

Tamil Arasu

October 1985 75 P.





Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R receiving the Anna Award on 15-9-85

Tamil Arasu

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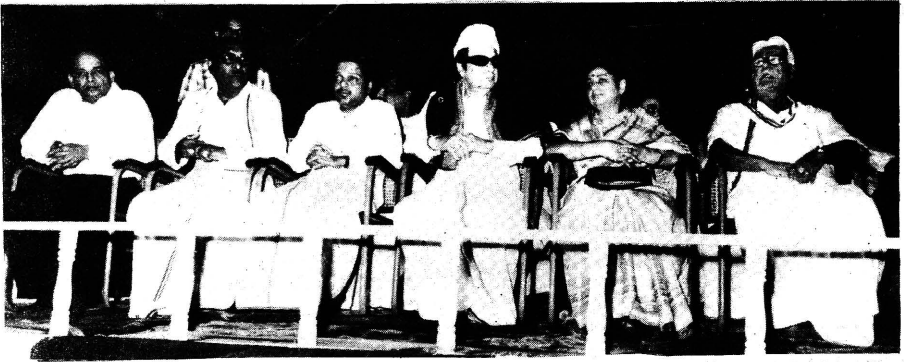
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Thiruvalluvar Year 2016

October 1985

Puratasi-Iypasi



Fasting for Sri Lankan Tamils

Tamil Nadu came to a 12-hour halt as a sign of anguish at the sufferings of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

The Hartal was total. Government, Commercial, Industrial and Educational establishments remained closed. Voluntary Organisations, Trade Unions and Private Institutions also observed the Hartal. The essential services were exempted.

As a part of the Hartal, Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G Ramachandran led the fast at a specially erected Pandal at Anna Square. The Chief Minister was accompanied at the fast by his wife, Tmt. Janaki Ramachandran and Hon'ble Minister

for Electricity, Thiru S.Ramachandran. The crowd at the Anna Square was unexpectedly very large and the Government had to bring in reinforcements to regulate those who wanted to have a glimpse of the Chief Minister. The crowd went delirious as the Chief Minister kept waving at them tirelessly; the Chief Ministers' keen interest in preserving the solidarity of Tamils was understood by the fast, especially in the background of his recent illness.

On the other end of Marina, the Hon'ble Union Minister for Social Welfare, Tmt. Maragatham Chandrasekar was on fast accompanied by her party Colleagues.

Elsewhere, all over Tamil Nadu the Hon'ble Ministers of Tamil Nadu cabinet were also on fast.

IAS and IPS officers were on fast. Also, on fast were the State Government Employees Transport Trains, Air Services and Road were suspended during the 42 hour period.

At the Madras Central Prison 1018 prisoners and 100 prison staff participated in the fast.

It was reported that 1,44,480 people had observed fast at 2714 centres. The hartal and fasting were peaceful.

—A report by M.Nagesh



DEMONSTRATING SOLIDARITY WITH THEIR LEADER

The occasion was ostensibly to demonstrate solidarity with the Sri Lanka Tamils but, clearly, the high point of the day for most in the surging multitude, queuing past the pandal on the Marina, was a glimpse of their hero-MGR.

And for some in that crowd, the day would be enshrined as a cherished memory for a lifetime, as in the case of two adolescent girls, one of whom could not speak.

The two girls caught the attention of Mr. Ramachandran, who waved them up towards the dais. Once in front of the Chief Minister, one girl whispered in his ear that her friend could not speak. Yet her dream was to touch his feet and have his blessings. Both girls fell at his feet, as the crowd cheered wildly. Another adolescent girl was also allowed to race up the steps and badge of Mr. Ramachandran on his shirt.

In a gesture, presumably intended to show his interest in the backward sections of the population, Mr. Ramachandran signalled a group of Narikorave women to sit in the enclosure directly below the dais, along with AIADMK women volunteers.

—The Hindu

CROWDS THROG ANNA SQUARE AS MGR LEADS FAST

In the City, Chief Minister Thiru M.G.Ramachandran led a mass fast at Anna square on the Marina.

Thiru Ramachandran was cheerful throughout and waved

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY

enthusiastically to the crowds. According to official estimates, at least five lakh people would have marched past the dais till about half an hour before the end of the fast.

When Thiru.Ramachandran broke the fast, hystical crowds including thousands of women, surged towards the dais to have a closer look at him.

—Indian Express

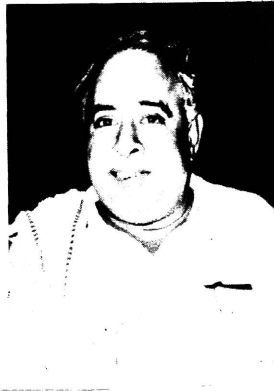
M.G.R. was 'star' attraction

The focal point of the Tuesday's fast was the Anna Square

on the Marina where Chief Minister MGR led the fast. At least 5 lakh people queued past the dais to have a glimpse of their beloved leader.

The Chief Minister, who had just recovered from a bout of diarrhoea and fever after this return from Dindigul where he inaugurated the 19th district of the state, was sitting in his seat throughout and waved to the crowd that filed past him.

News Today



The poet Bharathi sang in a tone of melancholy thus, "people die of incessant fear and cowardice. There is nothing that they are not afraid of in the world". Gandhi wiped off that fear from our hearts. He raised an army of unarmed men who dared to defy death, facing even the challenge of a fully equipped army. He inspired the little sparrows with the courage to oppose even the mighty vultures. He drove away diffidence from our hearts. He gave us the patriotic feeling that our country inalienably belongs to us.

—Perarignar Anna

Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday Celebrations



The 116th Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated by the Government of Tamil Nadu at the Guindy Gandhi Mandapam on 2nd October '85.

His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru S. L. Khurana inaugurated a special exhibition on the life of the Father of Nation. Speaking on the occasion he made a poignant remark that living in unity without differences of class or creed as the finest tribute we can make to the Mahatma.

Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Thiru K. Rajaram said

more efforts must be taken to inform the masses through functions like the Gandhi Jayanthi Celebration, the life and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi.

Former Union Minister, Thiru C.R. Pattabiraman said that Gandhi is one of the ten outstanding human beings who have moulded history and hence will always be a part of it.

Thiru C.T.V. Raghavulu said that Gandhi's priority for Khadi created numerous employment potential. He pleaded that Khadi products must find a place in our daily life.

Thiru P. Maruthi said that we must all act after deep thought and with sincerity. He wanted the students to realise that violence will never reap success.

Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council, Dr. M.Po.

Sivagnanam, giving his presidential address said that today's youth have not realised how difficult it was to gain independence for our nation. While all the other countries that gained independence along with us are having military rule, India prefers democracy only because of the influence of Mahatma Gandhi.

Earlier, the Director for Information and Public Relations, Thiru R.Karpoorasundara Pandian I.A.S., welcomed the gathering. The Deputy Director (Information) for Information and Public Relations, Thiru V. T. Veerappan proposed a vote of thanks.

The week long celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday came to an end on 8.10.85 at the function at Gandhi Mandapam.

Giving his Valedictory address, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. Navalar. Nedun-



chezian asked people to question for themselves what it would have been if India had not seen the birth of Gandhi. It is in Tamil Nadu that Gandhi took to his loin clothing and later even when he attended the Round Table Conference in London he didn't give up loin clothing.

Hon'ble Minister for Tourism Thiru R.M.Veerappan participating said that we are honouring ourselves by celebrating

the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. It is because of the Mahatma that we are free people, today.

The Finance Minister distributed prizes and certificates to the winners of the elocution and essay competitions for school and college students. Certificates were given to those who had set up stalls at the exhibition.

The Chairman of the Legislative Council, Dr. M.Po.Sivagnanam said that it is solely due to Gandhi's efforts that India continues to be united.

Earlier, the Director for Information and Public Relations Thiru R. Karpoorasundara Pandian, I.A.S., welcomed the guests. The Madras District Public Relations Officer Thiru K. Govindarajulu proposed a vote of thanks.

- M.N.

To Relieve the Misery of SriLankan Tamils



(Excerpts from the Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Antony's press conference on 4.10.'85 at the Secretariate.)

