

# Tamil Arasu

FORTNIGHTLY 5<sup>TH</sup> NOV 1970 35P<sub>5</sub>



50m

# KHADI *and* VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

PROVIDE GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT TO FARMERS

THE TAMILNADU KHADI  
AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES  
BOARD'S PRODUCTS  
INCLUDE

PATRONISE KVIB PRODUCTS  
FOR WELFARE OF FOOD  
PRODUCING PEASANTRY

KHADI AND KHADI SILKS  
SOAPS, BRASSWARES MUD  
& CERAMIC UTENSILS  
MOULDS & LEATHER  
HANDICRAFTS, PURE HONEY &  
EDIBLE OILS AND A HOST OF  
OTHER DELICATE HANDICRAFT  
ITEMS.

AVAILABLE AT  
ALL  
KHADI & VILLAGE  
INDUSTRIES SALES  
*Euphoria*

Issued by:

**KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES** Dept.  
2, SIR DESIKACHARI ROAD MADRAS - 4.

# Tamil Arasu

Vol. 1

NOVEMBER 5, 1970

No. 9

## CONTENTS

	Page
Those Twenty Days	5
Functional Literacy Project	9
Madras City Administration	11
Ophthalmic Hospital's Clinics	15
Tuticorin Fertiliser Complex	19
Man-power needs of Electronics Industries	20
Electric Typewriter—Manufacture in Madras	21
Yercaud—Poor Man's Ooty	27
How to grow Banana	29
Concessional Finance for Industries in Backward areas	31
The Vachakkarapatty Highway Robbery	33
CARE-assisted School Meals Project	37
Kendal awards for Tamil Nadu Police	39
Schemes for Ceylon Repatriates	41
The Jamia Millia	43
The Agaram Project	44
Children's Painting Competition	45

### *Cover Page:*

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian on return from a month's global tour was profusely garlanded and greeted with warm affection by a large gathering of well wishers, including the Chief Minister at Air Port on 28th October 1970.



# THOSE TWENTY DAYS

M. KARUNANIDHI

## 7. GOLDEN AGE OF ROME

Scanning with interest our photographs yielded by the automatic camera at the Tivoli Garden, we returned by Car to Rome. And during that return journey, the camera of my mind unfolded before me some of the portraits of the heroes in Roman history.

How strange, and how spicy too, is the story of that soil famed as the "Eternal City" by the authors of European history! The record of the life and deeds of ancient Romans like Julius Caesar, Mark Antony, Brutus,

Pompey, Augustus, Claudius, Nero and Marcus Aurelius; the biographies of Garibaldi, Mazzini and Benito Mussolin; the spectacle of the Envoys of the Pandyan King in the court of Rome; and the hoary ties and trade relations between that country and Tamil Nadu—all these flashed and faded away, on the screen of my mind.

My memory also recalled the splendour of the trade of ancient Tamil Nadu, as recorded graphically in *Pattinappalai*: "Steeds from across the seas and loads

of pepper delivered by barges from inland; gems and gold from the northern hills, sandalwood and *akhil* from the western ghats, pearls brought from the southern sea and coral from the eastern sea; goods from the plains of the Ganga and produce from the banks of the Cauvery itself—a resplendent sight, the scene of active prosperity .....

Reverend Father Beschi, fondly called Veeramamunivar here, hailed from Italy known for its "twin ways of life, prosperity of three kinds and joys seven in number". Dedicated to Tamil language and literature, he is eulogised to this day for his masterly "dissertation on Tamil grammar in its five aspects". Before him, had come to Tamil Nadu the savant Robert de Nobili. These two great men were precious pearls presented to Tamil Nadu by Italy. Perhaps they were in the nature of return-gifts sent by Mother Italy to Mother Tamil, in exchange for the pearls of Kerkai that had reached Rome in the earlier times!

Idea-pictures such as these swept through my mind, to be followed by the thought-impression of the statue of the author of "*Chathuragaradh*", installed on the sea-shore of Madras by a grateful Tamil Nadu, in respectful token of appreciation of his yeoman service.

### Plato on Republic

Greece and Rome are acclaimed as the cradles of civilisation. It would be apposite here to recall

what Plato, the towering intellectual of Greece has said about a Republic—that a country which has adopted the republican form of Government is verily like a ship afloat in the midst of buffeting waves; and that the Government therein would keep changing according to the will and wishes of the people, much in the manner of the vessel swaying to the rhythm of the waves.

The history of Rome provides a vivid example of this theory of Plato. The Romans founded their Republic in the year 509 B.C. The influence of the Senate steadily increased from then onwards and it so happened that the Senate came under the domination of the Lords. So the citizens forgathered and established a forum of the people, known as the *Consugium Plebeium*. On behalf of the Senate, two Consuls administered the affairs of the country. The House of the people in its turn, created "tribunes". The *Consugium Plebeium* was little more than a name to start with but in course of time, it grew in strength, through the courage and wisdom of the tribunes, until its influence came to be equal to that of the Senate. The consuls and the tribunes secured substantial victories for Rome, in foreign lands but as success swelled, the quality of the Senate suffered a diminution. During the 3rd century B.C. the Senate turned into a citadel of self-seekers whereas the *Consugium Plebeium* gave the appearance of being an abode for those who had no work.

The power-tussles between the two Chambers came to a head in the 2nd century B.C. and the question was, which of the two should operate the steering-wheel of the Government. One Gracchus was a baron by birth but that did not prevent him from rising in righteous indignation, to defend the cause of the oppressed Plebeians. The House of the people lent him

youth, battled on behalf of the Senate. These two warriors were of equal prowess and so the entire land was drenched in blood. It was at this time that a supreme hero who had none to equal or excel him rose on the political firmament of Rome. This unique personality was none other than Julius Caesar.

### Julius Caesar

Just as Alexander comes to shape in our vision when Greece is mentioned, it is Julius Caesar who looms large on the screen of our thoughts when we hear the name "Rome". The history of Caesar's political career commenced at his 17th year when he got married. Caesar's wife was the daughter of Cinna and the wedding brought the wrath of Sulla on his head, for the reason that Cinna was in the camp of Marius who was opposed to Sulla. Sulla demanded that Caesar should divorce his wife and send her to her father's house. But Caesar would not agree to this and as a consequence, he had to leave the country itself.



Rev. Father Beschi known to Tamils as Veer-mamunivar.

support and he planned to get a land ceiling Law enacted so that surplus land may be distributed to the poor. But the lords ganged up against him and deprived him of his life. Riots and infighting resulted throughout the country.

Another warrior called Marius stood up for the House of the people while one Sulla, also a

Caesar went to Greece where he studied Logic. He also mastered the art of oratory to the extent of being able to bind his friends to himself and ever making his enemies desire his friendship. Those were the times when oratory was learnt and practised as an art.

Sulla pardoned Caesar after some days; and returning to his

motherland, Caesar entered politics in stages. Appointed administrator of public works and recreational games of valour, Caesar's fame grew rapidly and he was elevated to the post of 'praetor' which was next to that of the Consul.

It was at this time that the power of two other individuals was in the ascendant in Rome. One was Crassus of excessive wealth and the other Pompey who had earned substantial renown as a warrior on the battlefields of Asia Minor. Collaborating with these two strong men, Caesar formed the "First Triumvirate" which soon cornered for itself the power of the Senate. The trachea of the Senate was throttled to the extent of that House accepting Caesar as Consul.

During the next decade, Caesar came in triumphant procession through Britain and France. After eight years of military action, he also subdued the barbarians between the Atlantic coast and the Rhine river.

Caesar's successes in a string came as a shock to Crassus and Pompey and they were getting afraid that if Caesar's stature were to rise further, it would mean a threat to their career. Crassus, however, passed away before his plot could get into action. But Pompey bided his time and he was ever on the *qui vive* for an opportunity to topple Caesar.

### Victorious Caesar

Laden with magnificent victories secured in incessant battles,

Caesar is returning to the motherland in the year 49 B.C.

What would the people of any other Country have done on such an occasion? They would have strewn flower-petals along the path, hung out festoons, cleaned the streets, decorated with colourful designs the front-yards of their homes, played auspicious tunes on myriad musical instruments and displayed a festive mood all round, while damsels rendered ballads of welcome and lyricists composed verses of martial glory appropriate to the atmosphere of general exultation over the prowess of the ruler who was returning after conquering the world.

But what actually occurred in Rome was far different from all this. The Senate started wondering: "He comes in grand triumph. Could the thought be lurking in his mind that he may become monarch? Could the arrogance have sprouted in him that he is invincible?" Similar fears came to the boil in the House of the people too. So intense was their love for the Republic! Pompey who had been waiting for just such a chance, lost no time in utilising their suspicions.

And thus it came about, that the order went forth to Caesar that he should disband his army before crossing into the motherland. But was Caesar one to yield? He marched towards the Capital, with his army in

full array. After a sixty-day battle with the Senate, the country was his and a tumultuous welcome awaited the conqueror striding in like a lion. The Senate became a puppet in his hands and Caesar converted it into a mere advisory body, while appropriating all the powers to himself. Behind the garb of a Representative of the people, Caesar was virtually an uncrowned monarch. He ruled only for five years but within that period, he had left undying marks of fame. Eradicating corruption and extravagance, he gave jobs to those rendering genuine service. Annexing more territories, he was in a position to send the grandiloquent message to the Senate "I went, I saw, I conquered!"



Cleopatra

Pompey who had been defeated in the civil war was fleeing from country to country; and determined to wipe him off the face of the earth, Caesar pursued him to Alexandria. It was while Caesar was staying at a mansion there that Cleopatra was introduced to him. There are many number of instances such as this in Roman history of a warrior—who remained undaunted by the menacing sword of maniacal hordes of aliens bearing down on him in a manner

to set heaven and earth trembling—falling before a damsel with sparkling eyes sharp as spears. Caesar restored the Egyptian Crown to Cleopatra whose throne had been annexed by Ptolemy and at the same time Caesar gave her a place in his heart and brought her with him to Rome.

#### **Thou, too Brutus ?**

Caesar's hour was drawing near. Rumbings were there on one side, to the effect, " what,

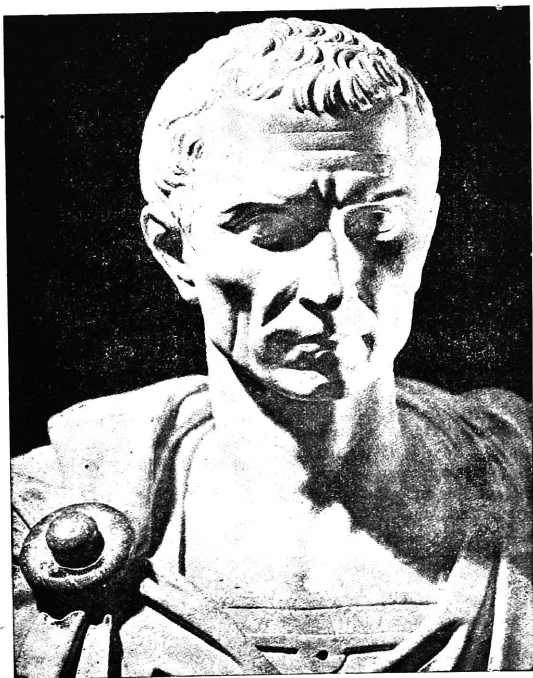
a Government that is contrary to the Republic" ? And on another side were the mutterings, " Alas, he has mortgaged the honour of the motherland to a woman for whom he has fallen!" On yet another side were the conspiracies of the traitors who had suffered defeat at his hands but had been pardoned by him later were now pretending to be his friends. In the midst of all this, Caesar walked with footsteps firm and without a trace of fear in his demeanour.

One day—to be exact, Monday, the 15th of March, 44 B.C.—Caesar went to the Senate after brushing aside the fears of his wife who had had a bad dream. There he was set on by enemies who had their weapons concealed in the very hands they raised in greeting and worship.

Caesar who sought to defend himself and fight back, stood aghast when he looked around him. The members of the Senate were like graven images even at the sight of Caesar being stabbed, and right in front of him was Brutus with sword drawn. " Thou too, Brutus," exclaimed Caesar in mortal agony, " then Caesar, you may die !"

The swords pierced Caesar in not one or two spots but twenty and the blood of the supreme hero who had seen innumerable fields of battle itself presented the sight of a battle field !

Caesar was dead all right but what Brutus and his comrades had asserted they would achieve



Caesar

through his death, did not at all come to fruition up to the end. The historic oration delivered by the eloquent Mark Antony, with the corpse of Cæsar on the dais, helped to collect and consolidate the sympathy of the people for Cæsar.

True, the precious lamp that was the Republic was burning low and yielding only dim light during the time of Cæsar. But after his death, it was extinguished altogether.

It was monarchy that emerged in Rome after Cæsar. The first King was only an heir of Cæsar. He was Cæsar's adopted son, by name Octavian. Thus Cæsar's long shadow continued to fall on the history of Rome even after his time.

