

Tamil Arasu

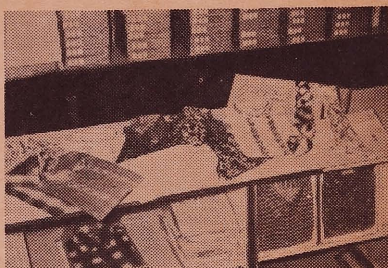
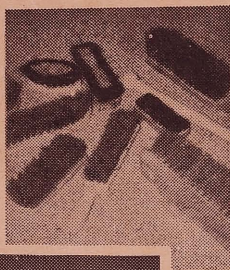
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Tamil Arasu

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WIN FOOD.

In view of the ever expanding requirements of cheap and standardised nutritious food for sustaining the various nutrition programmes in our country in general and Tamil Nadu in particular, achievement of self-sufficiency and development of some kind of cheap and standardised indigenous blended food manufactured with indigenous and locally available ingredient have assumed a great significance. The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning undertook a study in association with the Indian Council of Medical Research with the primary objective of evolving low-cost protein rich food recipes for weaning infants have succeeded in developing a low-cost protein rich weaning food known as WIN FOOD with the use of locally grown food stuffs and ingredients in Madurai district. WIN FOOD is made up of the following components :—

1. Cumbu (roasted),
2. Greengram Dhal flour (roasted),
3. Groundnut cake flour (roasted) and
4. Jaggery.

After examining the various aspects relating to the manufacture and use of WIN FOOD, the Government have as a first step sanctioned the setting up of Pilot Plants by the following agencies at a total cost of Rs. 7,65,000 of which Rs. 1,65,000 is grant and Rs. 6 lakhs interest-free loan.

1. Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning,
2. The Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation and
3. The Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The food manufactured will be used in Special Nutrition Programme and other feeding programmes in the State.



One of the babies is winning a prize from Thirumathi Sathyavani Muthu on 21-3-74 after a Baby Show held at Nehru Stadium.

The Poet of Revolt

BHARATHIDASAN

[A tribute to the memory of
the Poet on his Birth Anniversary
on 29th April].

Bharatidasan (Kanaga Subburathinam, 1891—1964) a great Tamil Poet was born in Pondicherry when it was under French Rule. Having come in close contact with poet Bharathi who was then in voluntary exile in Pondicherry, Subburathinam admired his poetry and developed a personal love for him. Soon he assumed the pen-name Bharatidasan (devotee of Bharathi).

Bharathidasan is most popular among the modern Tamil poets after Subramania Bharathi. He is the champion of Tamil Renaissance and social reforms. He has produced more than fifteen poetical compositions and some prose works and a few dramas. Among them the three anthologies of his poems, **Alagin Sirippu**, **Kudumba Vilakku**, **Pandiyar Parisu** are the most important works.

His love for nature with rare sensibility is expressed in a fresh and non conventional way in **Alagin Sirippu**. Tamil is his religion and his songs on Tamil are rightly popular, as indeed they are in the best tradition of Bharathi. He looks on Tamil from the Universal point of view and calls her the world mother.

His constant themes are love, place of women, Tamil, Tamilians, Children and democracy which gives man his rightful place. The inspiration may be traced to Bharathis Bharathidasan goes beyond his master in his depth of force, in the breadth of his vision, in the length of his range and in the height of his poetry. Sanjivi Parvatattin Saral and Puratchi-kavi are his best.

In **Kurinji-t-tittu**, democracy is established after the king dies, but here the labour movement is hinted at, though not brought in to participate in the revolution. The

country is ruined by a vile, corrupt group of pretenders parading in the garb of religion and culture.

In **Kadala Kadmiya**, poverty moves the heroes and the king himself grants freedom at the sight of the lovers attempting to sacrifice themselves for the freedom of the country in a better way than that shown in the early **Lormaravan** where the warrior sacrifices his love and life for his country.

He was a great believer in education and he speaks of compulsory education in his new democracy. **Irunda Vedu** describes how without education a house is unhealthy, full of debris and dirt and how the people therein are ugly, unhealthy, superstitious and negligent — all leading to poverty, disease and death — a portrait stranding in contrast to the happy family described in his earlier **Kudumba Vilakku**, where education, love and sense of

By

RAMA. SUBRAMANIAM

duty reign supreme. He is interested in a happy family and bringing up children male and female. He was a believer in the great power of women and therefore it is no wonder his women characters are superior in all his respects.