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. had planned that a target of Rs. one crore must be collected for the fund for the SriLankan Tamil refugees, now in Tamil Nadu. Flags were sold to collect money for this fund.

But, as on 3rd October '85 a sum of Rs. 2,00,89,070 has been collected, showing more than a hundred percent increase over the target.

The District wise report is as follows:

	Rs.
1. North Arcot	..13,08,000
2. Coimbatore	..20,30,000
3. Dharmapuri	.. 5,59,005
4. Thanjavur	..11,30,154
5. South Arcot	..10,73,000

6. Chengleput	..21,30,000
7. Kanniyakumari..	5,00,000
8. Nilgiris	.. 5,19,071
9. Ramanathapuram	2,52,919
10. Tirunelveli	..12,00,000
11. Periyar	..12,02,423
12. Anna	.. 3,18,089
13. Pudukottai	.. 4,10,809
14. Salem	..14,00,000
15. PasumponMuthu- ramalingam	.. 4,05,000
16. Kamarajar	..13,00,000
17. Madurai	..12,50,000
18. Tiruchi	..14,00,000
19. Madras	..14,00,000

- M.N.



Chief Minister at Andipatti

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. was cheered by thousands of men and women on 17.9.1985 evening when he visited Andipatti Constituency to fulfil a number of engagements. He launched various development schemes costing Rs. 14 crores.

The District Collector, Thiru R. Varadharajulu, IAS, while welcoming the gathering said that Rs. 4 crores have been spent during the past four years for development activities in Andipatti Constituency. The Government have taken efforts to uplift the standard of living of 1,02,107 persons living under the poverty line.

Hon'ble Minister for Food, Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu thanked the people of the Constituency for giving the verdict in favour of the Chief Minister and said that the Chief Minister had opened a spinning mill last year in this constituency for the welfare of the poor.

Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru S. Muthuswamy said that 20 Town Buses and 35 sub-urban buses are plying in Andipatti Constituency by Pandiyan Transport Corporation. Out of 11 bus routes newly started, 9 bus routes will be given to this Constituency.

Hon'ble Minister for Health, Dr. H.V. Hande promised that in Andipatti General Hospital, the number of beds will be increased to 25.

Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Dr. K. Kalimuthu said that

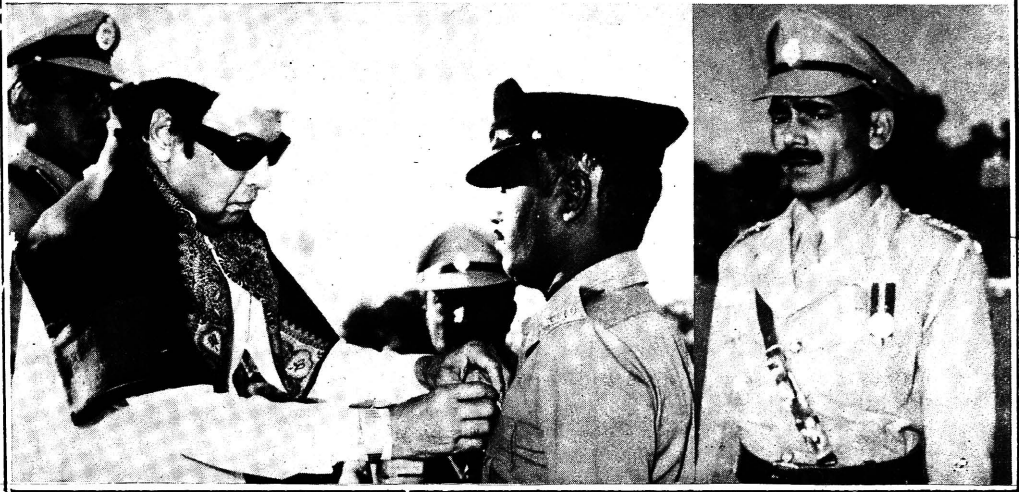
schemes have been launched in this Constituency to benefit 231 villages.

Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration, Thiru P.U. Shanmugam assured the people that welfare measures are to be implemented under the Rural Development programme.

Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian said that after A.I.A.D.M.K. came to power the Tami Nadu budget estimate has risen to Rs. 3,400 crores from Rs. 780 crores.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. distributed loans and industrial instruments to weaker sections of the people. He also distributed pattas to the poor sections of the people living below the poverty line. He also gave uniform to school children. He inaugurated 11 new bus routes. The Hon'ble Chief Minister was so overwhelmed by the reception of the people at Andipatti that he thanked for the affection and support in an emotion choked voice.

**All we are given is possibilities
— to make of
ourselves one thing or another.
— Gasset**



Chief Minister's Awards Presented

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. presented medals to the police, fire service, jail and home guards personnel for gallantry and outstanding devotion to duty for 1984 and 1985, on 16.9.85 at Madurai. Medals awarded to seven policemen for gallantry (posthumous) were received by the respective widows.

The gallantry medals (posthumous) along with an award of Rs. 3,000 each were received by Mrs. Jayanthi, wife of D. Ramachandran, Tiruchi, Mrs. R.Chandthammal, wife of

R. Rajarathinam, Coimbatore, Mrs. Vellammal wife of C. Ramahandran, Koilpatti, Mrs. Pechiammal wife of Shanmugasadatcharam, Tuticorin, Mrs. A. Nagammali, wife of P.Ayyamperumal, Madurai, Mrs. G.Vasantha, wife of G.Lawrence, Kanyakumari and Mrs. Ambika, wife of Ayyanar, Tirunelveli. All the seven came near the saluting base and received the medals from the Chief Minister who wiped the tears trickling down from the eyes of the recipients when they broke down while receiving the medals.



Sardar Patel, the Statesman

Patel has left behind his own memorial, one more lasting than pictures and statues which fade and weal away in time. It is the United India.

At the time India achieved independence, more than five hundred princely states also became independent with the revocation of British paramountcy. Janagadh was acceded to Pakistan, Bhopal, Hyderabad and Travancore threatened to declare independence. Popular uprising nullified Jungadh's

accession and Patel's diplomacy made it difficult for the other three to carry out their threat.

The Bhopal-Indore axis shows the ominous possibility of fragmentation, India would have had to face if the states had not been integrated in the union. Imagination boggles at the idea of fragmented India.

The man who saved India from the danger of fragmentation and gave her a united entity and homogeneous ad-

ministration was Sardar Patel. The paramount need of India after partition was unity and Sardar achieved it.

Sardar Patel gave India the shrewd and sensitive understanding of men and affairs. Those who knew him well say that he had an odd streak of tenderness-Gandhi called it his 'motherly instinct' and the picture of the iron man flourishing his iron fist rather than the velvet glove was surely half the truth.

—M.N.

Photosynthesis for yield improvement in greengram and blackgram.



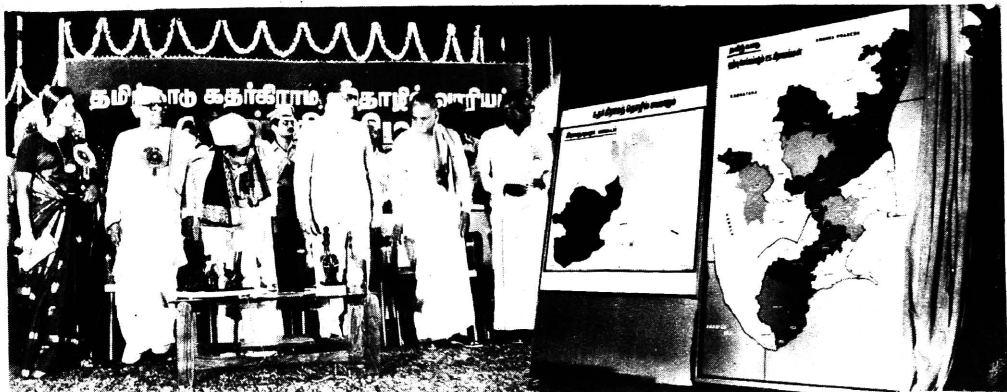
The yield potential in Pulses, especially, in greengram and blackgram is comparatively low. Selection for photosynthetically efficient genotypes is being carried out under National Agricultural Research Programme. Studies with twenty genotypes each in greengram and blackgram indicated that photosynthetic rate alone, at any stage of Crop growth, could not increase yield in either greengram or blackgram. However photosynthetic rate at the time of early pod development seems to have a positive bearing on final pod yield in greengram (Cr. 0.7758) and blackgram

(r. 0.6629). Thus identifying genotypes with high photosynthetic rate at pod development stage coupled with high total dry matter and harvest index will improve yeild in greengram and blackgram.