Octavian got his sister Octavia, married to Mark Antony, who was an extremely influential personality in politics then. But in the third year after his marriage Antony fell a prey to the charms of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. When Cæsar was alive, it had been Cleopatra's ambition to sit by the side of her spouse and rule over Rome and now she made Antony an instrument to realise her dream.

Infatuated with Cleopatra, Antony neglected totally his duty towards Rome and thus alienated public sympathy and support. Led by Agrippa, the forces of Octavian administered the *Coup de grace* to the armies of Antony and Cleopatra at a place called Actium. The vanquished Antony was forced to flee.



Augustus

Cleopatra addressed a poignant epistle to Antony: "A few years back I rode to Rome in regal splendour. But now Octavian would summon me to come there as a vassal and slave. My dear, by the time this message reaches you the life of this unfortunate woman would be extinct."

Antony fell upon his sword but the wound did not kill him. He was imploring those around him to put him to eternal rest when news was received that Cleopatra was still alive. Antony thereupon bade his soldiers carry him to the Queen and resting his head on her lap, he breathed his last.

It was now Cleopatra's turn to woo death and legend has it that she chose a live weapon to put an end to her life. She ordered her servants to bring to her an asp and after they had left her alone, she allowed the reptile to bite her and inject its fierce venom into her veins.

It was a ghastly spectacle that met the eyes of the victorious Octavian. He ordered the bodies of Antony and Cleopatra to be interred, with full royal honours.

When Octavian returned home he was only 33 years of age. The Senate of Rome received him with acclaim and gratitude, he was accepted as the first monarch and the name "Augustus" was also conferred on him. The reign of this Augustus is extolled as the Golden Age in Roman history.

(to be continued)





Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian being interviewed by B.B.C.

### THE FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROJECT

During his tour abroad Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian, the Tamil Nadu Education Minister, has drawn UNESCO assistance for the Functional Literacy Programme of the Tamil Nadu Government. The Functional Literacy Programme is a sort of work-oriented adult education. This was first organised in Udumalpet taluk of Coimbatore district in March 1969. Exclusively for imparting functional education to the farmers participating in the high-yielding varieties of crop seeds programme in that taluk, sixty centres were run. Again, in March 1969, a similar course was run in the same area. With the experience gained in Udumalpet, the Tamil Nadu Government, wishes to extend the work-oriented adult education to the whole State. It was for this programme that Thiru

Nedunchezian made a bid to draw up on the UNESCO assistance while he was in Paris on 22nd September 1970. When he told the UNESCO that the scheme would be tried in the whole district of Thanjavur, it was greeted with appreciation. The UNESCO has promised two lakhs literacy prompts for this project.

As a step towards eradicating illiteracy among adults in the State, the Government sanctioned in 1969-70, the opening of 500 adult literacy centres enrolling in all, not less than 10,000 adults for four months as a pilot scheme. Orientation courses were conducted during 1969-70 for teachers to plan and start the work and the districts of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur and South Arcot were covered under this programme.

## FOREIGN AIDS FOR TEACHING SCHEMES

### Fruitful Results of Tour

In London Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian was received by the British Council. He availed the occasion to discuss improving English teaching methodology in the training colleges in Tamil Nadu with the co-operation of the British Council. The Council on its own also promised the implementation of the improved science teaching scheme in the primary schools of Tamil Nadu. While in America, Thiru Nedunchezian contacted the CARE Organisation to urge that the mobile science-teaching Laboratory van now in operation in Thanjavur district be extended further. Two mobile Laboratory vans, each fitted with a trailer with all necessary physics and chemistry apparatuses for high schools has been introduced as a pilot scheme in Mayuram Educational District. These laboratory vans have been fitted out by CARE to serve all the high schools in Mayuram Educational

district by a turn system. Thiru Nedunchezian discussed the expansion of this project with Mr. Frank Goffio of CARE in New York.

Another scheme for the qualitative improvement of Science teaching in schools has been adopted with the aid of UNESCO-UNICEF. This scheme provides for the supply of Science equipment in training colleges and schools and will be outside the plan. It is also proposed to set up with the assistance of UNESCO an Institute of Science Education as a wing of the existing Institute of School Education to give In-service-training to teachers of high schools for teaching Science subjects.

In order to maintain a high standard of education in the schools it is necessary that teachers should be given periodic training to keep them in touch with modern developments in teaching methods. A number of schemes continue to be implemented towards this end.

The scheme of conducting Refresher courses, special training courses and seminars is being continued during 1970-71 to keep the teachers abreast of the latest techniques of teaching and thus improve their professional competence. The courses are being organised and conducted by the State Institute of Education in co-operation with the Chief Educational Officers, District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls Schools.

With a view to improving the methods of teaching English in schools, the Madras English Language Teaching Campaign for the training of teachers of Education Department was introduced in October 1965. The scheme is being continued during 1970-71. It is proposed to run 40 courses to train 1,600 secondary school teachers of standards VI to VIII in modern methods of English teaching. Rs. 2.80 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

For qualitative improvement in the standard of instruction in Teacher Training Institutions, it is necessary that the personnel employed in the training institutions have special training in the latest methods of teaching the various subjects, and also possess qualifications which are higher than the ordinary first degree in teachers training. It is, therefore,

proposed to depute some school assistants every year for M.Ed. training so that they will keep themselves abreast of new ideas in Education.

For improving Science Education, the National Council of Educational Research and Training, the University Grants Commission and the National Council for Science Education in collaboration with the Science Foundation of U.S.A. organised during the summer of 1969, Summer Institutes at various centres for the benefit of the teachers drawn from high schools in this State. The duration of the course was for a period of six weeks. The subjects for the courses were Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics Botany and Physics. During 1969-70, as many as 170 schools participated in the Summer Institutes in various subjects.

The Nedunchezian with Lord Aberdare, U.K. Minister.



## Madras City and its Administration

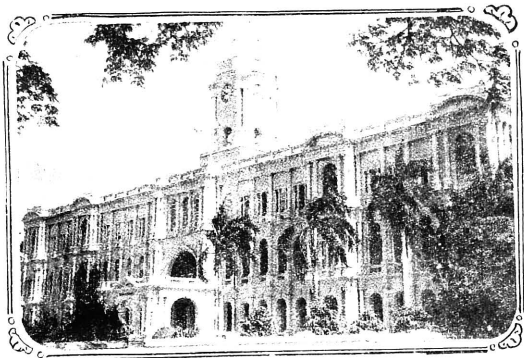
The total area of the City is now about 50 sq. miles as against 31 square miles originally contemplated. The estimated mid-year population of the City for the year 1969 was 2,048,000. There were 96,567 births and 39,250 deaths registered during the year 1969.

In recent years, there has been a spurt in building construction. A number of new colonies have sprung up with the help of the State Housing Board. Many main roads have been realigned and several over-bridges and subways have been constructed. New cut-off lights in the thorough-fares of the City have come as a boon to the traffic and pedestrians.

Despite all the difficulties with which it is confronted such as paucity of finance, ever increasing population, increased traffic, mounting cost of establishment, etc., the City Corporation administration with its vast team of executives, supported by expert staff has been playing a notable role in keeping the City beautiful and humming with profitable activity.

Sir Josiah Child, one of the Directors of the East India Company, was responsible for the formation of the Corporation on the model of the Dutch Government in the East Indies. On 29th September 1688, the Corporation was inaugurated with powers to decide petty cases, levy rates upon the inhabitants for building of

# THE CORPORATION OF MADRAS



schools, a Town Hall and a Jail. Mr. Nathaniel Higginson was nominated as First Mayor with 12 aldermen and sixty burgesses.

The Office of the Corporation was functioning from a building in Errabalu Chetty Street. It was only in 1913 that the Corporation moved its offices to its present imposing building, the Ripon Buildings, named after Lord Ripon, Viceroy.

### The Administration

For the purpose of Municipal Administration, the City of Madras has been divided into

two parts, one part called North Madras and the other called South Madras, each part comprising six Circles and each Circle consisting of ten divisions, 120 divisions in all.

Each of the above 120 divisions, elects a Councillor to represent it on the Council of the Municipal Corporation of Madras. These 120 Councillors constitute the elected representatives of the citizens on the Council. If no person belonging to a Scheduled caste is elected as Councillor from any of the divisions in a Circle,

then the elected members of the Council co-opt to the Council as its Councillor, for such Circle, a person belonging to a Scheduled caste. Thus, the Council consists of 120 elected Councillors and not more than 12 co-opted Councillors.

Besides the Council, there are 12 Circle Committees, a Central Committee, a Corporation Accounts Committee, a Licence Appeals Committee, a Contracts Committee, an Appointments Committee and a Taxation Appeals Committee.

The Councillors elect annually, in the month of November, from among themselves a Mayor (who is the first citizen of Madras) and a Deputy Mayor. The Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and the Chairman of all the Committees except the Taxation Appeals Committee are elected for one-year terms.

### Water Supply

Till about 1870, Madras obtained its water-supply solely

from shallow wells and tanks within the City. As they were subject to serious pollution, the Government adopted the proposals of Mr. Fraser to tap water from the Kortalayur river and its tributaries Kattangal and Busikal. The water is led into the Cholavaram Lake and from there into the Red Hills Lake. Madras Water Supply is drawn directly from Red Hills Lake.

The distribution system designed for supplying 25 gallons of water per head per day for an anticipated population of 6.6 lakhs in 1931 was found inadequate and construction of another Dam across the Kortalayur river at Poondi was initiated. This Reservoir, named Sathyamoorthy Sagar, was completed in 1944 and doubled the water storage. Rapid Gravity Mechanical Filters (10 m.g.d. capacity) were installed in 1957 at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.50 lakhs and 30 m.g.d. capacity Rapid Gravity Mechanical Filters are

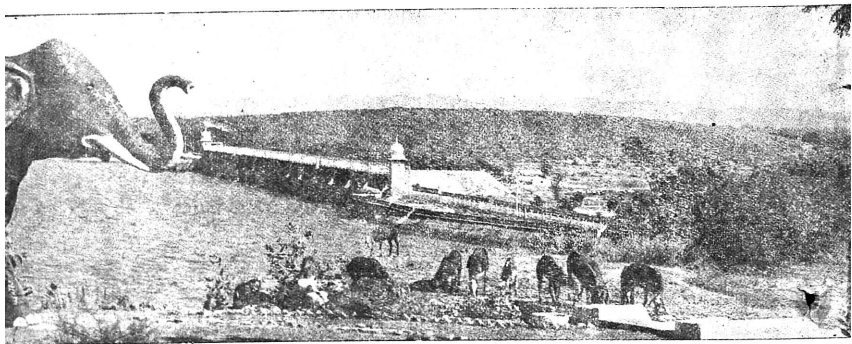
under construction and nearing completion.

### The Veeranam Scheme

A scheme costing Rs. 21.30 crores for bringing 40 million gallons per day of Cauvery water from Veeranam Lake has been sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the work has been taken up for execution by the Public Works Department.

Increasing the storage capacity of the reservoirs, tapping of underground sources and construction of open lined channel from Poondi to Tamarapakkam are some of the measures considered to conserve the available water. About 550 million cubic feet of water is expected to be saved by this scheme. Acquisition of adjacent lands under Cholavaram and Red Hills tanks will save annually 550 million cubic feet of water now issued for irrigation to those areas.

The total number of house service connections is 82,880.



The Rs. 65-lakh Poondi Reservoir.



The Mercury discharge lamps which light up main roads.

There are 7,941 public fountains and 3,699 hydrants.

### Conservancy and drainage

The main task of the conservancy is to maintain a clean city and it involves the duties of cleaning of streets, foot-paths, water tables, removal of sullage water from cess-pools, disposal of rubbish and filth; cleaning of public conveniences and latrines, etc. About 11,000 employees attend to conservancy work. Lorries are used for conservancy work in the city, while sewage vans are utilised for emptying the cess-pools in the extended areas of the city.

At present there are 33 Drainage Pumping Stations functioning all over the city of which 15 are electrified, 15 are partially electrified and 3 are with oil engine units. The pumping stations are functioning on a relay system with 3 main pumping stations from where the sewage is pumped out for disposal ultimately. The total length of sewer laid and maintained by the Corporation

now is about 963 K.M. So far a total length of about 276 K.M. of storm water drains have been constructed in the city.

As the existing sewerage system was found inadequate, a comprehensive system based on a water supply rate of 40 Gals. per head per day has been prepared and sanctioned by the Government. For this purpose the city has been divided into 5 zones. The total value of the 5 zonal schemes is Rs. 13,02.26 lakhs and works are in progress simultaneously in all the zones.



