Tamil Nadu.

During the V Five Year Plan the Board has programmed to spend over Rs. 600 lakhs, to build 8,100 L.I.G. houses, 4,630 M.I.G. houses, 9,780 tenements for Slum Dwellers, 7,636 Quarters for Government Servants and 2,750 Flats for Industrial workers.

It is the aim of the Housing Board to provide each citizen of Tamil Nadu a house of his own to suit his needs and taste and also well within his means, so that he may live in contentment and with respect. It is hoped that this ideal will be achieved in the next decade.

WORKS IN SALEM AND DHARMAPURI DISTRICTS

Completed		No. of tenements	Amount (in lakhs)	Future Schemes	Extent in Acres	Amount in lakhs
Judges Bungalow, Salem	T.N.G.R.	200	25.00	1. Land acquisition scheme at Salem	437	154.00
Mettur ..	"	60	7.08	2. Land acquisition scheme at .. Dharmapuri	63	25.00
Namakkal ..	"	60	7.08	3. Land acquisition scheme at .. Tiruchengode	50	15.00
Dharmapuri ..	"	102	14.65	4. Land acquisition scheme at .. Ercaud	100	45.00
Judicial & Revenue	"	47	13.50	5. Land acquisition scheme at .. Krishnagiri	100	40.00
Krishnagiri	"	92	13.42	6. L.I.G. houses at Mettur ..	30	5.00
Narayanasamipuram Slum		82	5.40	7. L.I.G. houses at Ambedkar .. Nagar	81	13.00
Nalukalmandapam	"	66	4.38	8. L.I.G. houses at Dharmapuri ..	54	8.00
Annadanapatti	"	68	4.45	9. M.I.G. houses at Mettur ..	32	8.00
Erumapalayam	Slum ODPS	282	9.50	10. M.I.G. houses at Dharmapuri ..	26	7.00
Ponnammapet	"	89	3.20	11. Slum tenements at Allikuttai Eri	360	29.00
Court Road	"	162	15.91	12. Slum tenements at Andipalli Eri	528	39.00
Gosha Hospital	Slum	400	29.80	13. Judges Bungalow, Salem T.N.G.R.	72	10.00
Nehru Nagar	"	252	18.40	14. T.N.G.R. Flats at Attur ..	60	7.00
		1,429	161.77	15. T.N.G.R. Flats at Hosur ..	60	8.00
				16. T.N.G.R. Flats at Uthangarai ..	40	6.00
Works in Progress		No. of tenements	Amount (in lakhs)	17. T.N.G.R. Flats at Dharmapuri ..	28	3.00
Judges Bungalow, Salem	T.N.G.R.	92	10.30	18. S.I.H.S. Scheme at Mettur ..	84	7.00
Krishnagiri	"	20	3.00	19. S.I.H.S. Scheme at Salem ..	210	20.00
Mettur	L.I.G.	60	11.50	20. Jumma Majid Salem Deposit ..	239	17.00
Sandaipet	Slum	180	13.14	21. Police quarters at Salem (Deposit)	228	35.00
Gandhi Nagar	"	180	13.14	22. Police quarters at Dharmapuri (,)	93	16.00
Gunduchetti Eri	"	216	16.15			
Dharmapuri	S.L.C.	146	14.61			
Kumarapalayam	"	63	5.36			
Ammamet Salem	"	18	1.44			
Namakkal	"	114	11.08			
Uthangarai	"	35	3.46			
		1,124	103.18		750	517.00
						2,225 Tenants

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim (Centre) is shown with Mr. Rafael M. Salas (left), U.N.F.P.A., Executive Director who was entrusted with full responsibility for world Population Year activities and Dr. Antonio Carillo—Flores, Secretary General of the World Population Conference are seen in the photograph.



Population increases in a geometric proportion whereas resources supplied by nature are increasing in arithmetic ratio. The time has come to take necessary steps and save the world from population menace.

THE RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.

It took more than 1,800 years for the world's population to increase from 210 million to one billion. The second billion required about a century and a quarter, and the third only 30 years. It is now taking only 15 years to add the fourth billion. If present growth rates were to continue, the current population of more than 3.6 billion would double in 35 years, and by the end of this century it would be increasing at the rate of a billion about every eight years.

The average population growth of the world at large is 2%. Many underdeveloped countries are burdened with a rate of 3.5% or more. The population growing at 1% doubles itself in 70 years; at 2% it doubles in 35 years; at 3.5% it doubles in only 20 years. The world cannot afford this. For if there is any thing certain about the population explosion, it is that if it is not dealt with reasonably, it will in fact explode; explode in suffering, explode in violence, explode inhumanity.

POPULATION GROWTH ENDANGERS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

To put it simply; the greatest single obstacle to the economic and social advancement of the majority of the peoples in the world is rampant population growth. The solution of the population problem is in no way a substitute for the more traditional forms of development assistance; and for economic infraction; and for agriculture; aid for industrialisation; aid for education; aid for technological advance. The world needs investment capital for a whole gamut of productive projects. But nothing would be more unwise than to allow these projects to fail because they are finally overwhelmed by a tidal wave of population.

It is by half a dozen criteria, the most delicate and difficult issue of our era—perhaps any era in history. It is overlaid with emotion. It is controversial. It is subtle. Above all it is immeasurably complete. It is the tangled problem of excessive population growth. It is not merely a problem, it is para-

THE U. N. O. CELEBRATES THE WORLD POPULATION YEAR.

dox. It is at one and the same time an issue that is intimately private—and yet in escapably public. It is an issue characterised by reticence and circumspection—and yet in desperate need of realism and candour.

The world is not aware of the consequences or repercussions of the population explosion. Are there any measures on the way to check it up. Most of the nations in the world have taken it up officially and they are implementing birth control programme with courage and cent percent hope. Even the world bodies like U.N.O. and World Bank are showing great interests in making a check on the population explosion or population bump. The U.N.O. has announced the year 1974 as a World Population Year.

WHAT IS WORLD POPULATION YEAR?

The short answer is 1974. It is the year dedicated by the United Nations to evolving a World Consensus on population matters. The year's high point is August, 1974, when the World Population Conference will be held at the Congress Centre in the heart of the Bucharest. About 3,500 people are expected to attend the conference. This is the first global inter-governmental meeting to be held on population. Dr. Antonio Carrillo-Flores, as Secretary General of the World Population Conference will bring together national delegations to formulate that consensus, which hopefully will lead to a world plan of action, to deal with the Population Problem as it manifests itself in its varied forms in different areas of the world.

POPULATION VERSUS RESOURCES

To arrive at a generally acceptable consensus as such a complex and sensitive matter, it is necessary that people everywhere should be aware of the real dimensions of the population situation, not only in their own countries, but in those of others—the relationship between population growth and resources—the relationship between population growth and economic development planning and the relationship between population structure and the prospects for

basic social needs such as schools, food supplies, medical services, housing and employment. Briefly the question between people and the content and quality of their lives in the foreseeable future.

The United Nations has assigned this task of generating, heightening and sustaining worldwide awareness to Mr. Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). In his approach to this formidable assignment, Mr. Salas has identified certain basic guidelines the most important of which is that World Population Year Programme should be nation-oriented ; that is sensitive to particular national differences of need, attitude and emphasis. In order to give the required, substance and direction to these nation based programmes and to facilitate the necessary correlation between national efforts and the services of UNFPA, Mr. Salas appeals to every concerned country to establish National Commissions charged with the responsibility of managing World Population Year activities as proposed by Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations.

To help to develop this awareness, which is the purpose of the World Population Year, Roberto Rossellini, one of the great masters of the cinema, proposes to make a film, stating the dimensions of the population situation "as information and not as a propaganda." Indian poet and journalist Dom Moraes has been commissioned by UNFPA to write a popular book on population. This is one of several projects sponsored by the 'United Nations Fund for Population Activities' to stimulate international interest in population problems during World Population Year, 1974. To gather material for his book, Moraes has travelled in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. He is not a population specialist or demographer but through personal investigation, he intends to create a narrative that will move the reader along with him from indifference to commitment. Many books have been written with demographic facts and figures. But the Moraes book is meant to be something very different. Moraes is writing about people—parents, family planners, intellectuals, doctors and Moraes himself. The first chapter of his book is on India.

The Moraes book is one of many special projects being supported by UNFPA to generate interest in population as part of world population year, 1974.

The UNFPA has established a World Population Year Secretariate to intimate and co-ordinate a world-wide programme on population designed to accomplishing the under-mentioned objectives :

(a) To improve knowledge of and information on the facts concerning population trends and prospects and the relevant associated factors ;

(b) To sharpen awareness and heightened appreciation of population problems and their implications by individual governments, non-governmental organisations, scientific institutions and the media ;

(c) To provide effective education, family life and reproductive functions through formal and other educational systems ;

(d) To stimulate discussions and thinking on alternative policies, promotion of demographic consideration in development planning and development policies and programmes in the population field which individual governments might wish to undertake ;

(e) To expand international co-operation in population field and supply increased and suitable technical assistance to countries desiring it and in accordance with their needs.

World Population Year involves several inter-related levels of activity. International, National, Local and Individual. The success of the World Population Year depends on all sections of Society.

—S. MUTHURAMALINGAM.
Asst. Editor (F.P.)

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COBRAS — THE HOODED TERRORS

Known as Nag everywhere the recognition of a Cobra is not a difficult task for an Indian. It is the most notorious killer and its very name chills the blood of those who have never seen a snake in their lives. With its hood expanded and head raised above a foot or so from the ground, its awe inspiring hissings and death dealing powers, the Cobra is the instant killer snake to be reckoned with. It is no surprise that we continue to hold this serpent as an object of awe, fear and veneration. There are actually two varieties of this infamous snake in India—the common Cobra and the rarely seen King Cobra or Hamdryad. Despite the abundance of other poisonous kinds such as Kraits and Vipers, these two snakes alone have become 'Stars' because of their killing powers and close association with Indian mythology. A volume could be written on these celestial snakes which gained immortality in Hindu legends. Of course, the endless tales and misbeliefs associated with these deadly serpents is a legion by now though the majority of the stories are beyond the tests and canons of scientific scrutiny.

PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS

* Early Portuguese explorers visiting the orient encountered a strange snake that could expand its head into a dilated hood and they called it "Cobra de Capello" meaning a hooded snake. Its fame spread so rapidly that the word "Cobra" which in Portuguese means a snake was very soon absorbed in Western European language. But then the Portuguese explorers were actually referring to the common Indian Cobra only as they were ignorant of the fact that Africa is the real home of these vicious reptiles and contains double the numbers found in Asia.

HOOD

Undoubtedly the hood is the most impressive and distinctive characteristic of these snakes. It is formed by the expansion of the neck into an umbrella when the animal is excited or provoked. There are two definite color markings on the hoods of Indian Cobras—

By
T. S. N. MURTHY

Being the instant killer, the cobra has become an object of awe, fear and veneration. Endless tall tales and misbeliefs have been woven around cobra. In this article, the natural characteristics of the cobra are detailed.

xxx

the "spectacled" or binocellate variety is the commonest and the second variety with an oval spot surrounded by a white circle is restricted to Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the Eastern Himalayas. Yet a third variety with a plain hood occurs in Rajasthan, Punjab and parts of Gujarat.

The origin of the spectacle markings on the hood of common Cobra is legendary and dates back to the hoary past. One story is that these markings are but the imprints of the feet of young Krishna. Young Krishna while playing with his friends in his village river was attacked by a huge snake Kaliya which had been polluting the river and became a threat to the village at large. But playful Krishna vanquished the snake and in so doing he left the impressions of his feet on the snake's head which are passed on to its descendants and since then Lord Krishna came to be known as 'Kaliya Mardan.'

Another belief is that Lord Buddha during his wanderings in India had to cross a desert, fell asleep in a scorching sun exhausted and without a shade. It is said that a passing Cobra took pity on the holy man and spread umbrella like hood over him whilst he had a sound sleep. Buddha woke refreshed and saw the Cobra still protecting him, and as a mark of appreciation, placed two fingers on its hood. Perhaps this story has led to the belief that if a Cobra raises its hood around an innocent sleeping child, the child is sure to attain name and wordly fame.

LEGENDS

The Cobra is so much interwoven with Hindu religion that it is not to be wondered at that the destruction of this serpent is deemed to be an act of sacrilege on the part of a devout Hindu.

Lord Siva wears a necklace of Cobras. He gave salvation to a Cobra that worshipped him along with an elephant and a spider and thus the snake is closely associated with the origin of the famous Siva temple at Sri Kalahasti in Andhra. According to another legend, when the odean was churned (Amrita Manthan) by Gods and Demons for obtaining Amrita, the liquor of immortality, the huge Cobra Vasuki's services were availed of when it was made a churn rope round the Meruvu Hill. As was visualized by Lord Vishnu, there was some wrangling among Gods and Demons as to who would pull the head and who the hind end of the mighty serpent and it was resolved that only Gods were entitled to pull head end. But in the course of the great operation-churning, the snake grew restless and became indisposed when it started emitting out large amounts of deadly poison which nearly endangered the lives of all Gods. But Lord Siva prevented the destruction of Gods by gulping the terrible poison and retaining it in his throat. Thus he came to be referred to as "Neelakhanta."

Lord Vishnu relaxes on a seven hooded Cobra—'Adiseashu' and that is why he came to be known as 'Seshasayi.' This eternal serpent represented in Hindu mythology as supporter of the world is said to have accompanied Lord Vishnu in Avatars on earth. Accordingly, Lakshman, Sriram's brother and Balaram, Lord Krishna's brother are supposed to be earthly human guises of this holy snake.

Even the seven hills of Tirumala, the well-known pilgrim centre in Andhra which is the abode of Lord Venkateswara, are referred to as the divine heads of this serpent. The Lord of holy Palni in Tamil Nadu, Subrahmanyaswamy, is always worshipped with his companion Cobra.

BELIEFS AND FANTASIES

Cobra is subject to many other curious beliefs and fantasies. The snake is worshipped by all Hindus. Fasts are observed by womenfolk in some parts of India on Nag Panchami day because the Cobra is believed to have the powers of making the barren women fertile. Cobras found around people's houses are supposed to be the ancestors of the occupants who will protect the residents from ill luck and harm. Another erroneous belief is that the Cobra, of all snakes, is so vindictive that it waits even days to wreak its vengeance on its offender.

BITE

Though its bite is fatal, even the deadly Cobra when encountered or disturbed seeks safety always in flight. It raises its head and expands the hood only as an act of self defence. When preparing to strike it raises about half of its body into the air, spreads out the hood and sways the body from side to side. It is a blood chilling sight when the snake puts out its deadly fangs and bites and the bite is so quick and sudden that one cannot follow. The Cobra seizes its victim and holds on till the poison takes effect, sometimes biting over and over again.

NOT CHARMED BY MUSIC

It is not true that the Cobra is charmed by music. Cobras, like all other snakes have no ear openings and have lost most of the intricate apparatus that is essential to hear

speech and appreciate music. Snake charmers are aware of this deficiency in Cobras and that is why they move their pipes about while they play showing their 'foot-work.' Thus the common belief that the Cobra "dances" to the music of its Charmer's pipe is not correct; the snake merely follows with its eyes and head the swaying movements of its charmer's instrument.

COBRA VERSUS MONGOOSE

The common idea that Mongoose, the deadly foe of this serpent is immune from snake poison is far from truth. The fact is Mongoose and such other snake killing animals are protected by thick coats of hair or rubbery hides which prevent the poison from getting into their blood stream. However, if a lethal dose of a Cobra's venom is injected into the mongoose, it succumbs.

In a combat with a snake, a mongoose counts entirely on its quickness. The mammal waits for the right moment when its crushing teeth pierce the neck of the Cobra.

Another belief that the mongoose eats a herb or root to counter-act its adversary's poison is equally unfounded. Cobra venom is full of neurotoxins that attack and paralyse the nerve centres of the victim.

IMMUNITY

Even the incredible Indian Snake Charmers who tame Cobras cannot escape death from a Cobra's strike. Most often they remove the deadly fangs of the Cobra. Some of them develop immunity by injecting themselves with increasing doses of venom.

But they are wise enough to take care of themselves. The best of the snake charmers are dedicated to their 'art' and their knowledge of collection and taming etc., of these snakes are their 'trade secrets' which are passed on only to their descendants.

MALE COBRA

The harmless Rat Snake (Dhama) is considered in many parts of India to be a male Cobra because of its ferocity, size and aggressive spirit resembling the real Cobra to some extent which mistaken belief

brings it nearer to death at the hands of innocent people. But the fact that the Cobra and the Rat Snake are entirely of different kinds breeding separately is little known. The accidental occurrence of the real Cobra and that of the Rat Snake in the same locality is believed to be their pre-planned honeymooning and should any one happen to see by some mischance the so called imaginary pairing of these two snakes, he is sure to lose his eye sight!

KING COBRA

The King Cobra (Handrayad) is the largest and most frightening of all poisonous snakes of the world as its size, strength, highly neurotoxic nature of its venom make it one of the most dreaded snakes in the world. It can attain a length of nearly eighteen feet and is rarer than the common Cobra and keeps to jungle. It is a cannibal and feeds mostly on other snakes including Cobras and of its own kind.

A copious literature was written to show that this snake frequently shows a most aggressive spirit. Unauthentic records say that it attacks unprovoked and particularly it chases human beings when disturbed in courtship or when its nest is approached. Some other reports say that even elephants have succumbed to its bites.

SPITTING COBRA

The most interesting of all Cobras is the Cape Cobra of South Africa which earned a bad reputation for it spits out its venom. The Righal or 'Spitting Cobra' as it is popularly known, it spits its venom when excited with considerable accuracy up to a distance of eight feet. Whether the aim is deliberate is not known. The poison so ejected is not fatal but causes irritation and if it hits the eyes it causes terrific discomfort and sometimes blindness but not death.

Thus the Cobras continue to hold their place despite the fact they are destroyed because of their killing powers and highly useful skin for manufacturing fancy articles. Yet they are unique because they are worshipped and associated with countless legends woven about them.



TRAINING OF FOREST DEPARTMENT STAFF AT THE MADRAS SNAKE PARK



A proposal was put forward by the Forest Department that some of its staff should be trained in snake handling and care at the Madras Snake Park. The proposal was accepted, and in the month of September, 1973, four members of the Forest Department staff are being trained by one of the expert snake handlers and catchers of the Park.

The first week of training deals with the familiarization with the common snakes of Tamil Nadu, including the venomous species. The men are learning to identify

them on sight, how to handle them without causing injury, and also the basics of snake-care, that is, keeping the cages clean, watering them, and feeding.

The second week is capture training in the field. This will include practical field training in finding snakes in their most likely habitats, their habits, various snake signs (shedded skins, faces) what they feed on, when they are most likely to come out, and their mating habits. They will learn the skill of finding and catching non-veno-

Nature and habits of Rat Snake is explained to the trainees.

mous snakes and later on the venomous ones. This requires great concentration practice and skill to avoid accidents.

In the last two weeks the men will learn how to handle snakes at the Park, their care, and the treatment of snake-bite. They will learn the basics of cage design, wall height, ventilations, provisions for water, vegetation and the dangers of using wire netting and other abrasives. Minor ailments of the snakes will be dealt with, they will learn to treat eye infections, canker mouth, compacted bowels, ticks, and about the segregation and release of sick snakes. Basic snake anatomy will be gone through, and the identification of species by scale counts. Lastly, a very important subject, the men will be taught about snake-bite and how to deal with it. The effects of the venom of different species will be discussed, first aid techniques, and an introduction to the medical treatment of snake bite.

Since the fear of snakes is so widespread (but really unnecessary) it is hoped that the Snake Park will eventually make such courses available to all Forest Department staff and even extend it to the police, military and medical men, all of whom would greatly benefit and pass on their knowledge to the public.

—NINA CHATTOPADHYAYA,
27, 2nd Main Road, Gandhinagar, Adyar, Madras-20.



Rajamani, the trainer with the trainees.

AN IDEAL GOLF COURSE AT OOTY

Known as one of the world's best few golf courses, 193-acres golf links at Ooty has very few equals in India.