Source: P.S.Srinivasan,
R.Chandrababu
S.R.Sreerangaswamy
and N.Natarajathnam
Dept. of Crop Physiology, TNAU,
Coimbatore-3.

Released by:

Communication Centre,
Tamil Nadu Agrl. University,
Coimbatore-3.



Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Khadi and Village Industries

On Gandhi Jayanthi day, the Khadi and Village Industries Board prepared for a celebration of its Silver Jubilee success at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. declared open an exhibition organised on the occasion and also inaugurated 100 new work sheds. The Chief Minister launched a scheme of adoption of 25 villages by the Khadi Board and inaugurated the sale of 'polyvathra' sarees.

His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru S.L. Khurana inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Khadi and Village Industries Board. Speaking on the occasion the Governor made a plea that the Board must extend its efforts to lift the people living below the poverty line. Unless

village industries are encouraged, the problems of unemployment and under employment cannot be solved. The Governor complimented the long strides Tamil Nadu had taken in Khadi and Village industries. The need for providing timely credit and making available raw material to village artisans along with a guarantee is essential. He advised the artisans for improvement in the production methods.

The Hon'ble Minister for Khadi, Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanichamy thanked Dr. M.G.R. for realising the dream of Mahatma Gandhi that economy of village must be improved. 6.03 lakh artisans are involved in Khadi and Village Industries in Tamil Nadu and this included more than 2 lakh women. Foreign exchange worth Rs. 20 lakhs has been

earned by exporting khadi and another Rs. 75 lakhs by exporting Jaggery, palmyrah and leaf products.

The Minister announced a Silver Jubilee gift to the employees of the Khadi and Village Industrial Board - Rs. 50 worth of Khadi. She also announced a prize of Rs. 1000 to societies that come forward with good designs.

The Minister for Local Administration, Thiru P.U. Shanmugham gave away awards to the outstanding units in the sale of Khadi during the last 25 years. The Minister said that Tamil Nadu ranks first in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme that was close to the heart of Late Tmt. Indira Gandhi.

The Minister for Tourism, Thiru. R.M. Veerappan distri-



buting prizes to the best units of the Khadi Board appealed to the Planning Commission to render all possible help to the village industries in view of the urgency to uplift all those in the poverty line.

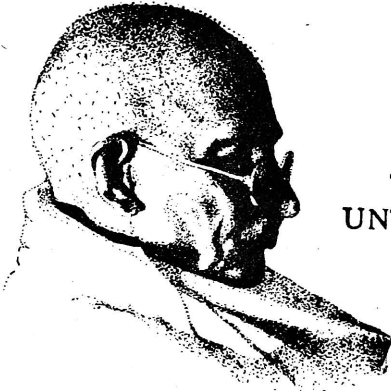
Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru Aranganaya-

gam said that Tamil Nadu Government is supporting, defending and safe guarding the Khadi and Village Industries Board. The Minister wanted the people to patronize the Khadi and Village Industries.

The Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council. Dr.

M.P.Sivagnanam appealed to the people to vow and wear Khadi, and patronize village industries products. Dr.M.P. Sivagnanam presented prizes to distinguished spinners and weavers.

The Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Thiru A.M.Thomas, the Chairman of the T.Kallupatti Gandhi Niketan Ashramam, Thiru Gurusamy Nadar, the Vice-President of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries, Thiru S. Pappian offered felicitations to Board on its Silver Jubilee.



THE SIN OF UNTOUCHABILITY

I regard untouchability as the greatest bolt on Hinduism. Untouchability is the sin of the Hindus. They must suffer for it, they must purify themselves, they must pay the debt they owe to their suppressed brothers and sisters.

Untouchability is not a sanction of religion, it is a device of Satan.

To remove untouchability is a penance that caste Hindus owe to Hinduism and to themselves. The purification required is not of "untouchables" but of the so called superior castes.

Untouchability in its extreme form has always caused me so much pain, because I consider myself to be a Hindu of Hindus saturated with a spirit of Hinduism. I have failed to find a single warrant for the

existence of untouchability as we believe and practice it today in all those books which we call as Hindu shastras. If I found that Hinduism really countenanced untouchability I should have no hesitation in renouncing Hinduism itself.

The ulcer of untouchability has gone so deep down that it seem to pervade our life. Hence the unreal differences. Why should there be all this poison smelling of untouchability? Why should we not all be children of one Indian family? Are we not like branches of the same tree?

When untouchability is rooted out, these distinctions will vanish and no one will consider himself superior to any other. Naturally, exploitation too will cease and co-operation will be the order of the day.

—Mahatma Gandhi.

INDIA'S FLIGHT TEST CENTRE

The IAF's Test Pilots School (TPS) is located at the Aircraft and System Testing Establishment at Bangalore which is India's Flight Test Centre. Its main task is to train operational pilots for test flying duties.

Not every trained pilot wants to be test pilot, or could become one. Test pilots are all made of an unusual mixture of curiosity and ability, a memory crammed with aircraft technology, a pioneering spirit, and perhaps a deep underlying desire to enhance the world of aviation.

Certainly, it is far from a life of ease.

The training and discipline are tough, requiring almost constant thought, study and practice plus stamina and a

singleness of purpose. The days are long, too: ten and a half months of absorbing study and constant training at Aircraft and Systems Testing Establishment (ASTE), Bangalore. And post-graduation from the TPS marks the end of the beginning.

When the students gets his first assignment in some new programme, he begins all over again to observe, study, review, compare data and compile reports. And there is the parade of blueprints, computerized data, and flight parameters to cope with.

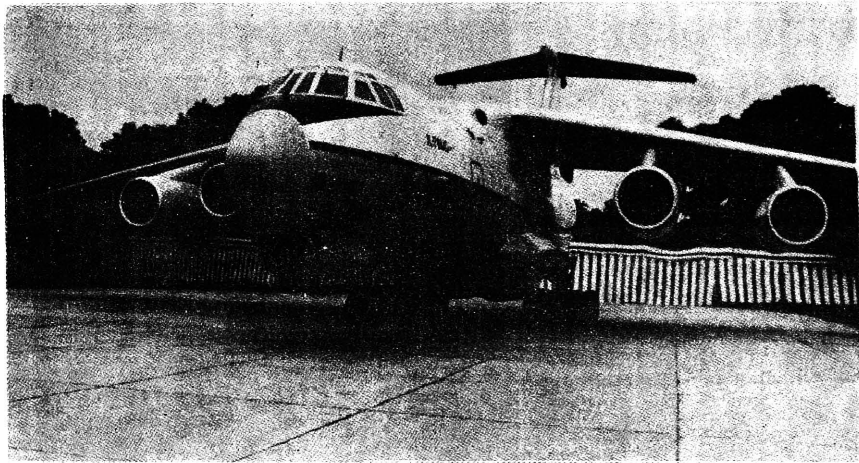
The engineering, design, performance and constant measuring of new reconfigured bird and it's weapon systems are subjects the test pilot lives, breathes and sleeps.

Despite the stereotype of a dashing, flamboyant figure, the

test pilot is cautious and disciplined—a professional airman who thoroughly understands every aspect and potential pitfall of his programme.

He is part of a large team of engineers and other specialists whose task is to evaluate the products of our nation's technology. In a way, he too is a product of that technology, and of one of the finest pilot training programmes in the world.

The TPS at the ASTE, Bangalore, is in business since 1973 solely to provide that special training, and impart the knowledge required to develop and professional Production Test Pilots and Fixed Wing experimental Test Pilots. Here Air Force pilots and engineers join students from the Navy and those from the other nations.