In his songs he introduces the labourers, the weaver, the worker in the factories and workshops— refreshingly a new and realistic vein in Tamil Literature which had been singing in a conventional way of **Lallus** and **Kuravanji's**.

He expresses his great joy in life without any division whatsoever and working for the world ; for wealth there is common to all. He slyly points out in his **Panamum Manamum** that the social rules and structure are today based, not on human values, but on money value.

He as a great believer in Tamil Literature as an embodiment of culture as shown by his revised revisions of the great epics of Silappatikaram and Manimekalai, in his narrative poetry on the life of Kumaraguruparar and in the dramas on the lives of Satimurrappulavar and the Sangam poet **Picirantaiyar**.

This last play, **Picirantaiyar** won the posthumous **Sahitya Akademi** award. Bharatidasan's bold trinity consisted of Tamil, Tamilians and the Tamil movement.

Reference has been made to the non-Brahmin and Dravidian movements. Bharatidasan came under this influence and developed a phobia against Brahmins and Northerners, and this colours all his writings after independence. This had affected him deeply and at that very thought he is thrown into violence. He believes in one formless God and in great men like Kumarakuruparar, Ramalinga and even Brahmins like Ramanuja, Bharathi and Paritimarkalaigarrar and that therefore he must be taken to be revolting against pretension. He describes Bharathi as the fire which no false religion could approach.

Picirantaiyar, a drama, combines poems with dialogues. Picirantaiyar was an ancient Tamil poet whose poems are available in **Puranaanuru**, **Akanaanuru** and **Natrinai**, all classical Tamil anthologies. The story ois about Picirantaiyar's friendship with the king of Chola Nadu **Koperumcholan**. While Picirantaiyar was born in Piciri, a place in Pandia Kingdom, he was serving the Pandian King. The interesting point about both of them is that they never met each other.

The play is in chaste Tamil, which has its own sweetness and style. The poems included in the play, however, are not Bharatidasan's best; Sahitya Akademi award for 1969 was awarded to him, since Bharatidasan is a great name in contemporary Tamil Literature.

Bharatidasan with his unshakable faith in the ancient Tamil culture, sings the glory of the Tamil Language with full pride and enthusiasm :

Our life and fortune is our eternal Tamil! Our enemies have disappeared with fear and frustration
having seen the unity and strength of us. O couch! convey this message to the world!

Bharatidasan has to his credit a number of love lyrics, ballads, and patriotic songs ; the fire of Bharatidasan's romantic genius burst into living flames in metrical romances like **Puratshik Kavi** (The Poet of Revolt) and **Ethirparatha Miththam**.

THE RESOLUTION ON STATE AUTONOMY

The House taking into consideration "The Tamil Nadu Government views on State Autonomy and the Rajamannar Committee Report",

Resolves that, in order to secure the integrity of India with people of different languages, civilisation and culture, to promote economic development and to enable the State Governments having close contact with the people to function without restraints and

In order to establish a truly Federal set-up with full State autonomy, the Central Government do accept the views of the Tamil Nadu Government on State Autonomy and the recommendations of the Rajamannar Committee and proceed to effect immediate change in the Constitution of India.

This resolution was passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 151 "for" and 24 "against".

Moving the Resolution on 16th April, 1974, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, highlights the following points in his speech. His historical speech runs as follows :—

"We are all aware that the ruling party—Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—has, on many an occasion, demonstrated its determination to play its full part to enhance India's might and strength and in safeguarding and securing that the integrity and unity of India are not affected in the slightest extent.

"If proof were needed of the ardent patriotism of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party, it is seen in the fact of how in 1962 the Party gave up its demand for secession, how it enthusiastically took part in the preparations for defence to repel the Chinese aggressors, how it contributed Rs. 6 crores to the National Defence Fund and thus was in the forefront of all the States. Indeed the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party had rendered

list of common subjects which may be accepted by such units as desired to do so."

"Following this, in 1947, the resolution moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly emphasized that except the powers assigned to the Union, all the other powers shall vest with the autonomous States. The material part of the Resolution runs as follows :—

"Wherein the territories that now comprise British India, the territories that now form the Indian States, and such other parts of India as are outside British India and the States... shall be a Union of them all; and the said territories, whether with their present boundaries or with such others as may be determined by the Constituent Assembly and thereafter according to the law of the Constitution, shall possess and retain the status of autonomous units, together with residuary powers."