Gymkana in its earlier days drew its membership mainly from the British service officers and British civilians with a sprinkling of a few Indians from the erstwhile princely States and so on. After Independence, the privilege of membership was extended to new classes of the community. Being a gymkana, stress was always given to the promotion of sports and outdoor activities. At present the membership stands at 255. The Club as an Institution has believed in propriety, correct behaviour, good sportmanship, removal of prejudice and differences based on birth, particularly in a democratic age and promotion of good relations among members drawn from different sections of society. The aims of this club are fulfilling admirably.

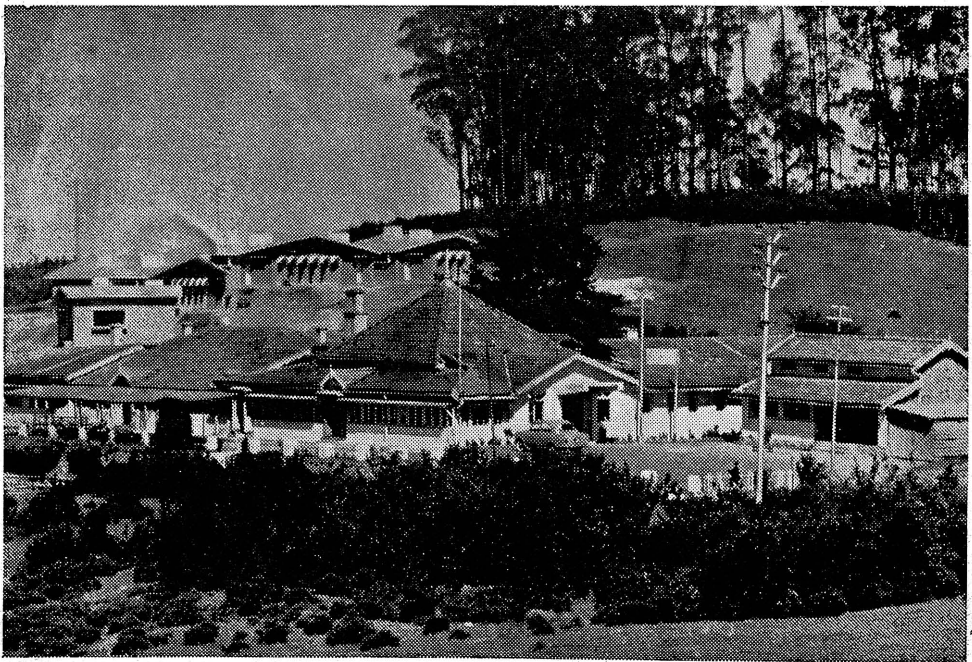
In the earlier years there was provision of tennis courts and the golf course with browns only. This was often the venue of the United Planters Association of Southern

India annual sports meet. Commencing from the year 1929, a system of pumping water from the Municipal stream in the valley with a Blakes Hydram mechanical pump, a storage tank and feeder pipes was installed by Messrs. HARRISONS & CROSFIELD LTD., Coimbatore and the browns gradually changed to greens. This was later changed to an electric motor pumping system from 1970.

This Club's 18 hole golf course is located at a height generally of 7,400 ft. with a par of 70 over 6,207 yards. The golf links are laid out over an area of 193 acres of the Ooty WENLOCK DOWNS. The scenic beauty of the course with valleys, backdrop of mountains, natural vegetation and clear blue sunny weather is breath-taking and has been immensely appreciated by foreigners and our own countrymen alike. The Club has been holding regular Summer and Autumn meets in April/May and Sept./Oct. respectively for a long time and some of the cups/trophies competed for include the Khairagarh Cup, the Club Cup, M. C. Muthiah Silver Salver, Chalmers Cup, the Sun Lager Cup for gents and ladies,

the Calcutta Cup, the Dunlop Shield, Holdsworth memorial Cup, Windle Cup, Nilgiris Cup, Jodhpur Cup and so on. This course has also been the venue for the open amateur Golf Championship of Southern India and various meets of the Addicts Golfing Society of Southern India. For the past few years teams from WEST GERMANY, HANAU Golf Club have been participating in the Autumn Golf Meets of this Club, thus creating an international atmosphere of goodwill and understanding besides promoting tourism for our country. We propose to enlarge the scope for such multi-national meets.

The Course is backed up by a suitable Club House with all the usual indoor recreational facilities provided. Sensing a long felt need, the Club recently constructed 4 Cottages, to cater to the requirements of golfers requiring an ideal golfing holiday plus a sojourn in an excellent climate in sublime surroundings. These Cottages are nearing completion and are being superbly furnished with all modern conveniences.



Ootacamund Gymkhana Club with newly constructed cottages in the background at Ooty, Nilgiris.

NEW PRICES FIXED FOR SUGARCANE

A substantial increase in the cane price to the cane growers-suppliers of co-operative sugar factories for the current year (1973-74) was decided at a meeting presided over by the Minister for Industries, Thiru S. Madhavan and attended over by the representatives of the cane growers and cooperative sugar mills. It is estimated that the extra commitment for all the cooperative sugar factories would exceed rupees two crores. The increased prices range from Rs. 93.50 per tonne to Rs. 101.00 per tonne. Increases in the case of individual factories range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per tonne. The factory-wise prices are as follows :—

<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Increased price (Rs. per tonne)</i>
1. Ambur ..	101.00
2. Madurantakam	95.30
3. Amaravathi ..	95.30
4. Salem ..	95.30
5. Kallakurichi ..	93.50
6. National ..	100.00
7. Dharmapuri ..	93.50

The increased prices would be provisional and subject to review at the end of the sugar season. A substantial portion of the profits earned by the Mills will be passed on to the growers in the form of incentive cane price. The additional prices now decided upon would be adjusted against the prices arrived at based on the principle of profit sharing. Whatever amount that may be further due would be paid at the end of the season. Similarly, if the review reveals excess payment already made recoveries would be made.

Government hope that with the substantial incentives now offered, cane growers would extend their utmost cooperation and ensure the successful functioning of the sugar cooperatives in the State.

—oOo—

THE SUCCESS OF THE PANDYAN CO-OPERATIVE SUPER MARKET, MADURAI.

The Pandyan Co-operative Super Market, Madurai with a series of new service oriented features has not only established the price trend in the city, but also boosted monthly average sales from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 8 lakhs.

It not only sells goods with a minimum profit margin, but also aims at satisfying the customers with courteous service and unadulterated commodities.

The Super Market is satisfied with a mere two percent profit on rice and edible oils and 3% profit on pulses. Ten women are engaged each day to clean the pulses before they are neatly packetted in cellophane bags.



'Gada Cloth' is attracting the poorer section of the society. As against the market price of Rs. 3/- per meter the super market sells this cloth at Rs. 1.05 per meter. Some three to four bales of this cloth is sold each day at the rate of a maximum six meters per buyer.

The nominated body under the Chairmanship of Mr. Annapathy Soundarapandyan gave a new look for this Super Market by the end of 1973. Prize schemes introduced for those buying goods for Rs. 25/- and above and One per cent on the-spot discount for the members are some of the features which have brought the Super Market to win the race against profiteers.

'A' class membership today has shot up to 12,600 from 252 and 'B' class members 71,520 from 7151. Membership fee for 'A' class is Rs 50/- and for 'B' class Rs. 10/- only.

—Source F.P.O. Madurai

—oOo—

NEHRU PRIZE LAUREATE FELICITATED

"This studied and balanced book written in a lucid and flowing style helps our people to understand the various aspects of Soviet life. It helps to widen the horizon of knowledge of our people and really a worthy addition to our literature. This is another new effective weapon in the arsenal of the progressive forces who are striving to strengthen the growing friendship and cultural and literary contacts between Indian and Soviet people" declared Shri N.D. Sundaravadivelu, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras at a function held on 8-1-74 to felicitate Prof. S.N. Chokkalingam, Managing Director of the Text Book Committee, Tamil Nadu, who had been awarded 'SOVIET LAND' Nehru Prize' for his Travelogue "Soviet Natil Nan Kandathum Kettathum". The Vice-Chancellor also congratulated New Century Book House, the publishers of this book who had amassed a record harvest of 26 awards for their publications including 5 Nehru Prizes.

Many Tamil writers and publishers participated in this representative gathering and congratulated Prof Chokkalingam. Mr. L.V. Sorokin, Vice Consul and Head of the Information Branch of the USSR Consulate General in Madras in his speech explained the various aspects of the Soviet Land Nehru Awards scheme. These awards which are dedicated to the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru are given every year to the best literary and journalistic works which are devoted to the cause of Indo-Soviet Friendship. He informed that Government of India also has instituted award for the best literary and artistic creations by Soviet writers and artists. "In the last eight years" Mr. Sorokin told, "over 70 distinguished writers and about 40 children have won the top Nehru Award prizes and visited Soviet Union". He urged the writers to create new literature and build bridges of understanding and trust between Indian and Soviet people.

Thiru R. Perumal, Joint Director in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Prof. Poovannan, Head of the Tamil Department, Vaishnava College, Thiru Al. Valliappa, President, Children Writers Association, Thiru Vaithanna and Thiru K. Ramanathan noted Tamil writers spoke felicitating the author. *

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PADALAM P. O., CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

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In developing cane for our survival ;
We surmounted all in a decade
With a solemn purpose of serving the Nation.
- (2) By fleet of lorries well organised,
We bring the cane fresh from the field.
We ensure supply of inputs,
And prompt in payment of cane price.
- (3) We enforce measures of Plant Protection
And conduct crop Competition.
We take our growers on Tour Education
And teach them to grow quality cane.
- (4) Every succour in hour of need
We extend to members who really need.
Working in the Co-operative Sugar, we greet
To consolidate the gain we already made.

the living past

The imprint of Time left on impressive buildings like the Taj Mahal is more easily discerned in written records. In place of mute memorials, eloquent books speak to one and all. The past is preserved in documents and books for posterity to show how and where history is imperishable. The same can be a guide to the future also.