The IAF completes 53 years of flying in the defence of Indian skies on Oct. 8. This period has seen gradual modernisation of equipment, aircraft and operational flying. Photo shows one of the latest acquisitions of IAF, a Gajraj (IL-76 MD) long range heavy transport aircraft which has four powerful engines mounted under the wings can operate effectively from grass strips, unprepared surfaces and high altitude airfields. The aircraft can carry a maximum payload of 43 tonnes over a distance of 4,000 km.

The TPS was formed in 1973 and India is only the fourth country in the world outside the Soviet Union where this unique post graduate training in flying is imparted.

The TPS forms a part of the ASTE which had its origin at Kanpur where an Aircraft and Armament Testing Units was formed under the command of Sqn Ldr Bhupinder Singh in 1957.

The ASTE in its reorganised form consists of three major wings—the Aviation Wing under the Chief Test Pilot, the Project Management group, and the Research and Project Wing (R&PW). All these three work in close coordination to ensure the most efficient and cost effective approach to the fulfilment of the many tasks of testing, training, monitoring of major projects, and research and development.

Today student pilots are trained to organise, supervise and conduct flight tests to obtain research data on experi-

mental and prototype aircraft and systems. During the 42 week course, pilots receive a wide variety of flight experience and vigorous academic training.

The future test pilots and engineers benefit from practical experience by flying a wide range of single engine and multi-engine aircraft. Their performance is measured against military specifications.

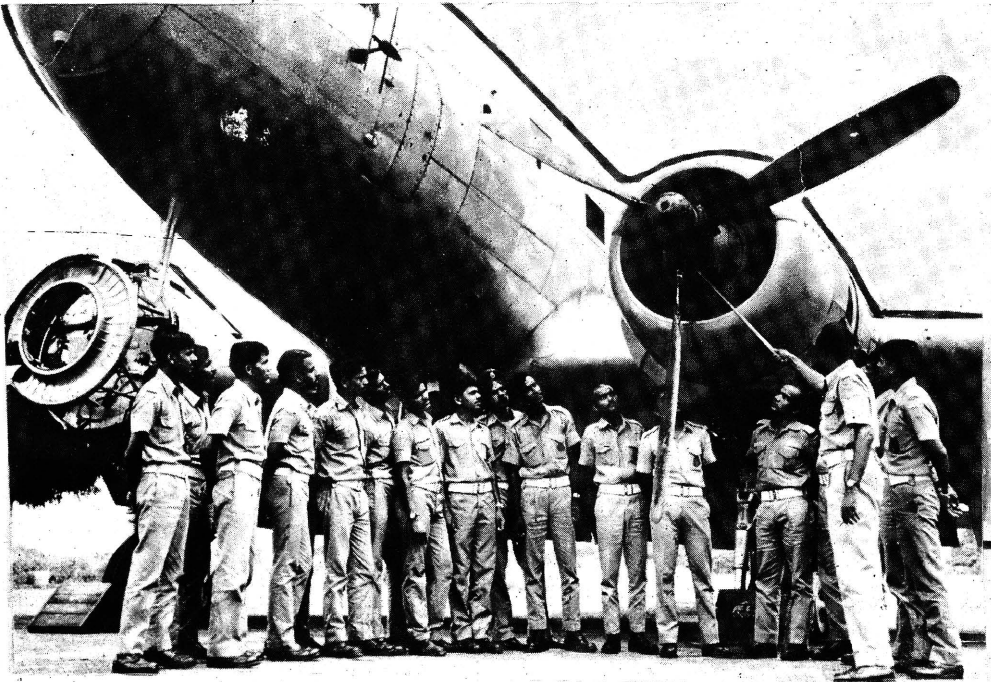
The pilot-engineer teams work closely together to gather and assimilate data collected on those flights, and to prepare written and oral reports on their findings. Their team work will one day apply in a larger setting, possibly on some major Air Force development programme.

This school makes India entirely self sufficient in the training of test pilots and test engineers. A significant achievement of the school which trains its students to test a wide variety of aircraft with which they are completely

unfamiliar is its incident/accident free safety record during the 12 years since its inception. In 12 years of the ASTE's operations, there has so far not been a single incident or accident due to any failure or oversight on the part of R&PW experts. On the other hand, their watchfulness and attention to details has often spotted danger areas in time to take remedial action and avert possible disasters.

The ASTE has a tremendous role to play in the future of India navigation both in terms of conventional aircraft and in outer space. Sqd Ldr Rakesh Sharma, India's first cosmonaut, is the product of the ASTE, Bangalore.

The future of the ASTE, the TPS and the pilot look bright. The development of military aircrafts is likely to place an increasing demand on the test pilot, and the school welcomes the challenge of ensuring that its product meet the requirements of the future.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R
garlanded the statue of Perarignar Anna at
Madurai on 15-9-1985.



Our Honourable Chief Minister **Dr. M.G.R** has taken a number of concerted measures to make the district administration more effective and to bring the administration and the public more closer. So, the Government started by dividing some of the larger Districts in this state in stages. With this motive in view, Periyar District, Kamaraj District, and PasumponMuthuramalingam District were formed.

On the recommendation of the Expert Committee, the Government decided that the present Madurai district should be bifurcated into two districts. Thus, a new district called "**ANNA DISTRICT**" named after Thiru C. N. Annadurai, with Dindigul as its headquarters was formed on 15-9-1985.

Anna District



Tamil Nadu Chief Minister in Foreign Lands

After receiving the ship
'Tamil-Anna' in Japan, Hon'ble
Chief Minister meets the sailors
of the ship.



At the tea hosted by Thiru
Bajpai, India's Ambassador to
USA, in commemoration of India's
Independence Day celebrations
(15-8-85) in Washington.



At the tour of the Disneyland
in USA, the Hon'ble Chief
Minister is joined by his wife,
Hon'ble Minister for Electricity,
Thiru S. Ramachandran, Hon'ble
Minister for Transport, Thiru
S. Muthusamy, Dr. Periyasamy
and Dr. Narendran.





wild

life

in

Tamilnadu

Tamil Nadu is one of the few States in India richly endowed with a wide variety of wildlife. Except probably for some animals like musk deer and others which are endemic to the Himalayan region, most of the other animals are to be seen in one part or other. The State has such highly endangered animals like Tiger, Panther, Python, Monitor Lizard, Crocodiles and others, but also has one of the best areas for marine fauna in the world near Gulf of Manner where a variety of marine fauna is available.

Taking advantage of these powers Tamil Nadu Government has created the Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary in 1976 and the Guindy National Park in 1978. For these acts, all naturalists and wildlife lovers all over the world will be grateful to the Government of Tamil Nadu, in view of the fact that the two areas contain some of the most endangered species in the world. For instance Guindy National Park has in its habitat Black Buck or the Indian antelope which is quite a rare animal to be seen in the wild. It is also the only forested area

within metropolitan limits in the whole of Asia for which Tamil Nadu can be justifiably be proud. Similarly Kalakad Sanctuary is the only sanctuary in the world created solely for protecting the magnificent lion tailed macaque.

Out of the total geographical area of 130,009 sq.kms. of Tamil Nadu, forests cover about 21,723 sq.kms. The State has notified one National Park and 7 Sanctuaries covering an area of about 2,090 sq.kms. which is 1.6 of total area and 9.61 of the total forest area of the State.

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and wildlife rules have been enforced in the State from 1974 and 1976 respectively. A Wildlife Advisory Board has been set up in the State, headed by a Conservator of Forestes, designated as Chief Wildlife Warden with headquarters at Coimbatore. 5 Wildlife Divisions have been created sofar.

Mundanthurai Sanctuary in Tirunelveli district has been constituted into a Tiger Reserve. This area is considered to be the southern most range of the Indian tiger. The State has been implementing special projects for rehabilitation of endangered species like crocodiles (gharial, mugger and estuaries crocodile) and the lion-tailed macaque.