AUTONOMOUS UNITS WILL STRENGTHEN THE UNION

heroic service for the defence of the country imbued by the spirit of being in the very battlefield of India's fight."

"I am mentioning all these just to discourage consideration of this resolution on the basis of and with the point of view of unwarranted and unnecessary doubts.

CONGRESS SUPPORTED IT IN 1945

"In 1945, in its Election Manifesto, the All-India Congress Party had described the nature of the future Federal Constitution of India as below :—

"The Federation of India must be a willing Union of its various parts. In order to give the maximum of freedom to the constituent units there may be a minimum list of common and essential federal subjects which will apply to all units, and a further optional

"After India attained independence, these resolutions and election manifestos which are part of history have been either conveniently forgotten or deliberately suppressed.

"This truth was on many occasions brought out both in Parliament and the State Legislature by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam while it was in the Opposition; and it has consistently pleaded for suitable amendments to the Constitution. The idea of State autonomy had also been continuously propagated in Tamil Nadu by the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam.

"In 1967 in the Election Manifesto of the D.M.K. it was stated as follows :—

"The D.M.K. had taken upon the responsibility of seeing that no region of the country dominates another region in the name of implementing integration ;

The D.M.K. is determined to protect the rights of the States from being suppressed and to chalk out a plan for the uniform economic development of all the States ;

It shall be the endeavour of the D.M.K. to protect the interests of the States and to transfer the residuary powers from the Centre to the States ; it will reiterate the necessity to amend the Constitution for this purpose."

" Dr. Anna as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, while presenting the Budget for the year 1967-68, had forcefully pleaded against the financial dependence of the States on the Centre—

" We have obviously had to take note of the limitations under which the State Governments have to function in our federal set-up. Apart from the provisions of the Constitution which are themselves weighed in favour of the Centre, the practices and conventions, which have evolved in the last fifteen years of economic planning have also tended to strengthen the role of the Central Government at the expense of the States. With the delimitation of powers as provided in the Constitution, which gives it the authority to regulate foreign trade, monetary and credit policy, the responsibility for overall direction of our economy vests with the Central Government. Through its access to the more elastic sources of revenue, including residuary powers of taxation, the Centre is in a position to syphon off a large share of the national income, leaving the States in a position where they have to depend on discretionary loans and grants-in-aid from the Centre for implementation of their plans and policies. The Centre also regulates directly through powers vested in it under Article 293 of the Constitution, and indirectly through the Reserve Bank, the terms and conditions and limits subject to which the State Governments can augment their resources through public borrowings. The provision for an objective review of the financial needs of the States at quinquennial intervals through the Finan-

STATES SHOULD NOT HAVE TO DEPEND ON DOLES OF CENTRE

ce Commissions has not in any way served to mitigate substantially the dependence of the States on the Centre in view of the various limitations on the terms of reference of such Commissions."

" In the concluding part of his Budget Speech, Dr. Anna observed—

" The House is aware that there is need for rethinking on the relation between the Centre and the States. I have no doubt that every one will agree on the need for placing existing relations on a satisfactory basis. No one can deny that the experience so far in regard to distribution of revenues, delimitation of powers and allocation of assistance for Plan has been such as to cause bitterness. It has become an urgent necessity to eliminate this bitterness and evolve ways and means of promoting fruitful relations between the Centre and the States. The problem I have posed need cause no apprehension or misgiving but should only provoke thought. It is my earnest desire that through mutual goodwill and understanding we should forge a fraternal and beneficial nexus."

" Again, in 1969, the last article written by Dr. Anna, in the English Journal " Home Rule " runs as follows :—

" Dear Brother,

Never have I been mad after power. Nor am I happy of being the Chief Minister of our State under a Constitution which on paper is federal but in actual practice tends to get more and more centralised. On that account, I do not, like my good friend E.M.S., declare that it is my intention to irritate the Centre or pick up quarrels with Delhi. True, a sense of determination at the appropriate stage is all important. But this should be preceded by educating the public on federalism itself. In that, dear brother, I am quite confident of your active co-operation and intimate participation.

If by being in office, the D.M.K. is able to bring to the notice of the thinking public

that the present Constitution is a sort of dyarchy by the back-door that would be a definite contribution indeed to the political world."