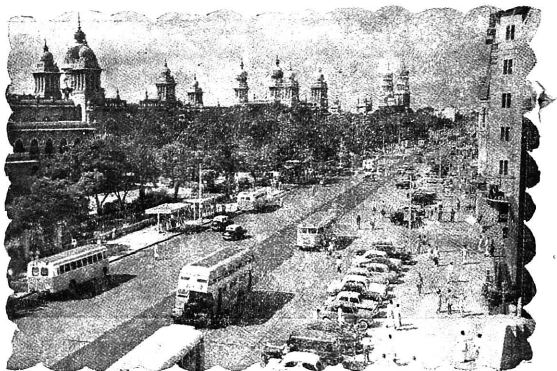
### Street lights

There are at present 29,551 street lights with various types of fittings such as tube lights and M.D. lamps in main roads and bus Routes, ordinary electric lamps in interior roads and extended areas. Flood lights in by-lanes and hutting grounds ornamental cluster lights at the junctions, post-top lanterns in parks and short M.D. lamps and top lanterns in other places are used. There are 12,117 M.D. Lamps, 2,056 Tube Lights, 15,342 ordinary electric and flood lights and 36 ornamental cluster lights.

Electricity for the street lighting is taken at two points from the Madras Electricity System at Basin Bridge, and at Kellys. The 11 K.V. supply received from M.E.S., at the Main Controlling

Station, Basin Bridge and 33 K.V. supply at 'Kellys are stepped down to 5 K.V. and distributed to other street lighting sub-stations. There are about 32 Sub-stations in the City.

Low Tension underground cables to a length of 1,803.58 K.M. and High Tension Cables to a length of 111.025 K.M. have been laid so far, for street light. Recently "cut-off" system of lighting has been introduced over a stretch of 13.5 kms. This will be extended gradually to other important roads in the City.



Planned Improvement of Congested roads.

### Taxes

The Corporation of Madras is levying all the taxes enumerated in Section 98 of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act. They are levied at the maximum rates prescribed in the Act.

Property tax is the main source of revenue. It is levied on all lands and buildings situated in the City other than the buildings belonging

to the Union Government. The total number of houses assessed for the year 1968-69 was 1,14,434.

### Health Services

The Corporation of Madras started its first maternity and child welfare centre in the year 1917 at Triplicane and today there are 51 maternity and child welfare

centres. Of these, 31 are warded centres with a total bed strength of 379 and the remaining 20 are subcentres where domicillary services alone are rendered. There are 39 Assistant Surgeons, 71 health visitors, 16 staff nurses, 26 pharmacists and 314 Midwives in the Child Welfare Scheme. The services rendered are institutional care, domicillary care, Health Education and Family Planning.

New Colonies of houses and flats have sprung up recently.



Triple Antigen injections are given to all children below one year in all the 51 maternity and child welfare centres on all days. Neo-natal B.C.G. vaccinations are also being given on an experimental basis in 5 centres, while the routine neo-natal vaccinations are made available in all warded centres.

### Creches

For the benefit of the working mother, the Corporation is running 7 creches. In the creches, the

(Contd. on page 35)

# THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

## AND ITS VARIOUS CLINICS



### Eye Bank and Corneal Transplantation

An Eye Bank was started in Government Ophthalmic Hospital in 1948, to provide donor material for Keratoplasty or corneal transplantation. There is a popular misconception that corneal transplantation can be done, to restore sight in all cases of blindness. This is not correct. Corneal transplantation or Corneal grafting can be done only to patients who have lost the vision due to the cornea turning opaque. The operation involves the removal of the central portion of the opaque cornea of the patient and replacing it by a clear piece of cornea of equal size, from the eye of a dead person (donor).

In our country corneal opacities are extremely common. There are many who are blind or

partially blind from this cause. Keratoplasty is a great benefit in such cases. Unfortunately sufficient donor material is not available for doing more number of corneal grafting operations in this hospital. General apathy and superstitious antipathy are the main reasons for the paucity of donor material. Many may not know that the removal of the eyes from the dead can be made without disfigurement. There is a Government order permitting donation of eyes while living so that the eye could be removed soon after death. The co-operation of the next of kin is most important for the utilisation of this source, for corneal transplantation operation.

### The Mobile Ophthalmic Unit

The villages have long been a happy field for quacks and charlatans. The helpless

villager who could not go to a hospital in the City or town for cataract operation, sought the services of the itinerant quack who practised couching to cure cataract. Couching is an ancient disordered surgical procedure wherein the lens is displaced from its position. Couching often resulted in complication and in total loss of vision and much pain.

Further outside agencies also entered the field and volunteered to do a large and fantastic number of operations in a day with inadequate pre and post operative care which invariably resulted in complications in an appreciable number of cases.

The mobile Ophthalmic Unit was set up in 1961 to treat the poor in the villages and to prevent the activities of the quacks and outside agencies in the rural parts of our State.

Cataract forms the majority of the operations done by the Mobile Ophthalmic Unit in the eye camps. By doing cataract operations in the villages, number of people suffering from temporary blindness due to cataract, could be greatly relieved. They would, otherwise be, a burden socially and economically.

The Mobile Ophthalmic Unit conducts four eye camps a year in villages within a radius of 100 miles or more from Madras. It follows the same procedure that is followed in the hospital in the selection, operation, and postoperative care of patients in the eye camps. The eye camp is conducted for a period of 15 days. Operations are done for 4 days and not crowded into a single day. The Superintendent and one Civil Surgeon of Government Ophthalmic Hospital perform operations on two days at the eye camp. Operated patients are admitted in the eye camp and provided with free diet. Patients are given cataract glasses free of cost at the time of discharge. Out-patients are also treated at the eye camp, for minor ailments. Propaganda work is also done and cine films on preventable blindness are shown in the adjacent villages.

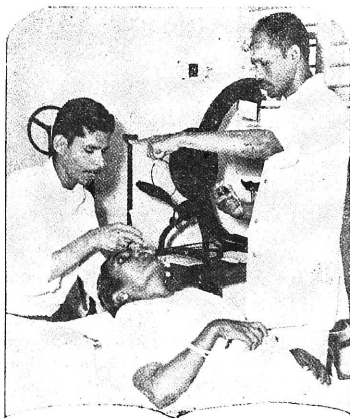
#### Opticians' School

A School for Opticians was built in 1962 under the Second

Five-Year Plan. The objective of the school is to train candidates in refraction and dispensing of glasses, so that in course of time all the dispensing opticians will be qualified people. The training course conducted at the School is of two years duration.

#### Glaucoma Clinic

Glaucoma is one of the major causes for blindness in our country.



Tests for Glaucoma

The disease was known to the Greeks Hippocrates the famous Greek, Physician has described it with admirable clinical precision. Down the ages, it has been a dreaded disease.

The term glaucoma is applied to a number of conditions of the eye having one common sign, i.e., a persistent elevation of intra-

ocular tension. The eye being non-rigid structure, a certain amount of pressure is required to maintain its shape without which the production of a distinct image on the retina would be impossible. This function is carried out by the ciliary body which is a gland-like structure with a rich supply of blood vessels. This structure secretes a water fluid called 'aqueous humour'. When for some reason, there is an excess secretion of this fluid or there is obstruction to the out-flow channels, the pressure within the eye balls rises. The rise in intra-ocular pressure leads to reduced blood supply to the eye which in turn leads to the destruction of the optic nerve.

It is of paramount importance that glaucoma should be spotted and diagnosed early. But the disease to be detected in its early stages, when treatment is most helpful and rewarding the symptoms are few and signs difficult to elicit. The most important requirements for early detection and treatment of glaucoma are the knowledge, on the part of the patient of such a condition and a high index of suspicion on the part of the doctor. Glaucoma requires prolonged and regular follow-up treatment.

A separate glaucoma clinic was opened in Government Ophthalmic Hospital in May

# THE SQUINT EYE CAN BE SET RIGHT



Before Treatment

1967 to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment.

## Orthoptic Clinic

An Orthoptic Clinic was opened in Government Ophthalmic Hospital in 1967 for correction of squint and treatment of muscle imbalance. An Assistant Surgeon and a qualified Orthoptist attend to the patients, in this department.

The Department is equipped with all the instruments necessary for carrying out the ordinary tests.

Squint is not believed any more to bring good luck to the individual! It disfigures a handsome face and disqualifies an otherwise eligible young man or woman from service. Vision may be lost in one eye and the patient loses all the advantages of binocular vision and depth perception.

The squint can be broadly classified, as either non-paralytic (con-committant) or Paralytic.

Paralytic squint are easily diagnosed by means of the ocular movements and compensatory head postures. Con-committant squints may be either manifest or latent. If the patient has a high refractive error, correction itself helps to correct the squint. This may be followed if necessary by Orthoptic exercises. In cases not responding to the orthoptic treatment, surgery is resorted to, which brings back the eyes in position but the fusion faculty has to be trained by a course of post operative exercises.

Two photographs of one patient who was operated for squint are reproduced here.

## Detachment of Retina

A number of patients suffering from Detachment of retina are referred to this hospital by private Practitioners and Government Hospitals all over South India for treatment. Detachment of retina is a catastrophe—a progressive condition which will end in blindness unless treated early by surgery. The short sighted are more prone to get this than those with normal vision.

In March, 1970 the hospital imported a Photo-coagulator from West Germany at a cost of Rs. 1,21,250. It is used in the treatment of certain types of detachment of retina, Tumours and bleeding condition of the eye. For want of this equipment many a patient had to go to North India at great inconvenience.



After Treatment

Intense light is utilised in this equipment to seal the openings or holes in retina and also destroy tumour-cells.

Intense cold is also used in the treatment of diseases of the eye especially for cataract and for detachment of retina. Such an equipment—the Cryo-U:it is expected shortly.

## Research

The following Research work are being done in this hospital :

“Mycotic Keratitis” under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research.

“The Research on Cataract with Primary Glaucoma” under the auspices of Tamil Nadu State Research Scheme.

“Aflatoxin as the Carcinogen to the eye” under Loganathan Tarapore Research Scheme.

“Aetiology of Uvcitis” under the auspices of Tamil Nadu State Research Scheme.

### MORE PLEASE

Thiru C. Rajagopalachariar made a charitable donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Corporation of Madras for supplying spectacles to poor pupils having poor eye-sight. During the last several years many pupils found, after due tests, having defective vision were provided with spectacles from the donation which Rajaji made while he was Governor-General of India. The latest Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras says that this amount is coming to a close.



Compliments from

## MIDLAND TYRES

Retreaders and New Tyre Dealers



POST BOX No. 42

Pudukottai Road, TIRUCHIRAPALLI-1.

Tel.: 'TYRELAND'

Phone { Office: 5641  
Res.: 5433

With best compliments from

## UNITED INDIA FLOUR MILLS PRIVATE LTD.

1/4, Suryanarayana Chetty Street

MADRAS-81



*Manufacturers of Superior Quality*

'Gopuram Brand' MAIDA and SUJI  
AND

'Ship Brand' ATTA and BRAN

Phone { 52670  
52673

Tele.: "MONARCH"

# THE TUTICORIN FERTILISER COMPLEX

A public limited company known as Southern petrochemical Industries Corporation has been set up to implement the Fertiliser and Chemical Complex at Tuticorin.

The Tamil Nadu Government will contribute Rs. 2 crores towards the company's capital formation. All infrastructure arrangements like port, roads, water and power supply are also being provided by the State Government for the benefit of this project which will mean an investment of Rs. 75 crores. The company has been formed on the pattern of management similar to the most modern companies in America and England. The professional group will have firm grip on executive management on the one hand and will be thoroughly responsible to the share-holders on the other. In short, this is the first of such socially responsible company organisations to be formed in India. The Company will be in a position to supply fertilisers by 1973.

The Government of Tamil Nadu hopes that with such excellent advantages, the Corporation would supply fertilisers to the farmers 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than at present and substantially contribute to the "Improvement in Agricultural wealth and the economics of the peasants of South India".

After submitting an elaborate Techno-Economic Feasibility Report to the Government of India and other concerned agencies including the Foreign Credit agencies, as advised by the Government of India, detailed international firm bids (firmed up for a period between 1971-73) were called for by the Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation in April, 1970. These bids included proposals for production of Ammonia through the Steam Reforming as well as the Partial Oxidation routes. The Corporation has finally selected in August 1970, the competitive

The Atomic Energy Commission is considering a proposal for the establishment, in collaboration with Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation, of a 70 tons per year, Heavy Water (Deuterium Oxide) plant at Tuticorin. The cost of this project is expected to be around Rs. 17 crores including working capital, town-ship, contingencies, etc. The Government of India in the Atomic Energy Department and Petroleum and Chemicals Department have under consideration the early implementation of this project and to integrate the same with Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation's Fertiliser-cum-Chemical complex. It is likely that the work on the Heavy Water Project would also start simultaneously with the Fertiliser Complex.

---

---

## HEAVY WATER MANUFACTURE

---

---

contractors, who should implement the firm foreign exchange part of the obligations in the complex.

This Fertiliser-cum-Chemical Complex has attracted the interest of Atomic Energy Commission, for locating the manufacture of Heavy Water as is done in Nangal.

The Atomic Energy Commission has programmed augmentation of heavy water production to about 400 tons per year in order to utilise our large natural uranium resources in power reactors as in the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project. There are only five large-scale heavy water plants in operation in the World now, including the one in India, at Nangal.