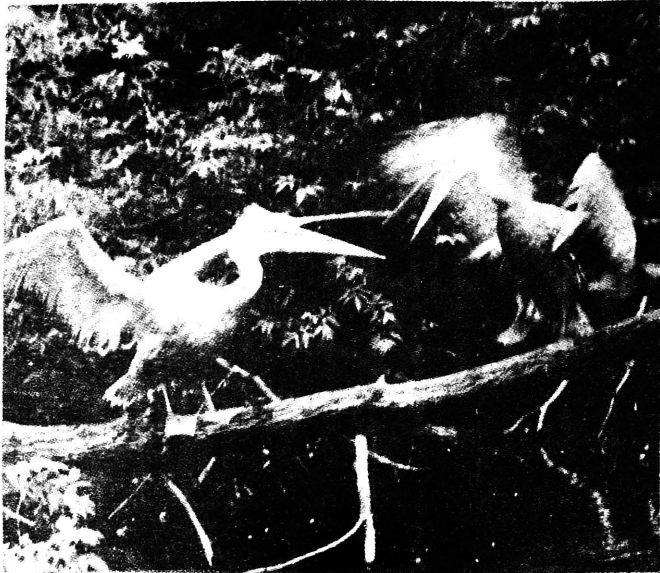
Tamil Nadu had been a source of snake skins which were exported in the past. Soon after a ban was imposed on the exports of snake skins, these began accumulating with the traders who are now reported to be holding considerable stocks. The State has now stopped issue of trapping licences for snakes.

Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the important sanctuaries in India. It is a major tourist attraction in the Nilgiris. Numerous tourists from all over the world visit this sanctuary every year. It lies in the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu abutting Kerala and Karnataka States. It is situated at an elevation of 1000 metres and extends over an area of 324 sq.k.m. Nature has been lavish in providing this sanctuary with thickly wooded hills, plateaus, deep valleys, waterfalls, rivers, streams, marshes and saltlakes.

The sanctuary is rich in animal life. Herds of elephants are very commonly seen in bamboo forests along the water courses. Chital population is high that no one can miss them especially in the Masinagudi area. Sambar, though not plentiful, are available in sufficient numbers. One can also see gaur (Indian bison), wild boar, barking deer, mouse deer, Indian porcupine etc., in the sanctuary. Packs of wild dogs can be seen chasing the chital. Other animals commonly seen are malabar squirrel, flying squirrel, comon languar, bonnet monkey, blacknaped hare etc. A panther and occasionally a tiger may also be seen if one has real good luck. Bears may be seen mostly in the early hours of the morning and late in the evening.

Pythons are among the advertised reptilian attraction of the sanctuary, but there are a number of snakes more commonly seen, including cobras, rat snakes and the saw scaled viper. Monitor lizards are a special feature of the Masinagudi scrub where they attain a large size.

For bird watchers, the sanctuary is a paradise. The chorus of birds at dawn is a delight to the



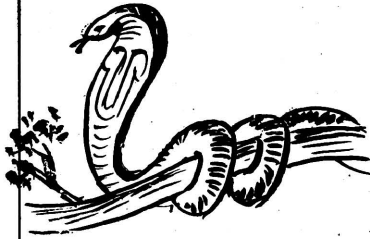
MUDUMALAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

visitor. One can see a variety of birds such as grey jungle fowl, peafowl, spur fowl, grey partridge and quail crossing the forest roads. Shama, common iora, golden oriole and scarlet minivet entertain the visitors with their sweet melodies. Racket tailed drongo, malabar grey hornbill, malabar trogon, paradise fly catcher nightjar, hill mynah, wood peackers, pigeons, etc. are also seen.

The sanctuary will appeal as much to people interested in the flora as to those who care for wild animals. The vegetation

within the sanctuary varies from deciduous to very green type. In the drier localities of the sanctuary species of Acacia and Albizzia, with a low undergrowth of lanthana and other thorny bushes and short grasses are seen with a sprinkling of sandalwood. In the other areas of Mudumalai, one comes across valuable timber species such as rosewood, teak, venteak, vengai etc. Screw pine can be found along the streams and streamlets. Bamboo brakes are a special feature of the sanctuary and they are found in the moist regions.

WILD MYTHS ABOUT WILD LIFE



Snakes hypnotise their prey

Anyone who believes that snakes have the power to hypnotise or 'fascinate' their prey is in good company, for the same opinion is expressed by the Bible, John Wesley, Shakespeare and Byron, as well as by numerous other writers and travellers. But naturalists have shown that the snake has no such ability. It is true that a snake, having movable eyelid, can stare fixedly, and no doubt many small animals if confronted by a snake may become motionless with terror. The snake follows the movement of the prey until ready to strike, and naturally the animal stares back, waiting for an opportunity to escape: but no hypnosis is involved.

Elephants never forget

There is apparently some truth in the belief that elephants never forget. In an experiment, Professor B. Rensch of Munster University in Germany showed that an elephant recalled a number of tests with a 73-100 percent accuracy even after the lapse of a year. The experiment in which the elephant was taught to associate certain symbols with food-proved that although elephants are not very intelligent, and learn extremely slowly, once they have mastered something it will remain in their memories for a considerable length of time.

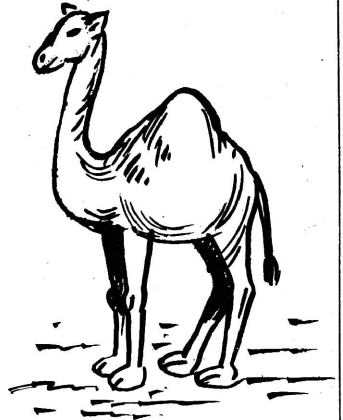


Camels carry water in their humps

The camel's capacity to survive without water for long periods in hot, dry deserts is well known, but probably greatly exaggerated. Under working conditions, camels can live for perhaps a week or ten days without drinking, possibly a little longer under exceptional circumstances. This ability has been explained as being due to the supply of water which the camel carries in its hump- but no such reservoir exists. The hump contains fat which the camel can draw on when no other food is available. In digesting it, water is produced which together with water stored in small amounts in special stomach pouches, keeps the camel going in emergencies.

Snakes are charmed by music

Snakes have no ears and are unable to hear airborne sounds, including speech and music. Snakes are thus not 'charmed' by music, but may be influenced by the vibrations of the charmer, foot tapping on the ground, and once out of the basket will respond to the rhythmic swaying of this body and the pipe.



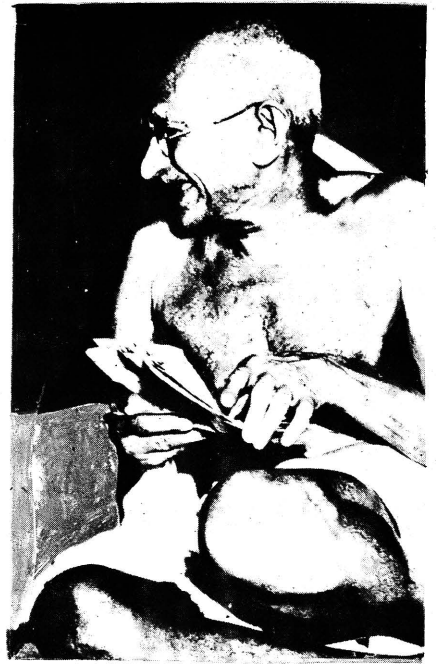
Ostriches can digest iron, and hide their heads in the sand.

The ostrich is certainly powerful and voracious, and is stupid enough to swallow anything that looks like food. But numerous valuable ostriches in captivity have been killed by thoughtless people feeding them all sorts of curious objects. One at London Zoo which died after a busy holiday weekned was found to have eaten handkerchiefs, gloves string, a pencil, a key and various coins.

Another myth concerning ostriches is that they hide their heads in the sand. Ostriches observed in the wild and in captivity have never been seen to do such a thing. When they hear the approach of an animal they may bend their necks parallel with the ground and listen intently, but when in danger, like most other creatures, they run away.