"On the 8th April 1967, at a Press Conference in New Delhi, Dr. Anna observed—

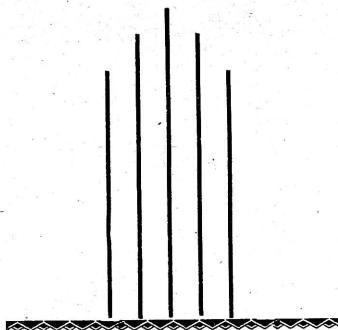
"It will be sufficient if the Centre retains only such powers as are necessary for preserving the unity and integrity of the country leaving adequate powers to the States. In order to distribute the powers and to suggest the method of working out the Constitution, a High Power Commission should be appointed."

"In pursuance of these observations and of my announcement on the floor of the Assembly on the 19th August 1969, a Committee consisting of Dr. P. V. Rajamannar as Chairman and Dr. A. L. Mudaliar and Thiru P. Chandra Reddy as Members was constituted by the Government on 22nd September, 1969 in order to examine the question regarding the relationship between the Centre and the States on the basis of autonomy for the States without in the least impairing the integrity of the country.

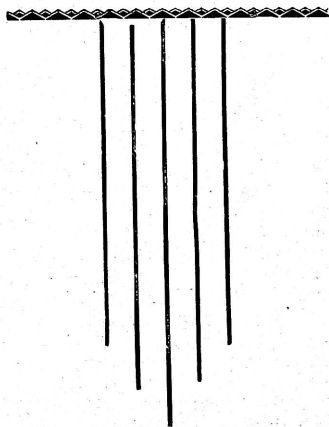
"It is to be remembered that, subsequently in 1971, in the Election Manifesto of the D.M.K., it was announced—

"Though the Constitution of India is described as a Federal one, the balance is more tilted towards the Centre, and hence the States are not able to function freely in the administrative and financial spheres. Only such powers as are necessary for the Centre to preserve the strength of India should be assigned to the Centre and all the other powers should be left to the States, without impairing the ideal of a strong India ; and for this purpose, the Constitution should be amended. After the receipt of the report of the Expert Committee appointed for this purpose, the D.M.K. would seek support on an All-India level to the movement for State autonomy.

More powers in the executive and financial spheres are demanded to the States not for the



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mere sake of enjoying those powers. Since only the States are in close contact with the people, the State alone can serve the people up to their expectations. Hence it is that we demand State autonomy."

"It will be relevant in this connection to point out that the Election Manifesto of the Mysore Pradesh Congress (O) issued in 1972 contained the following reference to State autonomy :—

"Congress will fight in a determined manner for greater autonomy for the State and against all discrimination and step-motherly treatment by the Centre."

"The Report of the Rajamannar Committee was received on the 27th May 1971. The said report was sent to the Prime Minister of India, Thirumathi Indira Gandhi.

"Acknowledging the receipt of the Report, the Prime Minister, in her letter, dated 22nd June 1971, wrote to me as below :—

"Dear Thiru Karunanidhi, I have received your letter of the 15th June with which you have sent me a copy of the report of the Centre-State Relations Inquiry Committee. Your Government will probably examine the recommendations of this report. As you know, the Administrative Reforms Commission also went into this question and has already submitted a report which is under our consideration. If the views of your Government on this matter are made available to us, they will also be taken into account. These are important issues and we intend to consult all the Chief Ministers.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) INDIRA GANDHI.

"In the meeting of the National Development Council held on 30th May 1972, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, while explaining the policy of this Government, I said that—

"Decentralisation is particularly necessary if a large country like ours is to cope with the problems of a modern economy. It is in this sense that our demand for State autonomy should be understood—as a request for more efficient management of the country's resources, as a means to enable the Centre to be strong in areas of vital national concern, as a method of enabling the minimum demands of our people to be met in the quickest time and in the most efficient manner."

"Though we do not accept the Report of Dr. Rajamannar's Committee in full, we take the Report as the basis for the exposition of our policy in this regard."

"As it was thought that a decision on these issues of historic importance had to be taken after great deliberation, the problem was considered at different levels. The Ruling Party appointed the Chezhiyan—Maran Committee and in the light of its observations, the report of Dr. Rajamannar's Committee was analysed. The Government also considered the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission appointed by the Centre. This Government, after a deep consideration of the various opinions expressed by the several Statesmen in India on this issue and after carefully studying the position in the other countries of the world, has formulated its views on the report of Dr. Rajamannar's Committee and on the question of State autonomy and the said views have been placed before this House along with my resolution for the acceptance of the same by this House."