# Man Power Needs of Electronics Industry

The manpower requirement of the Electronics Industries to be developed in Tamil Nadu at all levels, deserves serious consideration, says the Study group appointed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. For however sophisticated and automatic may be the machines and meters that are installed, an adequate number of men fully trained for the job of designing, testing and operating machines and reading delicate instruments and interpreting the results, is a highly important factor, which needs immediate consideration.

The type of men required for an electronic industry is of four categories :

*Category I*—Design, Research and Development Engineers.

*Category II*—Testing and Senior Supervisory Engineers.

*Category III*—Routine Testing and Inspection and Junior Supervisory Engineers.

*Category IV*—On the floor technicians (for production).

Broadly, those having a Doctor's Degree or a Master's Degree are required for Category I.

Those having a Bachelor's Degree in Electronics/Electrical Engineering/Mechanical Engineering are required for Category II.

Those having a Licentiate, Diploma in Electronics/Telecommunications/Radio Engineering/Electrical Engineering/Mechanical Engineering would be required for Category III.

Those trained by the Industrial Training Institutes or Institutions like V. Rajagopalan's Radio Institute, and those who pass the Government of India Trade Test for 'Radio Mechanics' or Radio Servicing, would be needed for Category IV in fairly large numbers on the production branch or on the shop-floor.

## Location of Trained Hands

In other words, the following institutions should be able to supply the men of the above four categories in the Southern Zone and particularly in Tamil Nadu.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Indian Institute of Technology, Madras; Engineering College, Guindy; Regional Engineering College, Trichy; P.S.G. College of Technology; Institute of Technology, Coimbatore. These would be able to supply men for Categories I and II.

The Polytechnics in this State (both for boys and girls) giving L.R.E. (Licentiate in Radio Engineering) should be able to supply personnel for category III.

The Industrial Training Institutes in the State should be able to supply men in this Category of Radio Mechanics

(Category IV). The Three Industrial Training Institutes at Ambattur, Coimbatore and Theni and Industrial Training Centre at Shree Seva Mandir, Madras (for Women) provide craftsmen training in Radio and T.V. Mechanism.

## Training Facilities

As far as the training facilities are concerned, we should, in the initial stages train our nucleus Staff at one or more of the following places in India, where it is known that excellent training facilities do exist.

1. **BARC** : The Bhabha Atomic Energy Centre, Trombay (Environmental Testing Laboratory for Electronics Components).

2. **C.I.E.**—Chief Inspectorate of Electronics, Bangalore—Environmental Testing Laboratory, specially for testing electronic equipment and components, set up by the Defence Department, Government of India, in July 1970.

3. The Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

4. The College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.

5. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

6. The Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

7. The National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

In particular, the first two will be of the utmost importance to us in the initial stages.

# ELECTRIC TYPEWRITER

Only if specialised training facilities, which do not exist anywhere in India are required, we may think of sending a few selected candidates for training in highly sophisticated areas abroad, in such places as the N.P.L., England (Radio Research Laboratory), The National Bureau of Standards, Washington, Messrs. Philips Laboratory, Eindhoven, Holland, Messrs. Hitachi, Japan, etc., for precision calibration and testing work and for training in industrial processes.

The Report of the Electronics Committee of the Government of India (February 1966) which foresaw an annual production of Rs 300 crores in 1975, with a corresponding wage-bill of Rs. 115 crores, estimated the task-force requirement to be around 330,000 of which 250,000 will be in the category of skilled workers, technicians and engineers. It was also estimated that the Electronics Components Industry would require 40,000 men, inclusive of 35,000 in the skilled variety. For research and development efforts outside the manufacturing units, the requirement envisaged was 15,000 scientists and 30,000 supporting staff. The Report stated that the Electronics Industry, if nurtured and brought up as proposed, would have the capacity by 1975, to engage, 400,000 workers of whom 300,000 will belong to the class of engineers, scientists and skilled workers. This will be geared to an investment of Rs. 170 crores, leading, to an investment per man of

## Production Planned in Hindustan Teleprinters

The Hindustan Teleprinters has made substantial progress in developing an electric typewriter. The Company is also currently engaged in developing other new products like power cubics also.

A great deal of emphasis is being laid by the company on Research and Development so as to keep pace with the latest developments in Tele-communications and allied fields. The Research and Development Department of Hindustan Teleprinters developed during last year new products like Arabic teleprinters, Intellex Switch Board required for international telex equipment. The operators and supervisory consoles to be installed at the International telex exchange in Overseas Communication Centre at Bombay are being manufactured here. These consoles when installed will facilitate the establishment of direct

Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 (as against a figure of Rs. 150,000 which applies to the Steel Industry). The Report urged that, from the national view-point, there was everything to be gained by developing the Electronics industry on a priority basis and pointed out that the pace of development would be largely determined by the rate at which skilled scientific and technical man-power could be marshalled.

telex connections between India and other countries of the world through the Satellite Communication Centre at Arvi. In developing and producing these equipments the Department has had close consultations with similar organisations in the country.

## No Imported Parts

The Hindustan Teleprinters has successfully overcome the need for imported parts. The teleprinter motor was one of the last items to be taken up for indigenous manufacture by the factory and there has been a substantial saving of foreign exchange on this account. The Company has entered the export field in a big way with the development of Arabic and Persian Teleprinters.

The Company has secured orders worth about Rs. 47-99 lakhs from various countries. This includes orders worth about Rs. 26-54 lakhs received from Kuwait, a letter of intent of Rs. 20-00 lakhs received recently from the Iranian State Railways for the supply of Persian teleprinters and other ancillary equipments and a few orders from Bhutan, Ceylon, Yemen and Nepal. Compared to the export order of Rs. 2-38 lakhs only during the year 1967-68, the company's current export achievement is a matter for pride. This is all the more significant in view of the fact that the company secured Iranian and Kuwait

orders by successfully competing in global tenders and in all cases it had to face keen competition from other well established and leading manufacturers of teleprinters in the international market.

In price reduction, the company has registered praiseworthy achievements. The price of a unit teleprinter has now been fixed at Rs. 5,300 with effect from 1st September 1970 compared to the price of Rs. 7,000 prevailing before 1st April 1968. The cumulative price reduction works out to as much as 25 per cent.

### INDIAN SPINNING PLANT FOR CEYLON

Lakshmi Textile Exporter Private Limited, Coimbatore, have set up a spinning plant of 12,500 spindles in collaboration with Asian Cotton Mills Limited, Ceylon. The technical knowhow, machinery and other equipment required for setting up the plant was supplied by the Indian partner, who will manage the enterprise for the initial period of 2—3 years, and then hand over the management to the Ceylonese partner. Lakshmi Textile Exporters, who act as technical consultants, Collaborators, importers and exporters of textile and other machinery, are also planning to set up a weaving plant consisting of 240 automatic looms and other necessary equipment under the collaboration agreement.

## PICTURE PAGES

### Opposite Page:

1. Mr. Pierre Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director, I.M.F. at Raj Bhavan party in conversation with the Governor, the Chief Minister and the Industries Minister of Tamil Nadu.

2 & 3. Thiru S. Jagannathan Governor, Reserve Bank of India was apprised of the financial needs of agricultural and industrial schemes of Tamil Nadu.

4 & 7. The XIV Meeting of the All-India Tourist Development Council was held in Madurai. The Governor of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the Meeting which was presided over by Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Tourism. Dr. Sathyavani Muthu, Tamil Nadu Minister for Tourism, hosted the Meeting.

5. Thiru C.P. Chitrarasu Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on his return home from Australia was received at the Air Port on 19—10—70 by the Chief Minister and other Ministers of the Cabinet.

6. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was inaugurated by Chief Minister. The L.A. Minister Thiru P.U. Shanmugam, Thiru Arangannal, M.L.A., and Thiru Murasoli Maran, M.P. were present. The Chairman, Housing Board is seen welcoming the gathering.

### Centre Spread

#### Yercaud Views:

1. A typical mansion of old-world charm.
2. An ornamental statue at Anna Park.

3. 5, 6 & 9 Bathing and Boating in the Yercaud lake.
4. A cluster of flowers.
7. Plucking of coffee seeds.
8. From Lady's Seat, tourists take a panoramic view.
10. The Anna Park.
11. The Lady's Seat view-point in its old form.

### Last Page

1. At the inauguration of the Agaram Co-operative Lift Irrigation Society the Governor is seen exchanging pleasantries with Thiru C.V.M. Annamalai, M.L.A. while Chief Minister looks on.

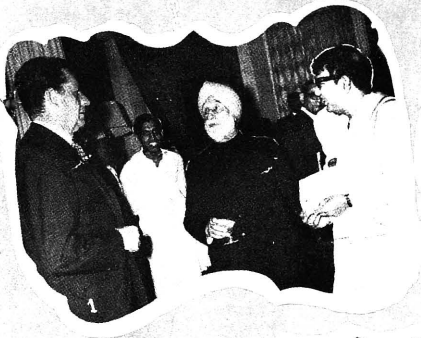
2. At the Tamil Poets' Meet, Chief Minister honoured the poets with a 100-rupee purse each. Picture shows Maha Vidwan M.V. Venugopal Pillai receiving the purse.

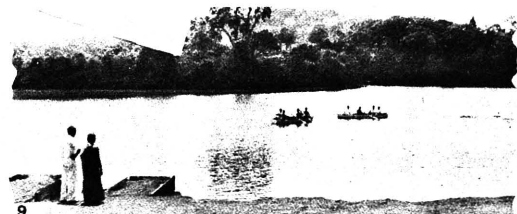
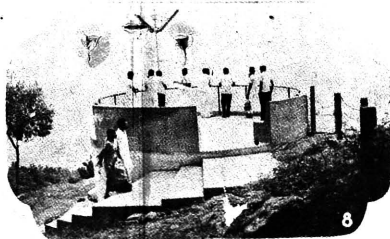
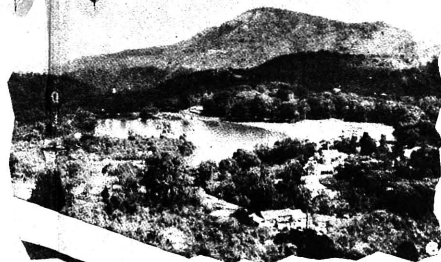
3. The Governor inaugurated the World Standards Day on 10—10—70, at Rajaji Hall.

4. Thiru Sadiq Pasha declared open the Kottur branch of The St. Louis Church Social Service Centre on 10—10—70.

5. The XVIII session of the All-India Homoeopaths Conference was held in Madras on 19—10—70 along with an exhibition of Homoeo medicines. The Chief Minister and Dr. Sathyavani Muthu evince keen interest in the medicines shown.

6 & 7. Thiru Si. Pa. Aditanar, Minister for Co-operation declared open at Thimmavaram a modern rice mill. Close by him is Thiru Mannai Narayanaswami, M.L.C.

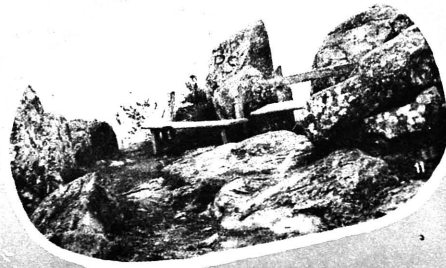
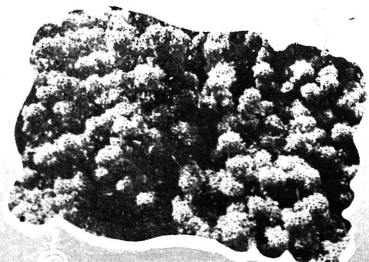




3

6

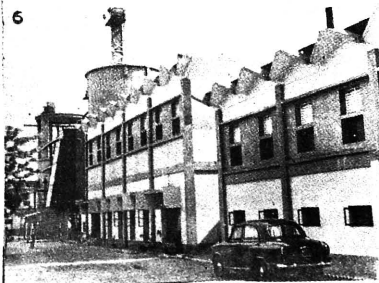
9



5

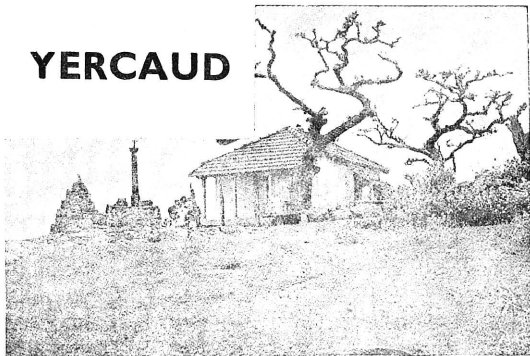
10

11



# YERCAUD

## The Poor Man's Ooty



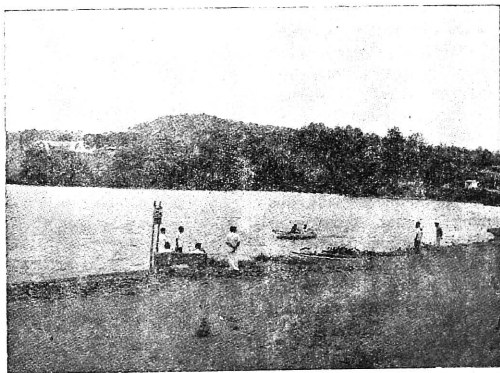
THE YERCAUD derives its name from two Tamil words Eri-Lake and Kadu-forest; is situated at a height of about 5,000 feet above sea level and has most equable climate, the temperature never rising above 85° F or below 50° F and by its virtue of having such a salubrious climate all round the year, it can be easily developed as a tourist centre and attract visitors throughout the year.