Courtesy: Readers Digest

OUR FUTURE FROM OUR PAST



We notice that the mind is a restless bird; the more it gets the more it wants, and still remains unsatisfied. The more we indulge our passions the more unbridled they become. Our ancestors, therefore, set a limit to our indulgences. They saw that happiness was largely a mental condition. A man is not necessarily happy because he is rich, or unhappy because he is poor. The rich are often seen to be unhappy the poor to be happy. Millions will always remain poor. Observing all this our ancestors dissuaded us from luxuries and pleasures. We have managed with the same kind of plough as existed thousands of years ago. We have retained the same kind of cottages that we had in former times and our indigenous education remains the same as before. We have had no system of life-corroding competition. Each

followed his own occupation or trade, and charged a regulation wage. It is not that we did not know how to invent machinery, but our forefathers knew that, if we set our hearts after such things, we would become slaves and lose our moral fibre. They, therefore, after due deliberation decided that we should only do what we could with our hands and feet. They saw that our real happiness and health consisted in a proper use of our hands and feet. They further reasoned that large cities were a snare and a useless encumbrance and that people would not be happy in them, that there would be gangs of thieves and robbers in them, and that poor men would be robbed by rich men. They were, therefore, satisfied with small villages. They saw that kings and their swords were inferior to the sword of

ethics and they, therefore, held the sovereigns of the earth to be inferior to the rishis and the fakirs. A nation with a constitution like this is fitter to teach others than to learn from them. This nation had courts, lawyers and doctors but they were all within bounds. Everybody knew that these professions were not particularly superior; moreover; these vakils and v aids did not rob people; they were considered people's dependent, not their masters. Justice was tolerably fair. The ordinary rule was to avoid courts. There were no touts to lure people into them. This, evil, too, was noticeable only in and around capitals. The common people lived independently and followed their agricultural occupation. They enjoyed true Home Rule.

—Mahatma Gandhi



Kanniyakumari, the Southern most and smallest District in Tamil Nadu has a population of 15 lakhs in an area of 1671 Sq. Kms. The thickly populated District with 843 persons per Sq.Km. (Tamil Nadu Density of population is 372) has highest literacy rate of 54 next only to the city of Madras. Out of the population of nearly 95 lakhs, it has an eligible couple of nearly 2 lakhs married. Out of those eligible couples 34% of them have been sterilized. The goal of our Family Welfare Programme is to achieve 60% of eligible Couple protection rate by the end of the 1990. The goal of Govt. of India Family Welfare Programme is to achieve 60% of the eligible couple protection rate by the end of 2000 A.D. In the Programme of Family Welfare which is daily conducted by motivating the eligible couples through the Field Workers of the Family Welfare, Public Health, Medical, the Development and other departments.

There are 6 Urban Family Welfare Centres as follows:

1. Urban Family Welfare Centre Govt. Hd.Qrs. Hospital Nagercoil.
2. Urban Family Welfare Centre, G.H. Colachel.
3. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Govt. Hospital, Padmanabapuram.
4. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Govt. Hospital, Kuzhithurai.
5. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Govt. Hospital, Kanniyakumari.
6. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Nagercoil Municipality.

Family Welfare Programme

in Kanniyakumari District

2. Urban Family Welfare Centre, G.H. Colachel.

3. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Govt. Hospital, Padmanabapuram.

Thiru. B. P. JAYASHANKAR,
Dist. Family Welfare Officer,
Kanniyakumari.

The routine Laparoscopic Sterilisation besides conventional sterilisation like TAT & PS & Vasectomy are done in the above 5 Urban Family Welfare Centres except, Nagercoil Municipality. Besides this,

Laparoscopic Camps are conducted every month in this District in various Medical Institutions like, Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil, Govt. Hospital, Kuzhithurai, Padmanabhapuram and Colachel, and in Primary Health Centre, Chenbagaramanpudur, Arudesam and Kothanallur.

During the year 1985-86, we have achieved the performance of 3350 sterilizations upto 31-7-85 out of a target of 15900. There are 7 Laparoscopy in Government Headquarters Hospital and Govt. Hospitals Kuzhithurai and Padmanathapuram. A proposal have been submitted to conduct Laproscopic sterilisation in Govt. Hospital, Bhoothapandy, and Govt. Hospital, Colachel.

We have 9 Primary Health Centres in the District of Kanniyakumari and 2 more have been functioning at Munchair and another at Kurunthurai and another at Kurunth-

code. In these Primary Health Centres, Rural Family Welfare Centres are also functioning.

Mass Education and Information Activities

During the year 1984-85, we have started 5 Family Welfare Youth Clubs.

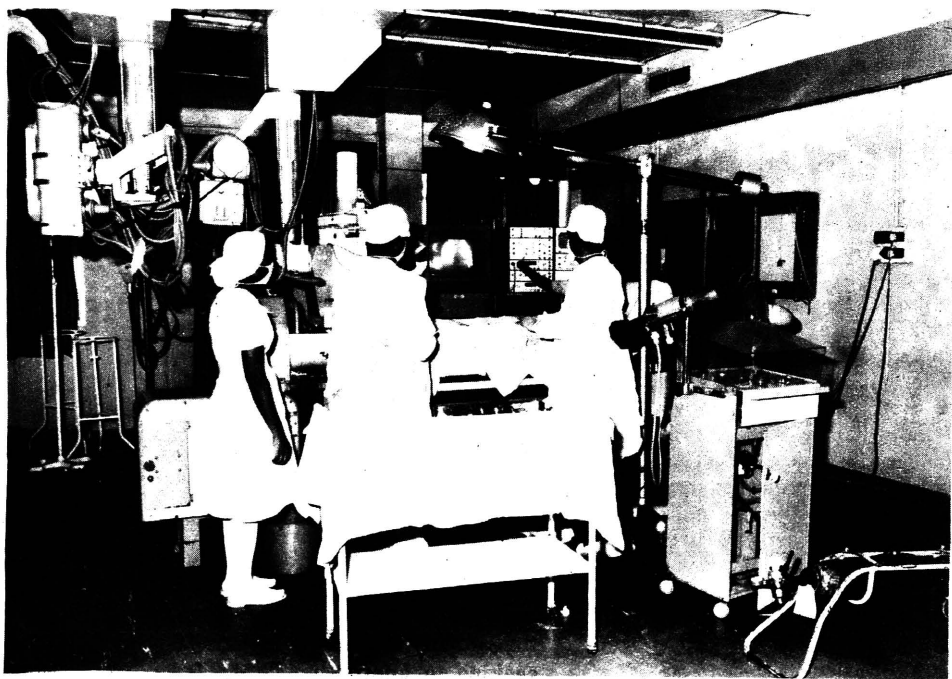
In the Family Welfare Youth Clubs, the Youth members numbering 40 to 50 are involved in out door and indoor games like Volly-Ball, Badminton and Carom. They are also supplied sports materials like Volly-Ball, Badminton Balls, Carom and Board. They are also supplied Reading materials like Tamil Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies besides publicity and information materials on Family Welfare. The members of the Youth Club are impressed to carry the gospel of the imperative need of the Small Family Norms and to carry the message to the public

in their villages and actively involve themselves in the Family Welfare Activities.

In this connection, the District Sports meet was conducted at Anna Stadium, Nagercoil. It has been proposed to conduct a Regional meet of sports at Tirunelveli and to participate in the State Family Welfare sports meet at Madras. The Publicity Materials have been supplied and distributed to all the Adult Literacy Centres and all Government Offices in this District for wide publicity.

The Films on Family Welfare are being screened in the Villages in a phased manner in this district and every month 20 Filmshows were conducted in different villages in this district.

The Orientation Training Camps in Family Welfare for the opinion leaders in the villages and Towns numbering 38 involving the Private, Voluntary Organisations besides the



Government Medical Institutions, Primary Health Centres were conducted during the year 1984-85 in this district. It was well attended by the members of Public and Voluntary Organisations. Several Cultural Programmes like, Pattimandram conducted. Rural Audience Programme was conducted in which a Drama "Asthivaram Therivanthilai" enacted by Thiru Isarivelan and Party at Monday Market.

Regarding the extension of maternal services in the Rural areas, 105 Traditional birth attendants were given Dais Training during the year 1984-85 in the Primary Health Centres of this district. In the Laparoscopic Camps which are conducted every month in various Medical Institutions and Primary Health Centres in addition to the monetary incentives to acceptors, incentives in kind like Sarees, Stainless steel Plates



and tumblers are being given besides, Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets worth of Rs. 5-. The proposal and action are being taken to establish to conduct sterilisations like TAT, PS and Laparoscopic Sterilisation

in Primary Health Centres in Chenbagaramanpudur, Arudesam etc. An X ray Block in Primary Health Centre, Chanbagaramanpudur is coming up. A Generator was donated by Nesamani Transport Corporation, Nagercoil to Urban Family Welfare Centre, Govt. Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil to enable the Centres to conduct sterilisation operations without Electrical failures. For the L.S. Camps a mobile Generators and Public address system have been provided by the District Collector from this discretionary funds.