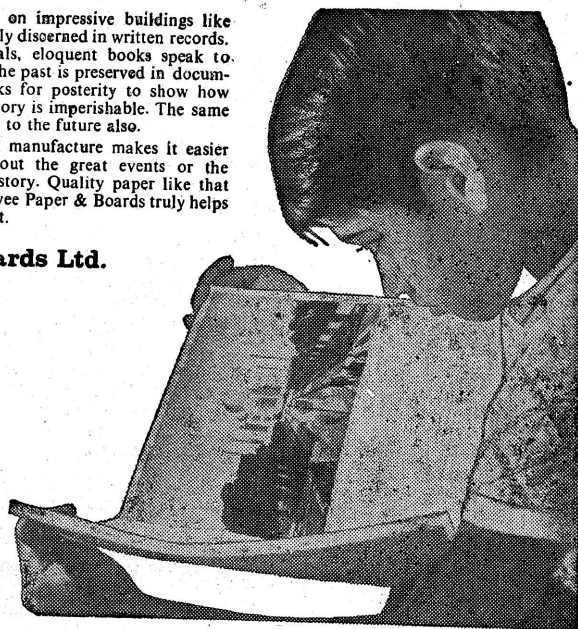
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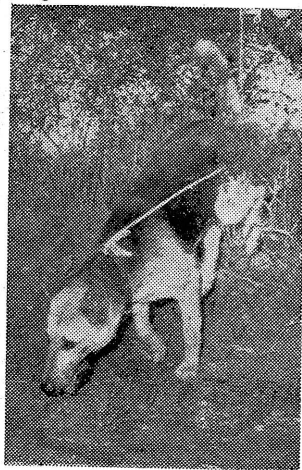
Pallipalayam, Salem District, S. India



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THE TERROR OF CRIMINALS

The Police Dog cannot be
replaced by anything
says the I. G.
in this
interview
with
Tamil Arasu.

Q : How did the idea of Dog Squad for Crime Detection work originate and when was initiated in our State ?

It was during the tenure of Thiru T. G. Sanjeevi Pillai, I.P., the then Inspector-General of Police, Composite Madras State, that it was decided to form a Dog Squad for the State modelled on the one functioning in the Scotland Yard (U.K.), to improve the techniques and Standards of Crime Investigation by the Law Enforcement Agency with the ultimate object of improving the detection rate without leaving it to chance. The Dog Squad was founded with one S.I. and 6 P.Cs. and 6 locally acquired Alsatian and other South India breeds. The Kennels were initially located in the compound of the C.I.D. Office and later transferred to the Control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras City in 1953. The City Police Kennel building was completed in 1957. We have a manual for the Dog Squad. The City Police Dog Squad at Madras is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras City. It functions under the direct supervision and control of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime (Genl.) and the Administrative Inspector of Police, Crime Branch, Madras City. For administrative convenience the Dog Squad forms a wing of the Central Crime Branch, Madras City. The Kennel has a sanctioned strength of 1 S.I., 3 H.Cs., 1 Gr. 1 P.C., 7 P.Cs., 2 Dog Boys and 10 dogs. There are 24 rooms. The present strength of the Kennel is 1 imported German Alsatian, 3 Alsatis, 5 Dobberman Pincher and 1 Labrador Retriever.

Q : How many dog types does our Madras Police Dog Squad comprise ?

Alsatian, Dobberman Pincher and Labrador Retriever are the usual breeds that are found to be fit for police work in this State. Presently we have similar kennels at Madurai and Coimbatore. The Madras Kennel caters to the needs of the City, South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput (East) and (West), Thanjavur District, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh and Railway Police.

Q : Is pedigree given any great weight in the selection of police dogs ? Why ?

Pedigree is given due importance for selecting the right type for police work as the behavioural trends, health conditions and the physique largely depend on pedigree.

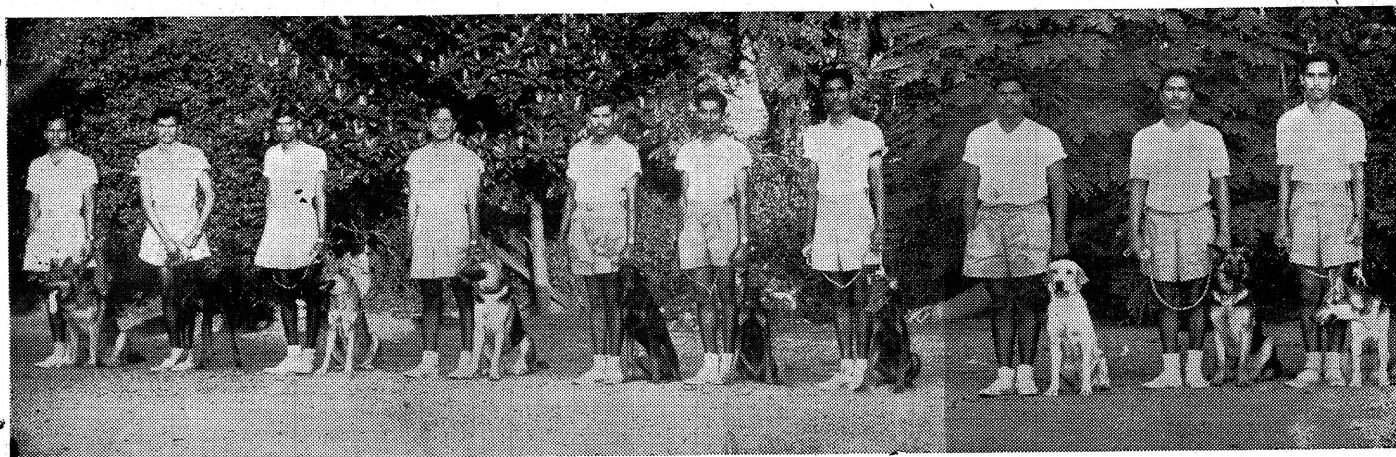
Q : It is said that it is more difficult to train a dog handler than a dog itself. How did the Police solve this problem ? Has it sufficient number of efficient handlers ? Any special steps taken to train dog handlers ? How are these personnel chosen ?

It is true that training a handler is far more difficult than training a dog. It is not that every one can become a handler however much he may be a dog lover and eager to become a handler. Certain prerequisites besides genuine flair for the work like love for dogs ; patience ; intelligence ; tact and presence of mind, ability to communicate his ideas to the dog and reinterpret the dog's actions ; commanding power, excellent physique, proper handling, being young, energetic and a good sportsman are essential for a dog handler.

Normally the recruiting ground for the handlers is from the Armed Reserve, from men who have put in about 3 to 5 years of service and studied up to S.S.L.C. A circular is sent for obtaining willingness from P.Cs. as and when vacancies arise and selections are made after a personal check up of the individuals and their records. We always have a reserve strength to supplement vacancies, emergencies and other contingencies. A handler is given training in theory and practice for about 3 months and only after that he is entrusted with a dog if he is found fit. If he is not fit, he is sent away.

Q : With the present advances in the Laser Ray and Electronic aids to Forensic Science, is the dog as infallible and irrefutable as before ?

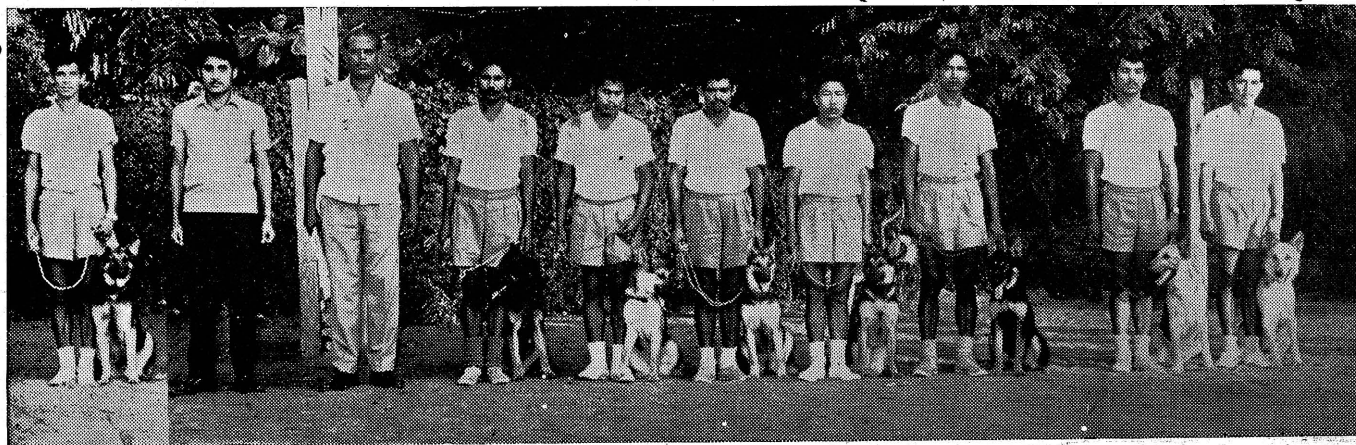
The dog's work is essentially based on scent. It is only a circumstantial or corroborative piece of clue to check up and ensure correctness of the line of investigation. It is only an aid to investigation.

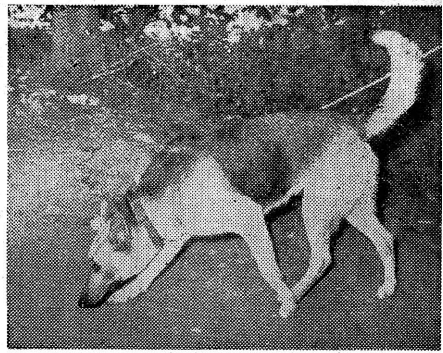


The fame of the Madras Police Dogs has travelled round India with the result that many states have sent their handlers for being trained here.

Photo above shows M. C. P. dogs with their efficient handlers.

Photo Below shows the Assam Police dogs which have come here for training and third from extreme left is Mr. Kanniyar, Sub Inspector of Police, Crime branch, Madras conducting classes for handlers.