A unique feature of Yercaud which covers about 170 square miles is that it has four approaches; two from Salem and one each from Danishpet and Bommidi. While approaches from Bommidi and Danishpet are mainly used by tribal and people of Nagalur village, the most important approach is from Salem. An important aspect of this hill station is that it is just 18 miles from Salem, five miles of which is level road and 13 miles ghat road. It is just about an hour's drive from Salem

by the main road. The fourth approach from the foot of the hills very near the ghat road, is the nine miles bridle path which poses a delightful challenge to hikers in steep climbing. It was the bridle path which served as means of communication to Yercaud to early settlers and explorers until 1900 when the ghat road was laid.

Yercaud has many tourist, and picnic spots like the Big lake, Kiliyur falls, lady's seat, Cauvery peak, the Grange, Shervaroyan Temple, Taylor's Saddle, Arthur seat, Swiss view, etc. Boating in the ice-cool waters of the Big lake will soothe any visitor to Yercaud while the breath-taking view of the steep cliffs and winding ghat roads from Lady's seat will

Boating in Yercaud Lake.





Coffee Plantations bound in Yercaud.

leave a lasting impression on any tourist. The light of Salem town will beckon tourists in the night from Pagoda Point and not far away one can see Kanjamalai where the Salem Steel Plant will spring up in the next few years. Kiliyur falls is a popular resort for picnickers. It is situated in a sylvan setting and the 75 feet falls, with rocky ridges and small caves will provide an ideal diversion to the visitors. The Shervaroyan temple is situated in the third highest point in the Hill range; and the view from the top of the hillock is superb showing deep gorges and green valleys all round; with the gleaming Mettur Reservoir at a distance. The annual festival in Shervaroyan temple in the month of May is a colourful event and several hundred tribal people from different parts of Shevaroy take part in the festival.

many students from African and West-Asian countries are studying in these educational institutions.

Yercaud and the entire Shevenroy range of hills are

packed with Coffee plantations. Plantains are also grown on a large scale here and these plantains are prized for their unique taste. Flowers of all varieties come up well here and in such exciting colours that they take one's breath away on sight.

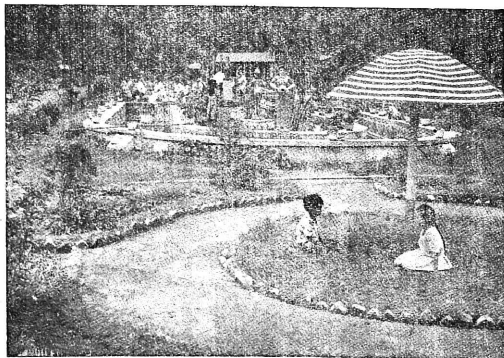
The Cauvery peak is north of the Shevaroy hills and it takes its name from the beautiful view one obtains from the peak of the river Cauvery in the plains below. The circular 21 miles loop road is an adventurous route for young men and women keen on hiking or driving. The Montfort School and the Girls Convent at Yercaud have earned worldwide reputation and

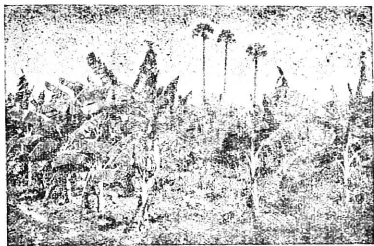
### International Rest House for Yercaud.

Yercaud in the Shevaroy Hills will soon boast of an international rest house. A site has already been selected in this summer resort for construction of the rest house overlooking the Yercaud lake.

The rest house is being constructed with international funds collected mainly by the efforts of Thiru C. D. Deshmukh. An international association will advance funds and the proceeds from the rest house will be utilised for the welfare of blind children.

Well-laid out parks hold visitors in thrall





## GROWING BANANA

### SOME TIPS

Banana can be grown throughout the year. But very hot weather and rainy season should be avoided for planting. Planting may be taken up during February-March for better yields. The best time for planting bananas in the wet lands of Thanjavur district is August, so as to avoid the damages likely to be caused by cyclone during the months of October and November. In hill slopes planting may be taken up during April-May.

#### Varieties

Cultivate Poovam, Robusta, Mauritius, Rasthali and Monthan in wet lands and garden lands of plains. Grow Sirumalai and Viruppakshi varieties in hill slopes.

#### Propagation

Select 3 to 4 months old good, disease-free sword suckers with the corn size of 10 to 15 centimetres in diameter from healthy plants which will produce big and better bunches. Sword suckers can be identified by their narrow pointed leaves. Lopp the pseudo-stem of the suckers

at 9 to 12 inches height from the rhizome and prune the roots.

Dip the suckers in 0.1 per cent wet ceresan solution for about 5 minutes before planting to control 'banana wilt'.

Dig pits of  $1\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$  size 6 feet apart on either way for Mauritius and 8 feet apart on either way for others and allow to weather for 15 days. Apply 12 kg. of well decomposed farm yard manure per pit at the time of planting. Apply 57 grams (2 ounces) of BHO 10 per cent per pit so as to control rhizome beetle. Plant the pre-treated and selected suckers in the Centre of the pit. Press the soil well around the suckers after the planting. Irrigate after planting.

#### Manuring

Apply 110 kg. of Nitrogen, 35 kg., of Phosphorous and 330 kg., of Potash per acre. This dose may be applied in two split doses. First dose should be applied at the third or fourth month after planting. Second dose should be applied at the 5th month after planting. To supply

the above nutrients manuring may be done in the following ways. Apply 285 grams of ammonium sulphate, 285 grams of super phosphate, 240 grams of Muriate of potash, 285 grams of groundnut oilcake, 12 kg. of farm yard manure per tree at the 3rd or 4th month after planting for Mauritius or Robusta variety. Apply 142 grams of ammonium sulphate, 240 grams of Muriate of potash and 1.42 grams of groundnut oilcake per tree in the fifth month for Mauritius or Robusta.

For garden land and wet land bananas apply 285 grams of Ammonium Sulphate, 285 grams of Superphosphate, 340 grams of Muriate of Potash, 285 grams of groundnut oilcake, 12 kg. of farm yard manure per tree in the 3rd month after planting; then apply 285 grams of Ammonium sulphate, 340 grams of Super Phosphate, 285 grams of Muriate of Potash and 285 grams of groundnut oilcake per tree at the fifth month after planting.

For perennial hill bananas apply fertiliser during January, April, July and October. Apply 1.13 kg.

(40 ounces) of 40 : 30 : 40 mixture along with 0.397 kg. (14 ounces) of Muriate of Potash per tree per time.

Remove the weeds after 4 to 6 weeks after planting. Earth up suckers at the time of weeding. Dig up soil once in two months for perennial bananas to break soil compaction and to conserve moisture. But in the wet lands dig up soil 4 times a year for poovam and 6 times a year for Monthan. Don't dig lands after banana flowers.

### **Irrigate periodically**

Soil should not be allowed to dry up at any time during the growing period of the crop. In plains during hot weather, irrigate the banana garden when 2 to 3 inches of the top soil is dried up. Form trenches in between rows and drain the beater during the rainy season.

### **Inter crops**

Raise vegetables as inter crops during the early stages of banana crop. Sow green manure crop like sunhemp in between rows of plants and plough them into the soil before flowering. This practice was found to hasten the production of bunches.

Remove the side suckers systematically during the early stages of crop. Allow 1 to 2 suckers on hill areas and only one sucker in the plains after the plant has flowered. Remove the dried leaves once in 4 months. In hill slopes, dig contour trenches and put the cut portions and the dried leaves of banana. Remove the male bud a week after the formation of bunches. Prop the

## **DRY LAND FARMING**

Out of a total cultivated area of 160 lakh acres in the State about 100 lakh acres are dry land (without any irrigation). According to the conventional classifications based on the agro-climatic conditions, the dry land areas of Tamil Nadu, excepting in the coastal districts of Thanjavur, Chingleput and South Arcot, come under the arid low rainfall zone receiving 50 to 100 c.ms. Most of the farmers owning lands in these belts are comparatively poor and have small holdings. Since these dry lands represent more than 60 per cent of the total cropped area of the

plants during heavy rains and cyclone.

### **Plant protection**

Drench the soil with 0.1 per cent wet cerasan solution (1 kg. in 1,000 litres of water) to control banana wilt. Repeat the drenching once in 7 to 10 days. Spray 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture to control banana leaf spot diseases. Cut completely the affected plants. Spray the garden with combination of insecticides and fungicides.

Banana comes to harvest in 10 or 12 months and the harvest is completed in about 4 to 5 cuttings. After the harvest of the bunch, lopp the pseudo-stem of the banana plant in the middle to ensure better health and performance of the next generation plant.

State and since a substantial proportion of our farmers are dependent on these lands, the Department considers that urgent steps should be taken to improve the productivity of these areas.

The Central Government have also realised the need to mount a special effort to revolutionise farming in dry regions. They have announced that special schemes will be taken up in low rainfall districts in seven States, of which Tamil Nadu is one.

The concept of dry land farming is not altogether new in this State. One method of improving dry land farming is by undertaking soil conservation measures and encouraging infiltration of rain water and preventing evaporation of soil moisture. So, far, the Department has covered 6 lakh acres under the soil conservation scheme. The Department has also introduced package programmes for dry land crops like groundnut and cotton over an area of 6.26 lakh acres. But these measures are considered inadequate in the changed context of Agricultural Development. It is proposed therefore to take up during 1970-71 a crash programme for cultivating the high yielding and drought and disease tolerant H.B. 3 cumbu over 1.50 lakh acres in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts. The question of granting the ryots in these dry areas some concessions in the supply of inputs is also under Government's consideration.

# CONCESSIONAL FINANCE FOR INDUSTRIES IN BACKWARD AREAS

## NEW SCHEME OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

In consultation with the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation announced on the 23rd July 1970, a scheme of concessional finance to small and medium sized industrial enterprises to be located in the industrially underdeveloped districts where the infrastructural facilities for industrial development exist, in the various States and Union Territories selected for such assistance by the Central Government in consultation with the concerned State Governments. The concessions include reduction in the normal lending rate of the Corporation, longer initial grace period, longer amortisation period, reduced margin of security, lower contribution from the promoters to the financing of a project, larger participation by the Corporation in the share capital of the industrial concerns by way of underwriting or otherwise, and reduction in the Corporation's service and legal charges. These concessions will normally be applicable to cases where the total project cost does not exceed Rs. 1.00 crore; concessional finance for bigger projects will be considered on a selective basis.

It has been accepted as an objective of national policy to

encourage new entrepreneurs in the industrial field. The recent changes in the industrial licensing policy of the Government are also calculated to achieve the same objective. Accordingly the Industrial Finance Corporation has been encouraging new entrepreneurs by offering special consideration to applications received from them. Besides, the Corporation has also been extending the necessary guidance to the new entrepreneurs and technologists so that the projects sponsored by them become technically and economically viable, thereby qualifying for assistance from the public financial institutions.

## STATE GOVERNMENT NOTIFIES BACKWARD AREAS

In Tamil Nadu, the areas declared as "Industrially underdeveloped", are as follows:—

### Kanyakumari District.

1. Vilavancode Taluk.
2. Thovala Taluk.

### Madurai District.

3. Nilakottai Taluk.
4. Melur Taluk.

### North Arcot District.

5. Arni Taluk.
6. Arkonam Taluk.
7. Polur Taluk.
8. Thiruvannamalai Taluk.

### Ramanathapuram District.

9. Ramanathapuram Taluk.
10. Mudukulathur Taluk.
11. Kamuthi Sub-Taluk.
12. Sivanganga Taluk.
13. Manamadurai Sub-Taluk.
14. Paramakudi Taluk.
15. Ilayangudi Sub-Taluk.
16. Devakottai Sub-Taluk.
17. Tiruvadana Taluk.
18. Tirupathur Taluk.
19. Karaikudi Sub-Taluk.

### Salem District.

20. Sankari Taluk.
21. Athur Taluk.
22. Namakkal Taluk.

### South Arcot District.

23. Tirukoilur Taluk.
24. Kallakurichi Taluk.
25. Vridhachalam Taluk.
26. Gingee Taluk.

### Thanjavur District.

27. Sirkali Taluk.
28. Nannilam Taluk.
29. Mannargudi Taluk.
30. Orathanad Taluk.
31. Nagapattinam Taluk.
32. Thiruthuraiipoondi Taluk.
33. Aranthangi Taluk.