During this year 1985-86, we are looking forward hopefully to achieve the District Target of 15900 sterilisations with the active cooperation of the citizen of Kanniyakumari District. No effort is left spared towards the goal of carrying the banner of Redtriangle the emblem of National Family Welfare Programme to Newer heights.

Commitment is the stuff character is made of; the power to change the face of things. It is the daily triumph of integrity over skepticism.

—Shearson Lehman

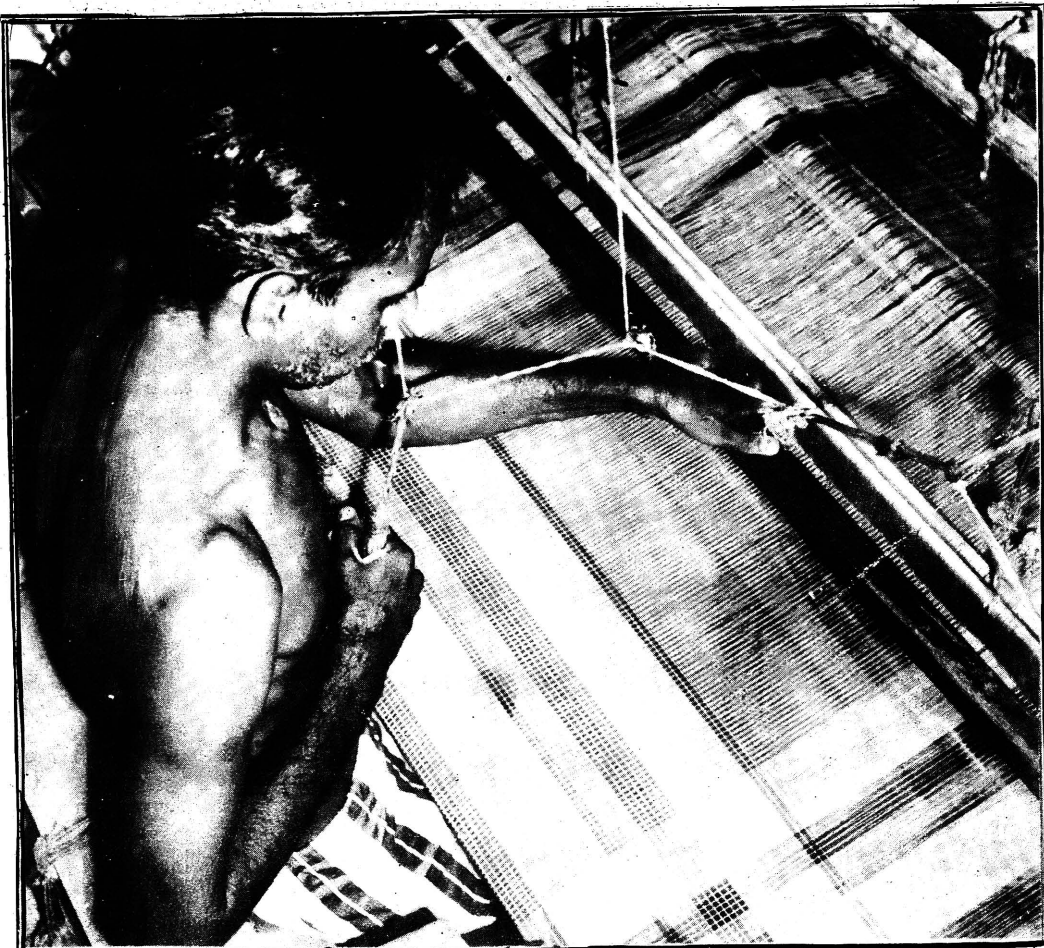
The chains of slavery have been shattered. But let us ask ourselves whether we have succeeded in creating the India of Gandhiji's dreams. Let us have the moral courage to give a negative answer. Let this day instil in our minds the firm determination to create the India that he dreamt of.

—Perarignar Anna.



We will be better and braver if we engage and inquire than if we indulge in the idle fancy that we already know—or that it is of no use seeking to know what we do not know.

—Plato



Handloom Industry in Chingleput District

Handloom Industry plays a vital role in the economy of our Country. It gives employment to many people and assumes importance next to agriculture.

Kancheepuram circle comprises of three Districts viz., Chingleput, North Arcot, and Madras. According to the Handloom census, there are 45,606 looms in Chingleput District, 35419 looms in North

Arcot District and 4060 looms in Madras District.

The total No. of looms in the Chingleput District, the looms in the Co-operative fold and the percentage of Co-operative

coverage as on 30.9.85 are given below:

40s x 40s Dhothies
60s x 60s ,,

PRODUCTION :

The average monthly production of silk fabrics (Kancheepuram Type) in Chengleput District is about 40310 metres worth of Rs. 69,22,000/- similarly the cotton weavers co-operative stys are producing about 29,95,617 metres worth of Rs. 85,18,900/-

Name of the District	No. of weavers Coop Stys.	Total looms.	No. of looms in coop. fold.	percentage of coop. coverage
CHENGLEPUT COTTON	133	33600	27686	
SILK	19	10026	7481	77%
TOTALS	152	45606	35167	

MARKETING :

The Silk weavers co-operative societies in Kancheepuram market their product locally and through sales depots. Most of the societies are having their own sales depots in Bangalore, Vijayawada, Salem, Hindupur, Tumkur, Coimbatore and Madurai. They are supplying their goods to the Co-optex.

Kancheepuram is specialised in the production of silk goods. There are 7481 silk looms working in the 19 silk weavers co-operative societies in Kancheepuram Town, providing employment to more than 2500 silk weavers.

80s x 80s Dhothies
60s x 40s Shirting
26s x 26s Gada
40s xs 40 Gada
40s x 40s Sarees(Janata variety)
40s x 40s Lungies ,,
26s x 26s Janatha variet.

The silk Industry in the co-operative sector in Kancheepuram is in need of 11,800 Kgs. of raw silk and 7500 marcs of zari per month. Normally a silk weaver may earn at about Rs. 500/- to Rs. 750/- per month. A cotton weaver in the co-operative sector earns monthly wages at Rs. 350/- to Rs.450/-

VARIETIES PRODUCED :

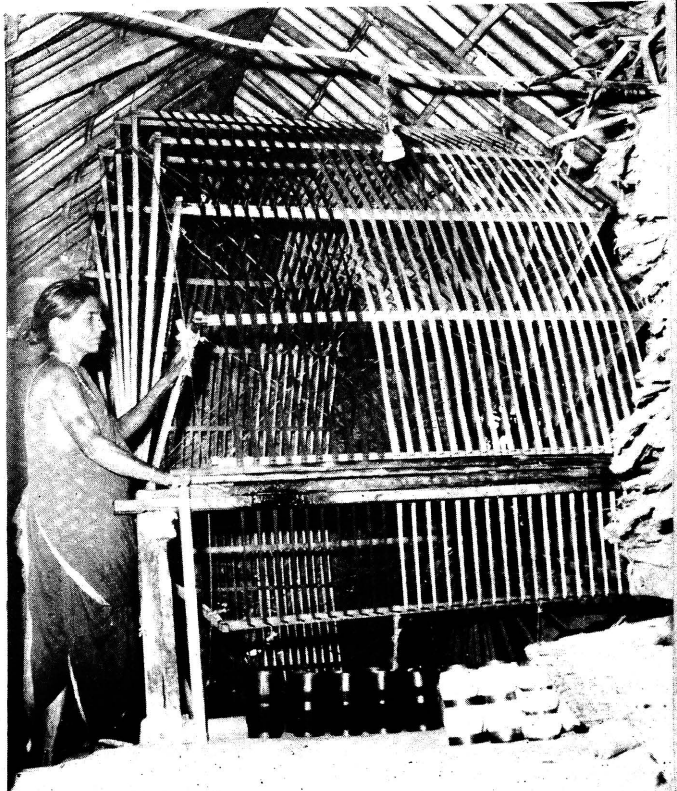
The following varieties of handloom cloths are produced in Chingleput District.