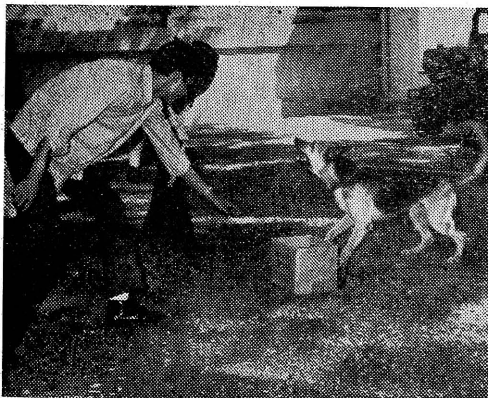




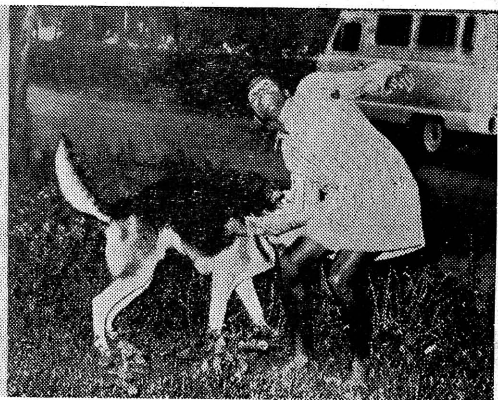
The faculties of smell, hearing and physical mobility are developed to a very high degree in certain species of dogs which render them extremely useful for war and police purpose,

Photo left : Dogs are given training for high jumps which are at least two feet more than the ordinary human capacity.

Photo above : Dog is given training of taking scent from the ground.



Above : Dogs are given training in how to protect and safeguard things from the thieves.



Above : The culprit is captured by the dog and is in full command of the situation.

The use of the Dog cannot be the subject matter of evidence in Court as it may amount only to 'hearsay' evidence. Where the scent on the scene is kept undisturbed and when the culprit has not gone away by train or bus or other conveyance and where the culprit abandons his personal properties, the scent work is more reliable. The Dog's work is only an aid to investigation which has to be interpreted intelligently and the dog cannot be replaced by anything; it is unique in its field.

Q : Is Police dog as useful in the detection of infringements of Laws against narcotics as in crimes against person and property? Are there different methods in chasing or in apprehending the two different types of criminals by the Police dog?

We have just made a beginning to train dogs for the detection of narcotics and drug trafficking for Customs, Central Excise, and Explosives Department and it is too early to assess the result of its usefulness.

A trained dog can arrest a fleeting person with ease as it can touch speeds of 30 to 35 miles per hour as against an average man's 10 to 12. It can also clear obstacles 5 to 6 feet in height which is atleast two feet more than the ordinary man's capacity and lastly it can overcome all human opposition to arrest.

On the detective side for good results, it is essential that the scene of occurrence is not disturbed as any disturbance results in the super imposition of diverse scents at the scene which naturally handicap the animal. Again when the dog comes to work it is imperative it is not distracted by a trailing crowd as this confuses it.

Q : Isour State a pioneer in respect of creation of Dog Squad and have we established any supremacy in this respect? So far how many states have deputed their dogs and dog handlers to undergo training in the Madras Police Dog Unit?

The Tamil Nadu Police has many firsts to its credit with pioneering work in many fields, but nothing has been more spectacular than the establishment of the first Police Dog Squad ever in India, in 1951. We have trained Detective Dogs for West Bengal Police, Bihar Police, Army, Andhra Pradesh Police, Kerala Police, Southern Railway, Madhya Pradesh Police, Orissa Police, Haryana Police, Assam Police, Utter Pradesh Police, Madras Port Trust, Buckingham Carnatic Mill and Dunlop, Presently 12 dogs and 12 handlers and two Sub-Inspectors of Assam are undergoing 6 months training.

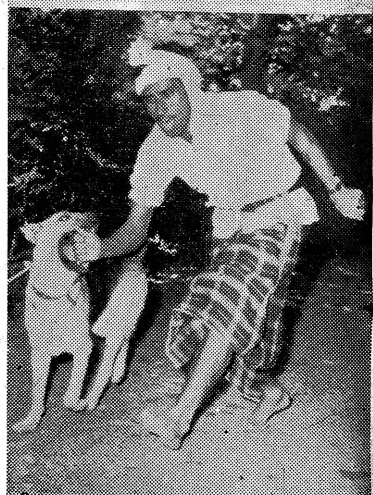
Q : What is the All India Duty Meet? And are there any competitions designed for Dog Squad in these A.I.P. Duty Meets?

Every year a Duty Meet is conducted in one of the capitals of the State by rotation and it is organised by the I.B. Oral, written and practical tests are conducted for police officers and men representing the different States on Finger Prints, Foot Prints, Photography, lifting and packing, Police portrait and observation, Revolver and Rifle shooting, First Aid, Wireless, etc. to improve the standard of investigation. Each State sends two teams consisting of the rank of Inspectors and below. Individual prizes and championship shields are awarded to winners. We are proud to state that the Tamil Nadu Police have successfully retrained the championship shield for the 6th consecutive year. This is an all time record.

Q : Are there any statistics about the number of cases pursued with the help of Dog Squad, and the number of successful detective work done by them?

	1970		1971		1972		1973	
Head of Offence	No.of calls.	No.suc- cessful.	No.of calls.	No.suc- cessful.	No.of calls.	No.suc- cessful.	No.of calls.	No.suc- cessful.
Murder and murder for gain ..	10	7	24	19	23	15	30	17
Dacoity/Robber..	—	—	3	1	1	1	126	48
House Breaking..	39	19	52	19	80	33	91	12
Other cases ..	7	1	48	9	90	17	4	2

Various methods of training dogs.



SCIENCE IN CRIME DETECTION

By

S. VENUGOPAL RAO

Director, Institute of Criminology
and Forensic Science.

The impact of science and technology on every field of human activity is phenomenal and it is no wonder that the resources of science are increasingly requisitioned in the detection of crime. The application of science in this particular field is a thrilling experience beyond the perspicuity of the most brilliant of the amateur detectives whom we come across in fiction. The criminal in the modern world is more sophisticated and scientifically equipped than his forebears in the past. To find him and to bring him to book, old techniques have to give place to new ones, strengthened and refurbished by the fruits of scientific research. I will indicate briefly here the philosophy and rationale of criminalistics, which is merely a term of usage for the application of science to criminal investigation.

Crime is essentially a hostile act against society—a manifestation of social aggression in an individual or a group of individuals. It represents in some manner a breakdown of the stability of the social structure which we are trying to maintain and uphold through the machinery of law. Consequently, crime transforms itself into an act which has to be prevented in the first instance, and, if this is not possible, detected with a view to finding the persons responsible for it and dealing with them according to the law of the land. Criminal investigation thus becomes a primary task of the police. In this task, which at times appears forbidding and difficult, the investigator has to requisition all the resources and assistance which he can command from society and this includes science and technology.

Investigation :

The process of criminal investigation consists of observation of facts and establishment of evidence which will single out the offender and bring him to justice. In court, the facts and evidence will be dissected for the last time and judged in accordance with the rules laid down by the law. The entire structure of scientific investigation is based on the simple and well-known fact that a criminal leaves unwittingly physical traces at the scene of his

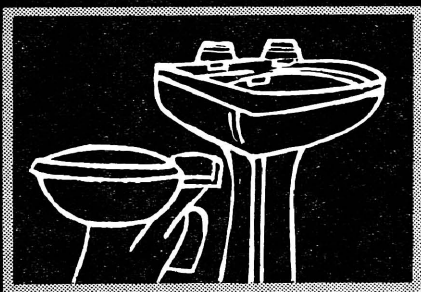
crime or alternatively, picks up other physical traces on his person which are apparently very trivial details. These may be called clues which signify the presence or action or a movement. A clue is an apparent sign which tends to establish a fact without constituting irrefutable proof. A painstaking investigator has not only to collect clues at the scene of crime, but also try to fit them into the pattern of the crime. The conclusions that he may arrive at on the basis of the observations of these clues may be sometimes true but there is also a possibility that they could be misleading, confusing and even downright contradictory to which the so-called eye-witnesses say or other circumstances point out. This is where science can and does play a vital role. Because facts by themselves cannot be analysed straight away on presumptions based on human credulity and predilections, they have to be examined objectively and impartially using highly scientific and technical methods and drawing fully on the resources of the physical chemical and natural sciences. The scientific expert at this stage becomes an important pivot in the process of criminal investigation. While the investigator, through observation and interrogation gathers clues and elicits facts, the responsibility of the scientific experts is to establish *prima facie* evidence i.e. evidence based on clues which is the result of scientific elaboration and in which various forms of reasonings are used to establish a link between the facts observed. Evidence so established has the supreme advantage of being objective and impartial, based purely on facts.

Thus the combined task of the investigator and the scientific expert consists of detecting, understanding and piecing together the clues with a view to fitting them into other elements of investigation—the whole constituting the final proof of crime. The object of scientific criminal investigating is to arrange all the elements which previously appear to be isolated and unconnected that they form a coherent whole and their relation to the crime becomes clear.

Finger Prints :

We may take for example, fingerprints. It is established through years of scientific research that the possibility of two persons possessing the same fingerprints are almost nil. While there may be a chance in a million of two finger prints of different individuals tallying, the probability that such a coincidence does not occur is almost an absolute certainty according to accepted theories of probability. This is how the scientific expert established probabilities in the identification of material evidence and reaches almost absolute certainty about the presence of a particular person in question. Scientific methods or techniques by themselves cannot point out the perpetrator of a crime but by and large the scientific techniques establishes the identity of such a person and what is more important, clear an innocent person of the crime even if the investigation points an accusing finger at him. Witnesses may lie but scientific evidence can provide irrefutable evidence of a person's guilt or innocence.

Forensic science or criminalistics is not a science by itself. It is a happy combination of all the sciences enriched by the pooled knowledge in different fields and by the adaptation of divergent scientific technique, with only one object and that is to find the truth. The benefits of this scientific knowledge and experience have to percolate to every investigating officer because in the ultimate analysis it is he who has to keep his eyes open and observe tell-tale clues of physical evidence however apparently trivial at the scenes of crime. It may be a chance finger print ; it may be a fragment of wood, or a torn piece of cloth; it may be an indented tool mark left behind while breaking open a lock, or an imperceptible drop of blood on the sleeve of a murderer. It may be a single strand of hair clutches in a death struggle or a very innocuous document whose secrets can be seen under an ultra-violet or infra-red light. By themselves they are trivial and isolated pieces of evidence, but they assume an importance beyond comprehension if they can be connected and fitted into the mosaic of crime.