### Tiruchirappalli District.

34. Lalgudi Taluk.
35. Udayarpalayam Taluk.
36. Thirumayam Taluk.

### Tirunelveli District.

37. Thiruchendoor Taluk.
38. Nanguneri Taluk.

### Dharmapuri District.

39. Krishnagiri Taluk; and
40. Dharmapuri Taluk.

In addition to the entitlement for concessional financing, for its part the State Government has decided

that new industries to be set up in the above industrially under developed areas may be given a reduction of 15 per cent in electricity tariff with consequent reduction in tax. The Government have also agreed to reimburse to the Electricity Board the loss on account of the concessions given to these areas.

### TAMIL MEDIUM—FREE SCHOOL FOR CALCUTTA

A Tamil Medium free school, the first of its kind in Calcutta, has come into being on October 14, to mark the 62nd birth anniversary of Mr. C. N. Annadurai, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

The school, "Arignar Anna-Netaji-Muthuramalinga Thevar Tamil Medium Free School" will be inaugurated by Mr. Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee former Chief Minister of West Bengal.

Sponsored by the 'Arignar Anna Tamil Sangam' a local cultural organisation, the school would be housed in a rented building in Central Calcutta.

### CONNECTIONS FOR PUMPSETS : LAND BANK'S SCHEME

The Tamil Nadu Land Development Bank has chalked out a scheme by which needy ryots can get their pumpsets energised on a priority basis by paying an advance deposit of Rs. 3,000 to the Electricity Board. The scheme will be

implemented through the Primary land development bank in each taluk, it is learnt.

An official of the Bank said that in Thanjavur district alone, over 500 pumpsets were lying idle for want of electricity for the last two years. Of this, Tiruthuraiipoondi had the largest number. The bank had asked its district units to conduct a survey of the needy ryots with a view to helping them in the matter of power connection.

The official said that often ryots could not get priority for getting power for their pumpsets for lack of money.

He said that already the bank had earmarked Rs. 19 crores including Rs. 75 lakhs for Thanjavur, for disbursement of loans in the entire State for sinking and deepening of wells, reclamation of lands, purchase of tractors, etc.

### FARMERS' TRAINING

For achieving success on the massive programmes the Agri-

culture Department is launching, to step up Agricultural production, it is necessary to involve a large number of farmers effectively in these programmes. They should be educated in the latest research findings and trained to develop the skills needed for adopting the new techniques. With this object in view, the Department is already running with full financial assistance from the Central Government, three Farmers' Training Centres, one each at Bhavanisagar, Aduthurai and S. V. Nagaram near Ranipet. The opening of another such centre at Kovilpatti in Tirunelveli district has recently been sanctioned.

A blast resistant paddy under study for Thaladi season is a cross between C.P.S. 10 and Taichung Native 1. It has very good grain quality and yields about 6,500 kgs. per hectare. This variety is now being tried in farmers' holdings, and when released after assessing performance, will boost rice production in Tamil Nadu still further. ☉



# THE VACHAKARAPATTY HIGHWAY ROBBERY

A series of highway robberies which occurred near Virudhunagar in May 1969 created quite a stir. The highway is taken for granted by all and with implicit confidence huge fortunes in merchandise move from place to place on wheels. Whole families comprising women and children loaded with jewels and costly clothings move from place to place, without the least fear or suspicion of danger on our highways. For, protection of people who use the highways has always been held to be the high-water mark for judging a State's Police System. This has been so from time immemorial. Rani Mangammal to the Roman Emperors are remembered not for anything but the roads they gave the people of their times. Therefore a highway robbery is looked upon as an open challenge to the Police—rather an affront to the Police. No Police System worth its name will ever take a highway robbery lying down. Such was the challenge posed to the Police of Vachakarapatty. In fact it was a challenge to the State Police and the gauntlet was naturally picked up by the State C.I.D.

The magnitude of this appalling crime which occurred in the mid-summer of 1969, the like of which was unheard of in Ramanathapuram district before, created a huge panic in the minds of the

people and even shook the public confidence and paralysed the normal activities for a certain spell of time.

## Place of occurrence

The occurrence took place 6 miles away from Virudhunagar on the highway leading to Sathur near a culvert with bushes around, within the local jurisdiction of Vachakarapatty Police Station on the night of 21st May 1969. A mixed Gang of 15 persons committed this preplanned crime.

One Subbiah Thevar of Santhayoor, Sundaralinga Thevar of Sennalkudi and Guruswamy Kudumban of Chinnavadiyur in Ramanathapuram District were the leaders of this criminal organisation and one Ayyanar, Chitravelu, Chinnasamy, Chinnathambi, Chinnamuniyandi, Sangan alias Nagesh, K. Sannasi, A. Sannasi, Poochi (alias) Kalimuthu—all kudumbans, and one Neerathalingam Thevar and 2 others were their henchmen who would do anything upon their biddings.

There had been criminal history behind each one of them. They had been committing crimes with impunity, partly for want of useful clues in the reported crime and partly due to the callousness on the part of the victims to report the crimes due to their fear complex of these criminals.

These criminals were habitually absent from their native villages for days on end in pursuit of crime and they used to assemble underneath "a banyan tree" near a cement factory at Thulukapatty for chalking out plans for their depredations. The peak and frequent flow of vehicular traffic on Virudhunagar-Sathur main road across the cement factory route arrested their attention and these leaders hatched out a plan for committing a highway dacoity.

## Hardened criminals

Accordingly, on the night of 21st May 1969, they assembled underneath the tree mentioned earlier and then went to the culvert, armed with deadly weapons like sticks, velsticks and aruvals, blocked the way by placing stones and thorny plants across the road and lay-in-wait at the sides for their—onslaught. They even broke a milestone for this purpose. At about midnight, they stopped as many as 7 lorries and an ambassador car plying on either side one after another in quick succession and simultaneously robbed the occupants of cash, jewels, watch, clothes, etc., to an aggregate value of about Rs. 9,000 at the point of deadly weapons. The victims in the car were the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer of Virudhunagar, Thiru Vyramuthu, his wife, son and the driver. They were deprived of cash Rs. 250, clothes, 2 gold chains and a gold thali, chain, etc., valued at Rs. 4,000. They were manhandled too by the culprits. They were hospitalised. During all these robberies

the headlights of the vehicles were on, and the victims were able to give graphic description of the criminals.

The culprits, fleet-footed and hardened criminals as they were, made good their escape after realising a sumptuous booty and then reassembled at a place near Ramakkal temple where they divided the properties and of course, a lion's share went to the 3 leaders aforesaid as they were the 'Villains of the Piece'.

### Enter, The C.I.D.

Thiru Vyramuthu lodged a complaint with the police promptly and a case having been registered at Vachakarapatty Police Station, investigation went on vigorously and the local Police force was pooled into action to clapnet the offenders. Soon, the Tamil Nadu C.I.D. took over the reins of investigation as this occurrence in the meanwhile, assumed State-wide importance.

The Inspector of Police, Thiru Razack, who was incharge of the investigation spared no pains and left no stone unturned for fishing out clues. He was able to gather through his reliable complainants that, of these gangsters there was a person with a defective eye, another with a long beard and yet another tall and lean built. This provided the only basis for detection of this case.

A hunt for persons bearing these descriptive features was vigorously made and before long, it came to be known that the gang leaders mentioned above namely,

Guruswamy Kudumban was having a defective eye, Subbiah Thevar a beard and Sundaralingam, of tall lean stature and they were likely to be the culprits of this case. The suspicion against them were well-founded as they were reported to be of very bad antecedents and were previously watched by the Police on history sheets. Subbiah Thevar was reported to have gone Tirupparankundram and removed his beard subsequent to this occurrence.

### First arrests

Systematic, sustained and sincere efforts were made by the C.I.D. to get these culprits into the "trap door" and the Inspector arrested Guruswamy Kudumban on 9th August 1969 near Vellayapuram village. Guruswamy Kudumban verily had a "defective eye" and he at once broke down and made a clean breast of the entire occurrence. He gave out the names of all the participants including Subbiah Thevar and Sundaralingam and even produced a portion of the robbed money. He also gave a judicial confession before a Magistrate, though of course, he retracted it at the time of the trial. Nevertheless, his retracted confession did not lose its probative value as it was corroborated by independent pieces of material evidence.

Soon, Subbiah Thevar, Sundaralingam and others were rounded up. From Subbiah Thevar, the robbed Thali-chain which he had kept segregated underneath a cholam pot in his

house, and cash Rs. 450 which he had entrusted to the watchman of the cement mill mentioned earlier were recovered and from Sundaralingam a gold ingot melted from the robbed chain and cash Rs. 200 which he had kept hidden in a trunk box in his house were recovered on their own confessions in the presence of some respectable witnesses and in conformity with law. Similarly from the accused Ayyanar, cash Rs. 100 from Neerathalingam, a broken gold chain which he had kept hidden inside a pot in his house and a dhothy and from Chinnamuniyandi and Sangan alias Nagesh some clothes were recovered. A letter written by Chinnamuniyandi to his wife after the commission of this offence was also recovered and it contained very useful information to track down the participants in this crime. These jewels including the thali were identified by Thiru Vyramuthu and his wife.

It was quite a job to line-up all the victims to enable them to identify the culprits at a Judicial identification parade.

This case was also successfully piloted through in court. A volley of questions were put to the victims (witnesses) by the defence counsel doubting about their veracity regarding the identification parade to which they nicely and convincingly answered: "We will not forget the image of these culprits until we die for, they played such a horrible role". When the Thali was shown to the wife of Thiru Vyramuthu she sobbed and broke into tears for,

(Contd. on Page 39)



Free slates, pencils and note-books for all pupils in Corporation Schools. Children are given both, clean dresses and nourishing food. Nursery classes are also conducted. The children in the creches have a thorough medical examination by the Assistant Surgeons and their growth and development are recorded.

The I.D. Hospital is renowned all over the world and is one of the few small-pox hospitals, where the Research Laboratory is func-

tioning extremely well. For nearly a decade it has done commendable work and thereby attracted doctors from all parts of the world; doctors from South East Asia have come in large numbers to undergo training in diagnosis and treatment of small-pox. Small-pox deaths have been completely eliminated.

The research work on epidemiological, immunological and viro-

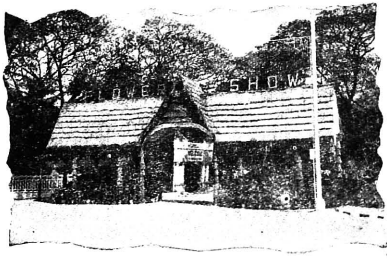
logical aspects of small-pox is being done for the last 5 years. The laboratory is financed and staffed by the Indian Council of Medical Research and World Health Organisation.

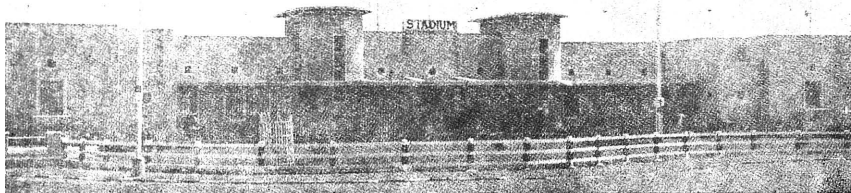
Boys and girls studying in Corporation schools are examined by doctors regularly. The children found with general deficiency are treated with shark liver oil, calcium, iron and vitamins. Spectacles are supplied to some poor children.

### Education

There are 349 Primary and Middle schools with a student population of 1,54,282 and 28 High schools with 28,900 on its rolls. The number of teachers under the former category is 4,811 while the latter has a strength of 995. To the credit of this Corporation, it should be said that during the last 3 years, text-books, note-books, pencils and slates were distributed free of cost to pupils in Corporation Schools irrespective of their status, caste or community. Poor and deserving pupils are always given free garments from out of the Mayor's poor children clothing fund.

A hundred parks are maintained including the My Lady's Garden (at right) and more are being laid out under Coom Improvement Scheme (shown left).





The Nehru Stadium

Poor children studying in Corporation schools are fed midday meals from 3 midday meals centres at Gopalapuram, Chinthadripet and Basin Bridge. Free food is being served for 35,000 pupils every after-noon excepting on holidays. A fourth midday meal centre at Conran Smith Nagar has been constructed and it will be opened shortly. On commissioning this, the number of beneficiaries will be increased to 50,000. The total number of schools and reches receiving this benefit is 349.

The Corporation is maintaining 67 play-grounds in various parts

of the city, including the Nehru Stadium, Egmore Stadium and one In-door Stadium.

The in-door stadium was constructed in 1968 at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs and is located between the Ripon Buildings and the Nehru Stadium. The hall provides 100' wide and 130' long clear floor space without any pillar obstruction. The flooring is of teak-wood and the ceiling is nearly 30' in height. In short, the hall can be used for staging all in-door games; the central area has been laid out with 3 shuttle badminton courts.

It can be proudly mentioned that the Madras Corporation is the first to construct an In-door Stadium and a multi-purpose stadium like Nehru Stadium. The main intention of the Corporation is to treat the stadia maintained by it more as a civic amenity than as a remunerative proposition. To encourage out-door games in the young the Corporation has also employed 20 Physical Training Instructors to visit these play-grounds. In offering such facilities to the public and sports associations, the Corporation of Madras stands unique in India.