SILK

- Plain Pieces
- Korvai Sarees varieties
- Tissue Sarees varieties
- Jacquard silk varieties
- Pavadai varieties.

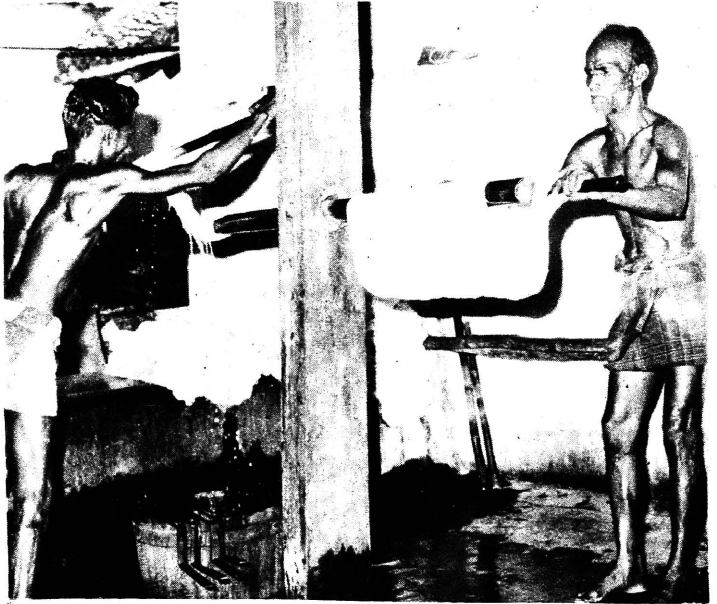
COTTON

- 60s x 40s Lungies
- 80s x 80s ,,
- 100s x 80s ,,
- 60s x 60s Sarees
- 40s x 40s Sarees



INDUSTRIAL WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY:

There are seven Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies functioning in Chingleput District, providing employment to 185 loom less weavers. An Industrial Weavers co-operative society exclusively for the loomless silk weavers in and around Kancheepuram was formed recently. The committee of management of the society, is taking effective steps to construct temporary work-shed and thereby to provide employment to about 40 loomless silk weavers. The object of the organising these Industrial Weavers co-operative societies is to provide continuous employment to poor loomless weavers under one roof.



GOVT. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

During the current financial year the weavers co-operative societies in Chingleput District have been provided with cash credit accommodation amounting to Rs.41,80,00,000.

SHARE CAPITAL LOAN:

The weavers co-operative societies in Chingleput District were sanctioned with Rs. 3,09,050 as share capital loan during the year 1984-85.

CO - OPERATIVE HAND- LOOM WEAVERS SAVINGS AND SECURITY SCHEME:

Under the co-operative handloom weavers savings and Security Scheme cum group insurance scheme, the subscriber contributes 6% of the wage earned by him and a matching contribution of 3% is made by the Government. Interest at the rate of 7% is allowed on the

balance outstanding. In the event of the death of an insured subscriber, the nominee of the deceased subscriber gets an insurance amount of Rs.5,000- besides the total savings in the fund. In Chingleput District weavers co-operative societies have been brought under the co-operative Savings and Security scheme. About 5260 members are benefitted by this benevolent scheme.

REBATE SCHEME:

In order to avoid the stagnation of the Handloom goods in the weavers co-operative societies rebate subsidy is being sanctioned in festival seasons so as to liquidate the stocks held by weavers co-operative society. Under this scheme, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 20.40 lakhs as rebate sub-

sidy in Chingleput District during the year 1984-85.

TRAINING:

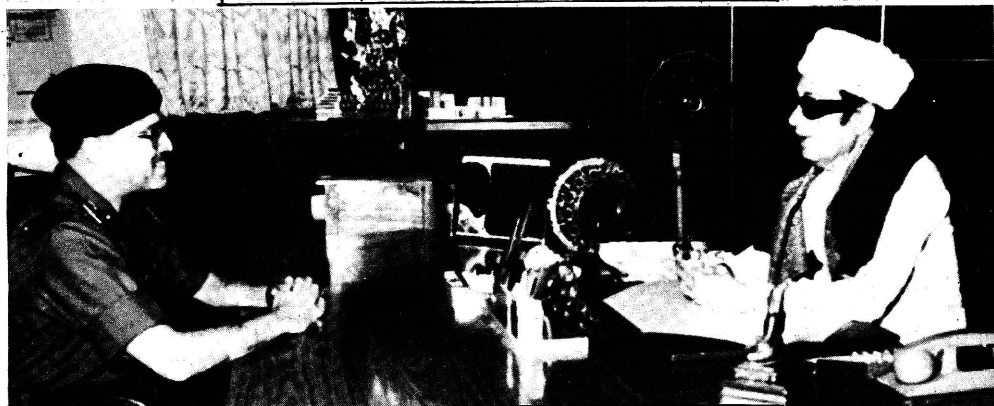
The weavers are given five days training to produce new design. During the training periods an amount of Rs. 5- is given to the trainees perday as stipend. The classes are conducted by qualified Technical personals of this Department.

HOUSING SCHEME:

The weavers Housing Scheme which was discontinued after 1962 has since been revised and a new modified weavers housing scheme is being implemented from the year 1979-80. According to this scheme the total cost of a house should not exceed Rs. 12,000- of which a sum of Rs. 1000- is being given as subsidy by the State Government.



Officer in charge of the Southern Naval Command, Commodore Thiru Savurirajulu called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. on 7-10-85.



The Chief of the Southern Army Command, Major General Thiru M.A. Jaki met the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. on 7-10-85.

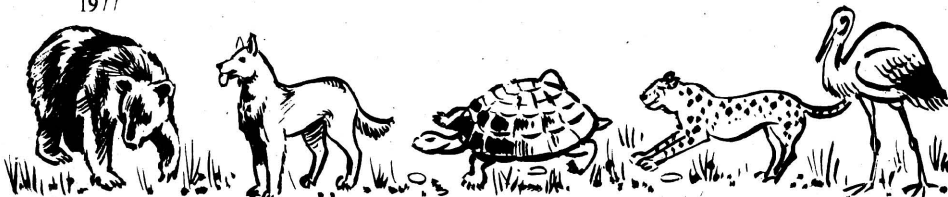


France's Ambassador to India, Thiru Jean Bernard called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. on 10-10-85.



SANCTUARIES IN TAMIL NADU

<i>Name of the National Park Sanctuary; year of notification</i>	<i>District of location</i>	<i>Area in Sq. km</i>	<i>life found</i>	<i>Nearest Airport and distance to the Sanctuary</i>	<i>Nearest Railway Station and distance to the Sanctuary</i>
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1. Guindy National Park 4-9-78(1959)	Madras	2.71	Chital, blackbuck, & a snake park	Madras 5 Kms.	Madras 5 Kms.
2. Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary 1950	The Nilgiris	321	Elephant, gaur, chital, sambar, tiger, panther, sloth bear, wild dog etc.,	Coimbatore 160 Kms.	Ootacamund 64 Kms.
3. Annamalai Wildlife Sanctuary(1972)	Coimbatore	958	-do-	Coimbatore 80 Kms.	Pollachi 35 Kms.
4. Mundanthura Tiger Sanctuary 1962	Tirunelveli	567	Tiger, chital, sambar, Wild boar, lion-tailed macque	Madurai 203 Kms.	Amba-samudram 40 Kms.
5. Point Calimere Sanctuary 1967	Thanjavur	17.29	Black buck, Chital, wild boar	Trichy 232 Kms.	Point Calimere 0.5 Kms.
6. Vedanthangal Water Birds Sanctuary 1962	Chingleput	0.3	Different birds	Meenambakam 70 Kms.	Chingleput 28 Kms.
7. Kalakad 6-3-76	Tirunelveli	223.58	Lion-tailed macaque	Trivandrum 100Kms.	Palayamethai 25 Kms.
8. Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary 1977	Ramanathapuram	0.38	Birds		





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