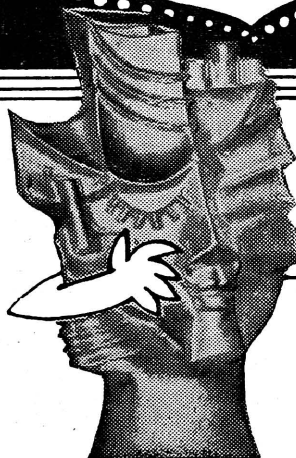


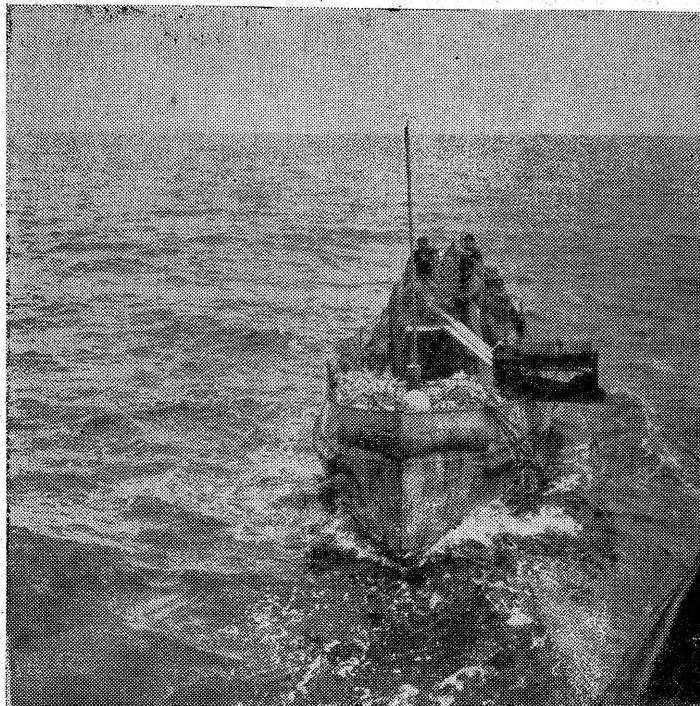
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THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN U.S.S.R.

(A Brief Profile)

The fish industry of the USSR is a well-developed branch of Soviet economy. The heavy industry built up and developed under Soviet power completely changed the material base and technical equipment of the fisheries.

Flotillas of the latest model vessels, equipped with refrigeration facilities, constitute the core of the Soviet fishing fleet. Fishing vessels are not solely engaged in catching fish. Over 80 per cent of the catch is processed into semi-finished products, various tinned products, fish meal, etc., right aboard the fishing ships.

Oceanographic research performed by Soviet scientific institutions was of paramount importance in developing the country's fisheries. This research resulted in proposals for the rational organization of fishing.

The economic importance of internal reservoirs grows year by year. The USSR has a tremendous number of such reservoirs—some 12,000,000 hectares of man-made lakes, 24,000,000 hectares of lakes and

800,000 kilometres of rivers. Pond-fish farming is likewise making rapid progress. It expanded 1.8 times in the first two years of the current Five-Year Plan (1971—1975) and will have grown 2.7 times at the completion of the Five-Year period.

The production and delivery of live and frozen fish, fish fillets, semi-finished products, and smoked and dried fish to trade establishments is to be stepped up in the 9th Five Year Plan. This task is being successfully fulfilled.

Special Measures

Special measures are taken to conserve, reproduce and rationally utilise fish resources. These measures are elaborated on the basis of wide-ranging research carried out by institutes for fishing studies, set up in various fishing areas of the country. The USSR has special laws on conserving fish resources and regulating fisheries. This is done with the sole aim of securing the rational utilization of our fish resources, and providing better conditions for fish reproduction.

Industrial fish breeding is carried on in all of the country's major basins and reservoirs.

The USSR does much in the way of acclimatization of fish, i.e., their transfer to new habitats, and breeding of various species in newly built reservoirs.

The long-term plans for expanding reproduction of fish resources envisage work on the artificial breeding of salt-water species and of other marine animals.

Compensation for Damage Done

The USSR legislation includes provisions for compulsory compensation for any damage inflicted upon fisheries, thus ensuring the protection of fish resources in the Soviet inland reservoirs. Special fish channels, fish lifts and fish locks are constructed, for example, on newly built dams. Facilities to let Atlantic salmon, eels, sturgeon and other species of fish reach the head water of dams for spawning, are now successfully operating in the USSR.

A special device, of an entirely new type, for channelling fish through the dams has been built in this country for the first time in the world. This device is not built into the dam. It is a floating fish collector, equipped with two self-propelling containers, which transport the fish from the tail water to the head water of the dam via the general shipping locks. It can be located in the best possible place in the dam tail water to attract the fish.

Conditions favourable for fish reproduction are established in the reservoirs—any changes in their water level take due account of the fisheries' interests, and artificial spawning grounds are built in them. Special devices are also introduced when irrigation schemes are built, so that fish roe, small fry, larval and mature fish should not get into irrigation canals. Construction work on a unique device for rational distribution of the water flow is nearing completion in the delta of the Volga. It is intended to regulate the Volga flow in a way that would ensure sufficient water for the spawning grounds, even in the years when the water level in the river is low.

Work on averting water pollution has been intensified. For example, large allocations have been made for a complex of measures to decrease the dumping of sewage and improve sewage-control facilities in the main fishing basins, including the Caspian and Azov seas, and Lake Baikal.

In other words, the Soviet state attaches paramount importance to the work on increasing the country's fish resources. The Chief Administration for the Protection and Reproduction of Fish Resources and the Regulation of Fishing incorporated in the USSR Ministry of Fisheries has been established especially with this aim in view. The administration employs over 15,000 specialists inspectors, ichthyologists and fish breeders. It has a special fleet and various means of transportation at its disposal.

World Ocean Resources For Generations To Come

At present the Soviet Union, other states and many international organizations are expressing great concern about the conservation and rational utilization of living marine resources, and about controlling the

pollution of their environment. According to assessments made by both Soviet and foreign researchers, the biological resources of the World Ocean permit increased fishing there. However, we must always remember that the generations to come should also be able to benefit from the ocean's wealth. Isolated steps taken to achieve these ends by any single country cannot, naturally, yield substantial results. Only concerted action by all the interested states can be instrumental in coping with so complex a task as the conservation of the ocean's biological resources. No wonder that the number of international conventions and organizations dealing with the problems of fisheries has been growing throughout the last few years.

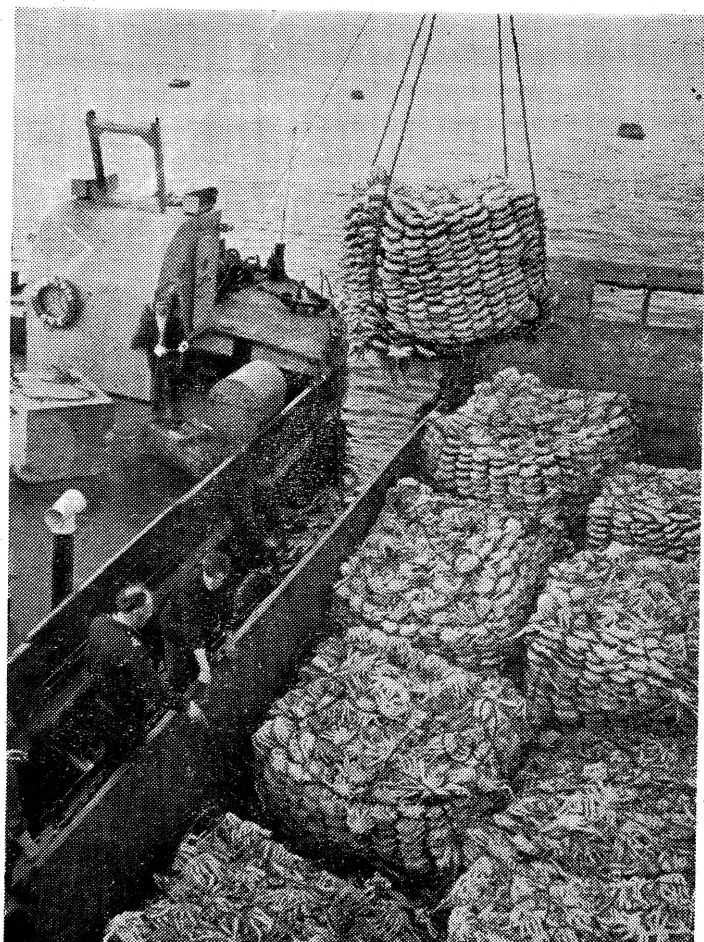
The USSR has signed more than 50 conventions with foreign countries on fisheries; it takes part in the work of a number of inter-

national organizations and commissions, and renders assistance to many countries in the organization of fisheries. In all its activities the USSR advocates the rational utilization of biological resources on the basis of scientific recommendations and forecasts.

Soviet representatives initiated and supported the adoption of measures for the conservation of fish resources, including the limitations imposed on the herring catch in the northern Pacific and Atlantic, and the arrangements for controlling the catch of ground-fish species and salmon on the high seas. The USSR is doing everything it can to secure rational utilization of the world ocean's biological resources so that they shall always remain an important food source.
(Abridged) ("Moscow News")



Photo shows the Motor boat of the Kransy Oktyabr Fishing Co-operative (Kamchakta) returns with a rich haul of Crabs.



PONGAL TOURIST TRADE FAIR IN MADRAS



The President Thiru V. V. Giri with the Chief Minister and the Education Minister at the inaugural function.

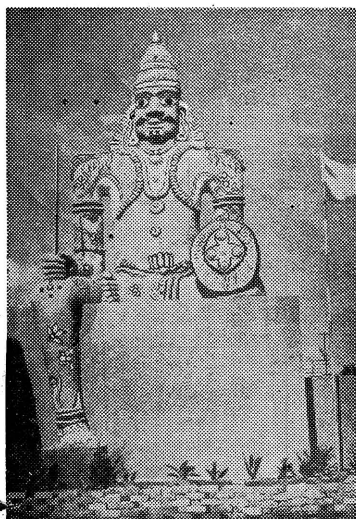
The celebration of Pongal Tourist Festival is one of the many steps taken by the Tamil Nadu Government towards bringing more tourists down South. Because, Pongal is a major festival of the region which reflects the culture and traditions of the people, in this part of the country. Pongal also incidentally comes in mid-January every year during the tourist season of October to February. Last year the festival was extremely successful. Foreign tourists have applauded our efforts. This year the festival has been organised on a grand scale in all Tourist Centres of the State such as Madurai, Tiruchi and more impressively in Madras. A special feature of the festival in Madras is the Pongal Tourist Trade Fair organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at the Island Grounds at Madras.