The In-door games Stadium



The School Meals Scheme in Tamil Nadu benefitting 18 lakh pupils studying in 30,000 schools is entering its ninth year of useful service under the CARE assisted pattern. The CARE is short for Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere. The School Meal Programme started as a Government scheme deriving local contribution to pay for part of expenditure. In its early stages it attracted the attention of CARE and this organisation came forward to supply milk powder, enriched corn meal, rolled wheat and cooking oil. The total value of these commodities works out to Rs. 30 per pupil per year. In this CARE assisted pattern, the School Meal Programme was started in October 1961. Till March 1970 the value of CARE supplies has worked out to a total value of Rs. 17.56 crores. The local contribution is still continued and this money is now utilised for local freights and fares for moving the commodities. The Government expenditure on the scheme pays for CARE supervision and state-level storage, freights, and other components of the midday meal programme. Before next academic year, the scheme will be extended to benefit 67,000 more pupils.

#### Procedure

On receipt from U.S. the CARE supplied commodities are stored in godowns in Madras and monthly supplies are effected to the centres through District Educational Officers and Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Only a month's requirements are moved out from the city at a time. The

Deputy Inspectors of Schools calculate the requirements of the centres for a month and submit an indent to the District Educational Officer who submits the consolidated indent to the Director. The District Educational Officers store them in their godowns and despatch them to the Deputy Inspectors of Schools according to their indents. On dates fixed in advance the Secretaries of the Centres go to the Deputy Inspector's Office every month and receive the CARE COMMODITIES. The expenditure incurred

conveyance of meals to schools. Meals from each Central Kitchen would be transported to all the schools within the range. To start with a pilot project was started at Sekkadu in August 1967 with the assistance of CARE. After watching the successful functioning of the scheme, CARE came forward to open 30 such Central Kitchens and to meet the entire non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 60,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs for each Central Kitchen for the provision of buildings, vessels, delivery vans, etc. The

---

## THE CARE-ASSISTED SCHOOL-MEAL PROGRAMME IN TAMIL NADU

---

by the Secretaries on their trips to the Deputy Inspector's Office and transport of CARE commodities is to be met from the local contribution of 4 paise per meal.

#### Central Kitchens

Midday Meals in Elementary Schools are prepared in the School premises themselves and the Midday Meals Committees employ part-time cooks for the purpose. The Administrators of CARE came forward to establish Central Kitchens in each range with attached ware-house, utensils and motorised transport for

Government have accepted this offer and have sanctioned the establishment of 30 Central Kitchens 26 in the Coimbatore District, 3 in North Arcot and 1 in South Arcot District.

The Director of School Education has reported that all the 30 Central Kitchens recently built have been taken over by the Government. The gift of 66 Vehicles (34 Three Wheeler Tempo and 32 Four Wheeler Tempo Vikings) given by CARE were also taken over by Government. It is also proposed to set up a

# MORE CENTRAL KITCHENS

Regional Service Centre at Kancheepuram for the maintenance of these vehicles. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been assured by CARE towards the establishment of the workshop for the maintenance.

Instructions were also issued to the Collectors of North Arcot and South Arcot to secure necessary land and other facilities for locating additional Central Kitchens in the respective districts over and above 30 kitchens sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1815, Education, dated 26th November 1969.

In regard to the 30 Central Kitchens already built and handed over to the Education Department, instructions have also been issued to concerned Panchayat Union Commissioners to provide necessary approach roads if they are not well connected by such road, meeting the expenditure from their own funds.

## Regional Godowns

CARE has offered to construct 10 Regional godowns for storage of CARE Commodities for the Midday Meals Programme and to meet 90 per cent of the construction cost. The cost of each godown will be Rs. 2 lakhs and the total cost will be Rs. 20 lakhs of which the Government will have to meet only Rs. 2 lakhs. The godowns are to be located in the following centres :

Vellore, Dharmapuri, Villupuram, Erode, Tiruchirappalli,

Coimbatore, Madurai, Mayuram, Paramagudi and Tirunelveli.

The construction work has already been started by CARE through its own contractors in certain centres and when the buildings are completed the ownership will be transferred to the Government. The operational cost involved thereafter will have to be met by the Government. The Government have also sanctioned the employment of the requisite staff for the godowns.

## Evaluation

As the Midday Meals Programme was made available at schools it became apparent that the availability of food had a positive effect on school attendance. The officials noted that the number of children attending schools

therefore gaining more from their school experience.

Both of these realizations created a desire on the part of the Government to expand the programme from a beginning figure of 229,000 children in 8,000 schools (1957) to a State-wide programme which would provide for one out of every three Elementary School Students.

## Kitchen Farms

To complete the project, CARE requested that large areas of land be set aside for each kitchen, so that the rice and vegetables that are required as supplements can be produced locally. With the inclusion of this element of the project, the original objective of the Government can be realised. Ten years ago, the Government initiated the Midday Meals programme. To ensure success of

# THE KITCHEN FARMS

where midday meals were offered was significantly greater than schools where mid-day meals were not served. In addition to increasing regular attendance, the lunch programme has a noticeable effect on the students' alertness and general receptivity to teaching. The Midday meal enrollees attended school on a more regular basis than non-lunch students and demonstrated that they were more alert and

the farm. CARE has supplied Rs. 60,000 worth of farm machinery, tractors, etc., fertilizer and an implement shed. In addition to these permanent equipments for each farm, CARE has purchased a large high speed borewell drilling machine for ensuring water to irrigate the farm. This drilling machine will move from one Panchayat Union to another completing the tubewells needed in the farms.

## Kendal Medals awarded to Tamil Nadu Police Officers

The Judging Committee of the Kendal Humanity Medal Scheme of the Bombay Humanitarian League notified the award of the Kendal Humanity Medal to the following Police Officers of Tamil Nadu for 1968 and 1969.

### The Awardees are :

1. Thiru Subramaniam, Police Constable 659, Thanjavur District.
2. Thiru N. Rajamanickam, Armed Reserve Police Constable 2426, Thanjavur District.
3. Thiru Babu Naidu, Police Constable 1404, North Arcot District.
4. Thiru Maruthamuthu, Station Wagon Driver-Head Constable 720, Madurai Urban.
5. Thiru Arumugham, Police Constable 599, The Nilgiris.
6. Thiru Mahamuni, Police Constable 2597, Special Armed Police I Bn., Avadi.

### Thiru Subramaniam :

On 3rd April 1968 at about 8 a.m. one woman by name Sambuammal of Madukkur accidentally fell into a well 20 feet deep while drawing water, Police Constable 659, on hearing her cries jumped into the well at great personal risk and rescued the woman from drowning. But for his timely action the woman would have died.

### Thiru N. Rajamanickam :

At about 11 a.m. on 2nd May 1968 one pilgrim by name Sivaraajan of Chidambaram slipped unexpectedly into the temple tank at Sirkali and was drowned. The Pilgrims who noticed the incident raised an alarm. Thiru

N. Rajamanickam (A.R.P.C. 2426, Thanjavur District) who was on duty there without a moment's hesitation jumped into the tank displaying considerable courage and brought the sinking person from the bottom of the tank to the surface after a tireless search. A tragedy was averted.

### Thiru Babu Naidu :

He was on road bandobust duty at Somavarakula Street, Thiruvannamalai, in connection with the visit of the Governor of Tamil Nadu at 3:45 p.m. on 2nd November 1968. Just prior to the arrival of the Governor, the Police Constable heard somebody crying that a boy was drowning in the pond nearby. On hearing the cry the Police Constable rushed to the spot and jumped into the pond at great personal risk and saved the boy by name Kumar, aged 10 years.

### Thiru Maruthamuthu :

He was on duty at Kodaikanal in connection with the visit of the Chief Minister of Punjab on 28th May 1969. At about 4 p.m. a boy named Joseph fell into a tank, and the boy was rescued by Thiru Maruthamuthu, H.C. 720.

### Thiru Arumugham :

He saved a girl who slipped into the Kundah Dam on 2nd March 1968 at 11 a.m. He plunged into the bitter cold waters of the dam and saved the girl at grave personal risk.

### Thiru Mahamuni :

He was on duty at the slum area in Teynampet, Madras, on 11th July 1968 when there were fire accidents in the City. This Police Constable was posted as a

picket in that place. At about 2 p.m. he noticed a hut burning and the fire spread fast to all the huts surrounding it. Hearing the cries of a baby from the hut, he braved the flames and saved the baby at great personal risk.

(Contd. from page 34)

according to her, nay anybody, the sanctity of the thali would be lost when touched by a criminal and this produced a very great impression upon everybody in the court hall. The Assistant Sessions Judge, Ramanathapuram at Madurai who tried this case found Guruswamy Kudumban, Subbiah Thevar, Sundaralingam, Ayyanar, Chitravelu, Chinna-thambi and Neerathalingam guilty under section 392, I.P.C. and sentenced them to 10 years' Rigorous imprisonment each. They were further sentenced to 8 years R.I. under section 395, I.P.C. Subbiah Thevar and Sundaralingam were also sentenced to 8 years R.I. each under section 395 read with section 397, I.P.C. all the sentences to run concurrently. A. Sannasi died in the Jail due to illness and the 5 others were acquitted on benefit of doubt.

By the detection of this highway robbery, the Tamil Nadu C.I.D. restored the confidence of the public and carried aloft its prestige and very rightly, the Inspector-General of Police, Tamil Nadu at the Press Conference held at Madurai on 25th September 1969 said that "the Police could proudly claim detection of all the major crimes reported in the State including the incidents in Pudukottai and the highway robbery near Virudhunagar".

## SCHEMES FOR CEYLON REPATRIATES

Schemes for the resettlement of Tamil repatriates from Ceylon embrace every conceivable category—from destitute women to special boarding school for children. As a majority of them are first-rate plantation workers a lion's share of the provision made is in the form of new plantations. But a good number are from the business community and therefore a sum of Rs. 3 crores will be distributed as business loans. Over 2,000 persons, comprising 500 families have already been settled in new plantations and in new houses. Over 10,000 persons can be accommodated in plantation and land-colonisation schemes. In addition 7 co-operative spinning mills are being assisted with adequate finance to increase their spindlage capacity to absorb hundreds of repatriates. In anticipation of implementation of this proposal, hundreds of Ceylon repatriates are now under training as mill workers.

### Tea Plantation

Tea plantations on an extent of 750 acres in the Nilgiris district have been raised at a cost of Rs. 93 lakhs to provide employment for 800 workers or 400 families. 43 repatriate families from Ceylon consisting of 151 persons have been absorbed as labourers in these plantations and accommodated in the houses built for them.

### Rubber Plantation

An extent of 2,000 acres in Kanyakumari district will be utilised for raising rubber plantations

at a cost of Rs. 124 lakhs to provide employment for 666 workers.

### Coconut Plantation

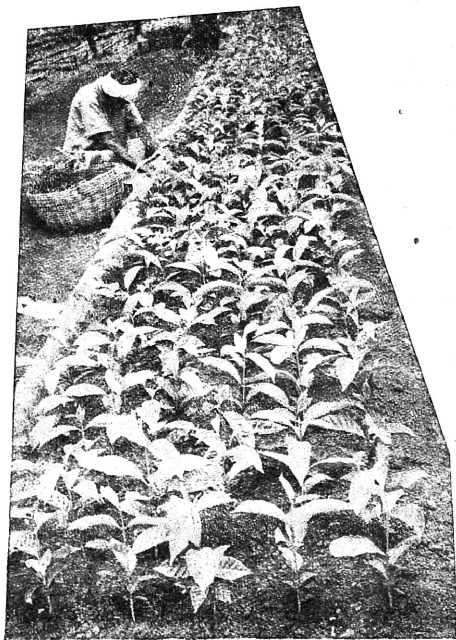
Two hundred and twenty acres in Thanjavur district and 26 acres in Madurai district will be utilised to raise coconut plantations for rehabilitation of 49 repatriate families from Ceylon.

The following schemes are under examination and will be taken up after approval by the Government of India. An addi-

tional extent of 3,000 acres in the Nilgiris district will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 450 lakhs providing employment to about 3,200 repatriates. This project is under the active consideration of the State Government. There is also a proposal to raise tea in the Anamalais over an extent of 750 acres.

### Cashew Plantations

Seven thousand five hundred acres in Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli districts will



be utilised to raise cashew plantation and 600 repatriates will be provided employment. This scheme is under examination.

### **Cinchona Plantations**

Seven hundred and seventy-five acres in Anamalais will be developed to raise cinchona which will provide employment for 450 workers. This scheme too is under examination. Meanwhile arrangements have been made to recruit 100 Ceylon repatriates immediately for this project.

Under the Land colonisation scheme 14,000 acres have been selected to rehabilitate 4,700 families. 1,256 acres in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts have already been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 17.89 lakhs, 421 families will be settled under this scheme.

Three acres have been allotted per family and an amount of Rs. 4,359 has been granted as loan.