A Fair with A Difference

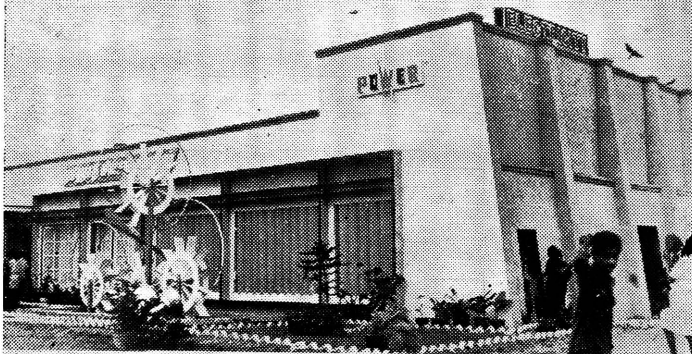
This is a fair with a difference. It is a tourism-oriented Fair. At the main entrance are two village deities of 32 ft. height which greet the visitors with village drummers on either side. Next comes an array of temple pillars. The whole facade of the entrance was done by the staff of the College of Arts and

Crafts. On passing the pillars there is the plaza of a little pond, waterfalls, lawns with lighting arrangements adding charm to the atmosphere. Around the plaza runs a mini-train.

Various organisations, institutions, departments, etc. are participating. Central and State Government departments like Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Southern Railway, Public Works, Industries, Fisheries, Forest, Information and Public Relations Department, autonomous bodies like Air India, India Tourism Development Corporation, Bharath Heavy Electricals, Coffee Board, Co-optex, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Electricity Board, Housing Board, Water and Drainage Board, Hoteliers, Banks and several private business houses have put up their pavilions. There is also a shopping arcade. These pavilions will highlight the progress of the State as well as the various aspects of Tourism development. Arts and Sculptures of Tamil Nadu, the ancient musical instruments will be on display. An artistes village with the craftsmen at work will be the highlight of the Fair.



One of the two 32 feet high typical village deities at either side of the entrance.



A Typical Tamil Model Village

On the model of the Thai Model Village put up at Bangkok, a Typical Tamil Village has also been set up. In this place all the activities of a village including folk dances can be witnessed at one place. It will not only be a major attraction for foreign tourists but also for us.

Cultural programmes in the open air auditorium include daily fashion parade at Co-optex pavilion, a mini Sound and Light' spectacle on Silappathikaram, Multivision presentation of Tourist Sports of Tamil Nadu and India, free Tourism feature films daily have also been provided. Other attractions include a mini zoo, amusement park, museum of clay models of Orissa crafts-men, etc.

The Fair is planned for 42 days from 7th January to 17th February, 1974. Arrangements have also been made for the celebration of the Pongal Tourist Festival at important tourist centres like Madurai, Tiruchi, Kanyakumari and Mahabalipuram. The popular rural sports of Jalli Kattu at the Nehru Stadium, Madras, was arranged for the first time this year. A Committee had been appointed at Madurai to select the bulls and catchers. The catchers and the bulls selected by the Committee alone were admitted to the Jalli Kattu. Special arrangements had been made with the Railway authorities for bringing the bulls and catchers to Madras and for their return. Jalli Kattu was conducted at Madras under the joint aegis of SPIC Animal Husbandry and TTDC for two days on 20-1-1974 and 22-1-74. SPIC has donated a sum of Rs.40,000 for the conduct of the Jalli Kattu at Madras, of which Rs. 30,000/- is being handed over to Minister (Tourism and Education) on 2-1-1974 as part payment. The SPIC also presented a huge trophy to the best catcher and the best bull. Silver medals were awarded to the second and third catchers and the bulls.

Picture: Top:—Prototype of Poompuhar exhibited in the Pongal Tourist Trade Fair by the Department of Information and Public Relations

Middle:—Electricity Board Pavilion at the Fair

Bottom:— Indian Railway Pavilion

Five Judges had come from Madurai to select the best catchers and the best bulls. About 40 catchers and 40 bulls took participation in the Jalli Kattu.

This year's Pongal Tourist Festival has been planned in such a

way that the foreign tourists visiting Tamil Nadu will be able to witness the various aspects of our culture and traditions. Unfortunately the dislocation of flights of Indian Airlines has considerably affected the flow of tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu. Nevertheless the celebration will

get wide publicity abroad the benefit of which will be felt next year.

The Fair was inaugurated by the President of India at 10-00 a.m. on 7-1-1974.

* * *

HILL STATIONS IN TAMIL NADU

Kodaikanal : Next to Ooty, Kodaikanal is a charming hill station of sylvan grandeur on the Southern West of Upper Palani Hills at an altitude of 2,343 metres (7,688 ft.) in the Western Ghats. It is 120 Kms. from Madurai.

Ooty : Popularly called the Queen of Hill Stations, it is the chief hill station of the South in the Nilgiris range of hills. Here the rugged beauty of Eastern Ghats merges with the wooded loveliness of the Western Ghats. The moods of Ooty change with every season. The highest peak in the South, the Dodabetta (2,670 metres) is in Ooty.

Indo-German Agricultural Project functions here to improve the farming practice here. The Hindustan Photo Films Factory is also here. Golf and racing are also available. Coonoor and Kotagiri are two nearby hill stations. It is 89 Kms from Coimbatore.

Yercaud : A pretty hill station with a cool climate said to be one of the most equable in the world. Situated at an altitude of 1,500 metres (5,000 ft.), this is the hill station where you don't feel the biting cold of the winter. What is more it is less expensive. It is 32 Kms from Salem.

~*~



The Fashion Show Conducted at the Pongal Tourist Trade Fair By Co-optex

What is Jallikkattu ?

Jallikkattu is not mere sport. It is a festival.

The people who organise Jallikkattu are perhaps not aware of the real significance of the gala show in which the entire village participates.

This is not to be confused with Manjavirattu which is observed on the Mattu Pongal Day.

Jallikkattu is usually arranged for fulfilling a vow—a vow not taken individually but a whole village. When it is affected by drought or visited by some natural calamities, people offer to celebrate pongal or arrange a Jallikkattu or, in some villages, arrange dramas (or Therukuthus).

There is nothing unusual about it. A German village, Oberamergau, following a similar vow, even now stages a Passion Play (depicting the life of Jesus) once in four years. It is a big tourist attraction. Tickets are sold out in advance. The players observe strict celibacy for six months, like those going to Sabarimalai here.

The people who organise Jallikkattu are the decent drones of the village. Only these people have the leisure and the capacity to organise them. The local bigwigs are behind them and help them with money and other requirements.

The date is fixed in consultation with the local pujari (temple priest) who is supposed to derive inspiration from God Himself.

After raising the necessary funds, the leaders start out in small groups to invite the people who have the bulls. It is a hobby with some rich rustic landlords to raise such animals and to maintain them at considerable cost as a matter of prestige. It is like keeping a race horse now. The invitation is made personally by the organisers taking with them to each invitee betels (half a bundle), nuts (a handful) and a bunch of plantain fruits. This goes on for about fifteen days till sufficient number is invited.

The importance of a Jallikkattu depends on the quality of the bulls which participate. As in horse rac-

ing, here also the pedigree of the bull and prestige of its owner play a very important part.

The next step is to prepare the village for the festival. The main street is decorated with fully covered Pandals. All the carts are arranged on either side of the street, to prevent the bulls running as they like. Men, women and children sit on these carts, which are quite safe from the spectators' point of view. At one end of the street is the stockade. Behind that the bulls are collected and brought one by one into the stockade and let out through an exit.

The headman sits on a platform above the stockade along with important people of the village. As each bull is brought into the stockade, he throws a very thin white cloth (sometimes partly red coloured), one cubit in length, the value of which in those days was just two annas (thirteen naye Paise). This is the only gift to the owner. The cloth is tied round the horn and the animal is let out on the main street. The tacklers stand on either side of the exit gate and bounce on the bulls and try to untie the piece of cloth. Some animals won't run but stand and tackle the tacklers with unusual ferocity. Such animals earn a name "Nintru Kuthi Kalai" (bull which goes without running) and the man who tackles them, earns just fame. No monetary benefits are involved. However, some rich and proud owners may tie a sovereign or a gold chain round the horns as a challenge, and the tacklers, if they can, take them.

It is an occasion to invite guests from neighbouring villages. And all of them arrive in their own carts, which are specially decorated. The men and women are colourfully dressed. Small shops spring up selling flowers, sugarcane, murukkus and country plantains. It is a field day for village Romeos and Juliets. Starched sarces, withering jasmine soaked in sweat and neem oil add special flavour to the atmosphere.

Drummers and folk artists with their numerous noisy instruments come to the village from the surrounding areas. They wait at the

village border, where the bulls are decorated with colourful jari clothes, specially prepared for the occasion. Each bull is held by two ropes on either side by two men, as if to impress the uncontrollable nature of the animal. The owner and his attendants are taken in a procession with music. They are entertained to a feast at a common place. The bulls are kept under some shady tree for the visitors to watch and admire. This is something like the preview of race horses at the paddock. Again they are taken in a procession to the stockade ground to be stripped of all the decorations. The letting out of animals will start in the afternoon, actual hour depending on the number of animals received.

It is really a problem to each of the bulls which run through the whole street. With no strings whatsoever, they roam about that village and the neighbouring areas for days and the owners and their men employ all sorts of tactics to catch them. It will be the talk of the place for days and also as exciting as a tiger hunt, without its dangers.

If arranged like this, the show will definitely not be disappointing to the local visitors and foreigners. And there will be no occasion for the comment : "This is a wild and gruesome sight." It may be true of Spanish bull fights.

Jallikkattu is really an attractive festival which can be used for tourist promotion. Only the right kind of villages must be selected and enough protected seats provided for foreign visitors who are not familiar with this sort of sport. A dozen villages in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts can be developed with this idea in view. Urangampatti near Melur, Siravayal near Karaikudi and Araliparai have been famous for Jallikkattu.

The bulls raised by the landlords, though mainly intended for participating in Jallikkattu, served as stud bulls of the village, maintaining the quality of the breed. The temple bulls of the village (mavericks) also served this useful purpose. But at modern times, we have to resort to fantastic schemes to improve quality of animals.

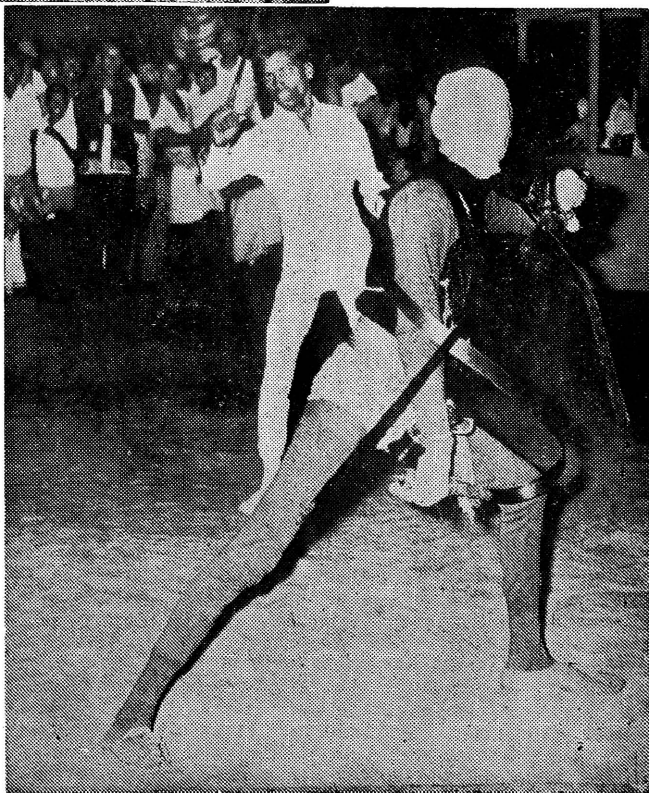


JALLI KATTU

A scene from Jalli Kattu staged in Pongal Tourist Fair in Madras. In Jalli Kattu or bull-fight the ingenuity and intelligence of human being is matched against those of well-bred bull. A daring venture on the part of the catcher, one often takes the hard risk of his life in this rural sports of Tamils.

SWORD SHOW

The Collapsible sword is an ancient innovation of Tamil Nadu. It is a coiled sword which when wielded properly can help keep many at bay. It was staged at Pongal Tourist Fair.



A GALLANTRY SHOW IN TAMIL NADU

With the co-operation of SPIC and the Department of Animal Husbandry, the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation organised Jalli Kattu at Madras on two days 20—1—1974 & 22—1—1974, at Nehru Stadium.

Jalli Kattu is a rural sport of Tamil Nadu held especially in the Southern Districts of Madurai, Ramnad and Tirunelveli during the Pongal Festival as a gala event.

References to Jalli Kattu are found in ancient Tamil Literature. The person who wins in the Jalli Kattu is often sought by the Maidens of the village in Matrimony. There are innumerable instances of such events in the Tamil Literature.

The Jalli Kattu is held on a chosen day when the whole village assembles at the main thoroughfare of the village and the bulls are let out one by one with decorations or with a towel tied to the horns of the bulls. Young men standing in a row on both sides of the road chase the bull and catch hold of the horn and take off the towel tied to the horn and take off the towel tied to the horn with money sometimes. There are variations of this nature of sport.

Some animals won't run but stand and tackle the tacklers with unusual ferocity. Such animals earn a name 'Nintru Kuthi Kalai' (Bull which goes without running) and the man who tackles them, earns just fame. No monetary benefits are involved. However, some rich and proud owners may tie a sovereign or a gold chain round the horns as a challenge, and the tacklers, if they can, take them.

It is an occasion to invite guests from neighbouring villages. And all of them arrive in their own carts, which are specially decorated. The men and women are colourfully dressed. Small shops spring up selling flowers, sugarcane, murukkus and country plantains. Starched sarees, withering jasmine soaked in sweat and neem oil add special flavour to the atmosphere.

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It is really a problem to catch the bulls which run through the whole street. With no strings whatsoever, they roam about that village and the neighbouring areas for days and the owners and their men employ all sorts of tactics to catch them.

In view of the risks involved in this game, to the catchers as well as the spectators, the TTDC has arranged barricades at the Nehru Stadium so that, no harm is caused to the spectators. The only person who is likely to be injured is the catcher and he being trained expert, he knows the tricks of the game and will always escape with light injuries, if at all.

For the first time in the history of Madurai City, a Jalli Kattu was held during January, 1973, in the urban atmosphere of Madurai and due to unprecedented crowds blocking the passage of the bulls, some persons were injured and fortunately there were no fatal cases. Seeing the arrangements made at Madurai, extra precautions have been taken at Madras to conduct Jalli Kattu as a real sport of interest both to tourists and the lay-public. The game has great potentials of being developed as a bull fight of Tamil Nadu to attract foreign tourists. Only with this view the sport is now taken for the first time to the City of Madras.

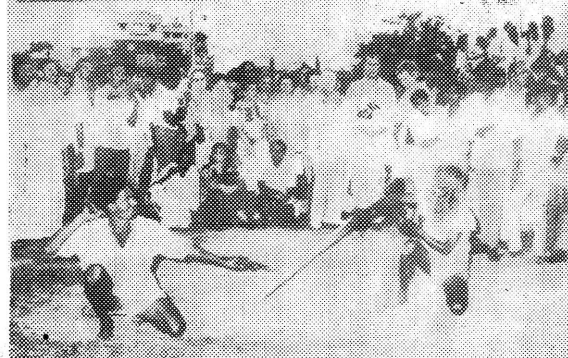
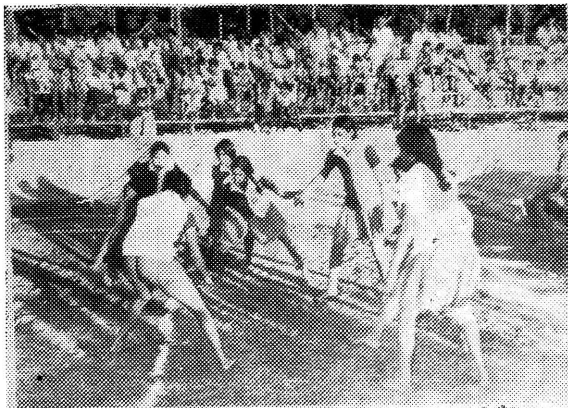
Arrangements have been made inside the stadium to barricade the place where actual Jalli Kattu was held. The spectators sitting around the Stadium will have a clear view of the event, just like witnessing a foot-ball match or a cricket match. It is hoped that this being the first time such a grand sport is arranged under the auspices of Department of Tourism depicting the glory of Tamil Nadu, the public will avail of this rare opportunity and witness the Jalli Kattu on both the days of January 20th and 22nd.

As this sport is native to Madurai and Ramnad Districts, a screening Committee at Madurai consisting of the Officials of the Animal Husbandry Department, the Information Department and the Public also co-operated in selecting the bulls and also the catchers from both the districts of Ramnad and Madurai. They have succeeded in selecting 38 best possible bulls and 40 catchers of repute.

All the bulls were loaded at Madurai in a special Express Goods Wagons on 17—1—1974 and they reached Madras on 18—1—1974. As the bulls and the catchers are brought from such a long distance and the public of Madras should not also be disappointed, the sport is arranged for 2 days, so that, a large number of people can witness.

The Southern Railway authorities at Madras and also at Madurai had taken a keen interest in conducting Jalli Kattu at Madras and have helped in arranging special accommodation in the trains leaving Madurai for the owners, catchers and attendants to reach Madras on 18th January; and also to move the goods wagons of the bulls expeditiously to Madras.

Precautions have been taken en route for checking the bulls by the Doctors of the Animal Husbandry Department, so that, they reach Madras safely. During their stay at Madras they were looked after by the Doctors of the Animal Husbandry. The S.P.C.A. is also taking interest in the up-keep and the maintenance of the bulls. *



Pongal Tourist Festival Celebration at Tiruchi- rapalli. From 16th January to 22nd January, 1974.

The important aspect of the Celebration at Tiruchirappalli was the emphasis given to the rural forms of entertainment and games and the participation by Foreign Guests who were presented with mementos.

The Daily programme was divided into two parts. One consisted of the rural games and folk dances and the other of presentation of classical music, dances and dramas. Kabadi games were held every day. Women's Teams played for four days and men's teams for four days. There was the exhibition of Silambam Fencing, boxing, etc., and Cock-fight and Ram fight.

The foreign visitors were accorded an affectionate reception and they were presented with icons so that they can cherish the memory of their visit to Trichy and their participation in the Pongal Tourist Festival Celebrations here. Over eighty such Tourists were honoured this way.

The Collector of Tiruchy, Thiru M. Vaithalingam, I.A.S., took personal interest in the planning and organisation of this Festival which was attended every day by not less than 3000 persons and on certain days, more than 5000 persons.

TOURIST OFFICER,
Tiruchy-1.



Stream of foreign visitors are flowing every day at various tourist places as a result of the Pongal Tourist Festival in Tamil Nadu.

PONGAL TOURIST FUNCTION SHOW

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KARAGAM

On the eve of Tourist Week celebrated at Tiruchirappalli the performance of the rural sports of Tamils such as Karagam (top), Kavadi (bottom left), Dance (bottom right), etc., were conducted in such a fine manner as to attract the tourists from alien lands. A large number of foreigners attended the functions besides the multitude of local populace.

KAVADI

DANCE



Rapid Green
Revolution



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of Land to
the Poor



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Clearance



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Classes

Free Education
up to P.U.C.



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PONGAL SPECIAL
BUMPER DRAW
26-2-1974

Issued by Director of Information & Public Relations,
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-600009

All correspondence should be addressed only to the
Director of Small Savings (Raffle), Madras-600002