There is a proposal to develop a model village in Tiruvarangulam block in Tiruchirappalli district, for the benefit of repatriates opting for land colonisation scheme.

### **Fishing Industry**

One hundred repatriates will be given training in mechanised fishing. A boat and nylon net will be supplied to each group of five repatriates. At a cost of Rs. 17.35 lakhs, 100 families will be rehabilitated.

Training in deep sea fishing with a trawler and necessary equipment is under consideration.

The Government of India have also prescribed schemes to provide financial assistance to individual repatriate families.

### **(1) (a) Business Loans**

The ceiling of business loan to be given to each repatriate has been increased from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. A sum of Rs. 3.38 crores has been sanctioned upto May 1970.

*(b) Grant of business loan to the repatriates trained in various schemes, sponsored by Central and State Governments.*—Since only one member in a family receives the loan according to the scheme, it has been suggested to Government that business loan may be sanctioned to the repatriates who desire to start business after completion of their training courses in the schemes sponsored by the Central and State Governments, even where business loans might already have been advanced to other members of the family.

*(c) Employment-cum-Investment schemes drawn up with the Co-operation of Small Scale Industries Dept., in the Private Sector.*

The advantage in this scheme is that all parties are equally benefited. Government is sure of prompt recovery while, the repatriate is completely rehabilitated and the Industry, gets equity which is broad-based, at 12 per cent interest.

Adequate safeguards will be provided to ensure that in case one repatriate leaves the job or is asked to leave the job, another will be selected in this place.

### **2. Housing Loan**

A loan of Rs. 1,650 plus a grant of Rs. 600 in rural areas and a loan of Rs. 4,600 in urban areas will be given to repatriates for constructing houses. A sum of Rs. 21.66 lakhs has been paid as loan and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs as grant up to the end of June 1970. There is a proposal to take up construction of 120 houses near Sivakasi town.

### **3. Agricultural Loan**

Agricultural loans will be given to repatriates who already own lands in India and whose assets do not exceed Rs. 10,000.

### **4. Loan for Purchase of Agricultural Land**

A loan to purchase upto 3 acres of land at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per acre and also provision of agricultural loan to those who wish to settle down in agriculture will be granted. The scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India.

5. Loans at Rs. 3,000 per family for purchase of pumpsets have been sanctioned already for 53 families in Ramanathapuram district.

### **6. Financial Assistance for redeeming mortgaged lands**

A proposal to grant loans to deserving repatriates for redeeming lands from the mortgage has been sent to the Government of India for approval.

### **7. Individual agricultural loans**

Small extent of land of 2 to 5 acres wherever available in villages will be assigned to these repatriates who want to settle down and

loans will be advanced to them. This proposal is also sent for approval.

8. Assistance to Co-operative and Private manufacturing units with a view to help them to expand their capacity and absorb repatriates as employees :—

**1. Spinning Mills (a) Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills.—**

Provision will be made for the employment of an additional 200 workers at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Government of India has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs. 159 applications from the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon have been received.

**(b) Co-operative Spinning Mills at Melur and Srivilliputhur—**The Government of India have been addressed for a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for being invested in the Mills at Melur and another loan of Rs. 15 lakhs in the Mills at Srivilliputhur, so as to provide employment to 300 and 200 repatriates respectively. 925 applications for training and employment have been received at Melur.

172 repatriates from Burma and Ceylon have been selected for Training and Employment in the Mills at Srivilliputhur.

**Sri Ayyanar Spinning and Weaving Mills, Virudhunagar.—**The Mills have applied for a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for expanding its spindleage. 200 repatriates will be employed. Proposal for grant of straight loans, from out of

rehabilitation funds is under the consideration of the State Government.

**Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills.—**The proposed expansion programme is under consideration. Sri Saraswathi Mills, Tiruttani: There is a proposal to expand its Spindleage and give training and employment to 100 repatriates under its expansion programme.

**Schemes relating to assistance to repatriates to start industrial units.—**Proposals are under consideration for the establishment of three power loom units, one each in Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli districts.

**Pre-Industrial Training Institute at Gummidipoondi, Chingleput and at Tiruchirappalli.—**A Pre-Industrial Training course will train repatriate boys with low academic qualification to be admitted later in the Industrial Training Institute. There are two courses training 20 in each and the duration is 3 months. 23 boys have been admitted in the Industrial Technical Institutes of the State.

Proposal to start one such training course at Tiruchirappalli is under consideration.

**Other Schemes**

A scheme to train 25 women repatriates from Ceylon in palm leaf work in Tirunelveli district at a cost of Rs. 9,000 has been sanctioned.

A scheme to start a tailoring unit for women Burma repatriates at Vyasarpadi had been recommended. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 16,792. Such units are already functioning in North Arcot, Thanjavur, and Chingleput districts.

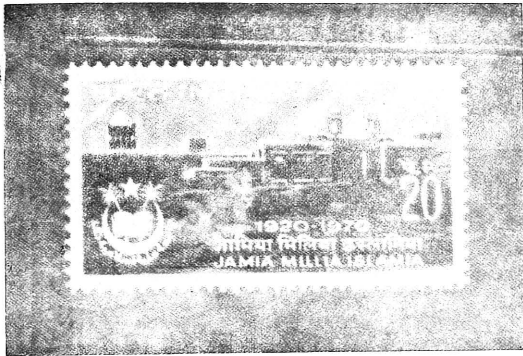
It is proposed to train repatriate women in the Nurses' and Auxiliary training every year during the Fourth Plan period. 150 repatriates from Burma and Ceylon are to be trained.

Loans have been advanced to local bodies for construction of bunks which are hired out to repatriates at nominal rent. 400 such bunks have been allotted so far. A sum of Rs. 9.53 lakhs has been sanctioned, out of which Rs. 7,33,774 has been spent upto March 1970.

A special School for children of repatriates is being run at Mathur in Tiruchirappalli. The school provides education up to VIII Standard with boarding and Lodging facilities. The strength of the school is 758 boys and 62 girls.

A home for unattached women repatriates is being run at Mathur with a strength of 72.

**Employment of repatriates without consulting Employment Exchange.—**Repatriates should be given preference to the posts in those schemes formulated for their rehabilitation, if they are found prima facie suitable and relaxation of rules obtained from Government whenever necessary.



Product of the national struggle for freedom, the Jamia Millia Islamia is celebrating its Golden Jubilee this month (October 1970). Like Kashi Vidyapith and the Gujarat Vidyapith, this institution at Aligarh drew to its fold the patriotic students and teachers, who had boycotted the educational institutions in 1920, in response to Gandhiji's appeal.

### Service and Sacrifice

It was a unique educational and cultural venture reflecting the political ferment and the continuity of our rich intellectual heritage. The British rulers regarded it with deep suspicion and did not recognise its degrees. The students passing out from these national institutions could not hope to get Government jobs. Most of them lived and worked for national emancipation, without caring for worldly gains. For most of the time, the institution was faced with extreme financial difficulties. At a critical

juncture, the Jamia's trustees decided to close it down. But, a dedicated band of students and teachers with the moral and financial support provided by Mahatma Gandhi made the Jamia survive.

A number of distinguished leaders like Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Shaikh-ul-Hind Moulana Mahmood-ul-Hasan kept the flame burning.

### Madrassi Munificence

It was under the guardianship of Mahatma Gandhi that the Jamia was transferred from Aligarh to Delhi in 1925. In this capital city it emerged in its real character.

After the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Jamia again faced another threat of closure for want of funds. Generous donations from Seth Jannalal

### THE JAMIA MILLIA

Bajaj and Seth Jamal Muhammad of Madras enabled it to survive.

Facsimile of the special stamp on Jamia Millia Islamia released by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on October 29, 1970 to mark the golden jubilee of the institute. The 20 paise stamp is horizontal in design, and depicts the university building with the crest of the Jamia Millia Islamia at left hand side.

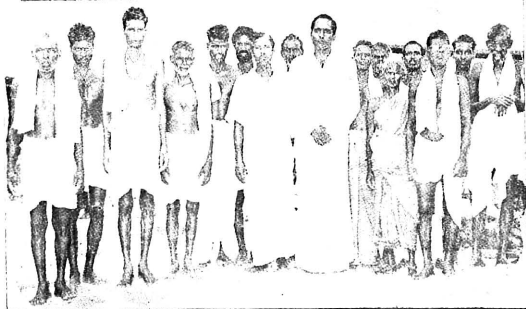
### Scholarship Fund

After Independence, the Jamia has been given the status of a University. The doors of the Jamia are open to students of all religious communities and it draws students from many parts of the country.

The immediate plans of expansion include the construction of buildings for the classes and the hostels and the creation of a scholarship fund for talented children. There are many young men and women, who have a keen desire for higher education but cannot fulfil it owing to financial difficulties. The Jamia proposes to raise at least Rs. 10 lakhs as endowment for a Zakir Hussain Scholarship Fund. The amount will be placed in fixed deposit and the proceeds therefrom will be utilised to help needy and promising students.

## THE AGARAM PROJECT

அகாம் நீர்யாசனக் கட்டுவக் கழகம்  
J. P. 607  
சீருவள்ளூர் வட்டம்.



"The small farmers' co-operative lift irrigation project, of Agaram in Chingleput district, stands, in a class by itself, for it has been conceived as the harbinger of a chain of irrigation societies to be organised all over Tamil Nadu for sustaining the green revolution. That Tamil Nadu, which already leads the country in rural electrification, should set an example in co-operative irrigation is only logical, considering that electrified lift irrigation would be more economical for groups of small farmers", says 'Commerce', dt. October 31, 1970.

The co-operative irrigation society at Agaram, with 100 small farmers as its members, owning in all 120 acres, or an average of 1.2 acre *per capita*, will have three tube wells. One has been put up and energised. This well, sunk to a depth of 100 feet from the ground level, discharges 25,000 gallons of water per hour—sufficient to irrigate two crops of paddy over an area of 40 acres. The rate of water charges per acre is expected to be about Rs. 75 for each crop, while the assured irrigation from the well will spell an additional net income of Rs. 600 per acre of land, thanks to an additional production of two tonnes of paddy therefrom.

# World Poetry Society

INTERCONTINENTAL

Africa - Anglo America - Asia - Europe - Latin America - Oceania

Whose Voice for Peace is 'POET'

PROCLAIMS THAT THE ELECT

**Mr. M. Karunanidhi**

Chief Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras, India

Having Graciously Served World Poetry with Special Merit

As invincible Contemporary Leader of Tamil Culture

Was Granted The

## Distinguished Service Citation

"Poetic Magic breathing Tamil linguistic Splendour & Glory"

Conferred in the Manner of an

ANCIENT ARTHURIAN COURT OF HONOUR

Covered By Our

CONTEMPORARY WORLD ROUND TABLE OF PARNASSIAN KNIGHTS

Where Knights of East & West wear Orphic Arms of Peace in Poetry

Signed and Effective this 14th day of April, 1969

for the Council of Award Judges and Board of Regents

*David Crowder Miller*

Chairman  
Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.



*Krishna Prasad*

Founder - President  
Madras, INDIA



*'On-the-Spot' painting competition for children in two age-groups viz., 5-10 and 11-17 was held at Rajeswari Kalyana Mantapam on 1-11-70. Organised by the All-India Federation of Children's Film Clubs, the competition attracted 1600 entrants from 103 City schools.*

# Swinging their way to a happy future!



Selvan and Selvi are happy and contented. Their parents lavish them with all the comforts in life so that they can face the future with a smile.

Are they born lucky? No. Their parents were wise enough to know that with their limited

maximum attention only if they didn't have more children.

Your happiness and the future hope for your children is in your own hands. Today you can have a child by choice, not by chance. That is when you desire one, and can give it the best attention.

Ask any of your friends who have benefitted by family planning. There are 10 lakhs of them in Tamil Nadu. Visit one of the family planning clinics. You'll get free advice, help and other aids from trained staff.



Plan your family-and live happily!

Issued by : Director of Information & Publicity,  
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9

*Special Deepavali  
Bumper Offer*

**Rs. Ten lakhs Special Prizes.**

- I Special Prize .. Rs. 5 lakhs.  
 II Special Prize .. Rs. 2 lakhs.  
 III Three Special Prizes .. Rs. one lakh each.

**Usual Prizes Rs. 35 lakhs.  
For Ten series**

- 10 First Prizes Rs. 10 lakhs  
 100 Second Prizes Rs. 10 lakhs  
 1000 Third Prizes Rs. 10 lakhs  
 5000 Fourth Prizes Rs. 5 lakhs

**Total Prize money  
Rs. 45 lakhs**

**Total number of prizes 6115**  
 Tamil Nadu Raffles have created  
 189 lakhiers so far.

who knows,  
 you may win big money  
 with just one Re.  
 Try your luck!

**Draw Date  
30-11-70**

செலவு ஒரு ரூபாய்



வாங்கு பல லட்சம்

Cost per ticket **Re. 1/- only**



**Be proud to be partners in Country's progress. Take to Raffle habit.**

**TAMIL NADU RAFFLES**