"In the recent meeting of the Consultative Committee on Home Affairs, Thiru Dandapani, Member of Parliament, enquired why the Central Government had not taken any decision on the healthy suggestions made by the Rajamannar Committee on the question of re-examining the powers of the Centre and State Governments, and the Union Minister for Home Affairs Thiru Dikshit replied that the said Committee was appointed by the State Government and the State Government had not yet communicated its views on that report."

"In pursuance of the said reply by Thiru Dikshit and in response

LET US PRESERVE THE LUMINOUS FLAME OF STATE AUTONOMY ALIVE

to the desire of the Hon. Members of this House to express their views on the Report of the Rajamannar Committee, this Government has brought forward this Resolution in order that all the State in India attain State autonomy and the Centre becomes a shining example of a true Federal Government.

"The National Flag of India flutters in the glittering sun. We lift our eyes to the high sky beyond the clouds in our attempt to enjoy the majesty of the flag. We hear the National Anthem composed by Tagore, the golden voice of Bengal. The sweet melody of the Anthem rings in our ears like the soft music of the Courtallam Falls. Yes! Our country has awoken from its slavery liberating itself from foreign domination. The epic story of our heroic struggle for liberation of India from which we emerged, holding our heads high, is writ large in the history of the world."

"The imprisoned nation has become free. The door has opened."

With a smile, the prisoner comes out of the iron cage. The tender tottering child eagerly leaps towards its father to embrace him after the languish of long separation. The father with boundless joy stretches out his hands to lift and kiss his child. Alas! the hands do not function! Why is this so? He has been released from the prison. What is the further obstacle? What is it that prevents him? He looks around in surprise. He has come out of the prison and he is free. Then, who prevents him from embracing the child. Nobody prevents him. When he was in prison, his hands and legs were fastened with chains. In his joy of release, he came out of the prison without removing those chains. No doubt he is free, but the chains that bind his limbs had not been removed. Man has become free. Then why should his hands and legs be kept bound? India has become free. Then, why should its limbs, namely the States, be kept bound by the chains of concentration of power in the Centre?

"This is a burning question which has been before us for a long time. I bring forward this resolution to-day before this august House in the hope that it will help to quench the thirst that the question represents."

"Our Constitution is not immutable. It has been amended more than thirty times."

It is my earnest appeal to the Central Government that they should realise that implementation of these great changes in the Indian Constitution will form the basis for strengthening our country and increasing its prosperity and that it will contribute to develop the languages of the States, to preserve and protect the different cultures, to foster good relations among the States, to promote healthy relationship between the States and the Centre and to improve the economic conditions of our country. I seek you kind co-operation in this great endeavour. Moved by an ardent desire that the fruits of our freedom should be enjoyed fully by the people and keeping their welfare at heart, we, on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, have kindled this luminous lamp at the centre of the stage of Indian politics. I beseech the statesmen of India to help us to keep this flame alive and assist in preserving its glow."

Changes in the Constitution Recommended by the State Autonomy Resolution

According to the State Autonomy Resolution passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 20th April, 1974 the following changes in the Constitution are recommended :

ARTICLES TO BE OMITTED

Articles 256, 257, 339 (2) and 344 (6) empowering the Central Government to issue direction to the State Governments should be omitted. Federal Government should have no such power to give directions.

Articles 154 and 258 : The provision giving power to Parliament to make laws conferring power on State and State authorities should be omitted.

Article 249 : This article, which empowers the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List, shall be omitted.

Article 252 : This article empowering the Parliament to legislate for two or more States by consent should be omitted.

The provision regarding the reservation of State Bills for the consideration and assent of the President should be omitted. Article 254 should be so amended that in respect of matters falling within the concurrent legislative list, the State law shall prevail over the federal law.

Promulgation of Ordinance by Governor : The proviso to Article 213 (1), which makes it necessary to obtain the instructions of the President before promulgation of Ordinance should be omitted.

Emergency Powers : Emergency under articles 356 and 357 which enable the imposition of the Presidential rule in States shall be omitted.

Article 365 : Provisions for issue of directions by the Federal Govern-

ment have been omitted. Consequently, this article also has to be omitted.

FINANCIAL EMERGENCY

Article 360—The provision which empowers the President to issue a proclamation of emergency in cases of threat to financial stability or credit of India shall be omitted.

Article 312 : This provision relating to all-India services and creation of new all-India service should be omitted.

Territory of the State : It should be expressly provided in the Constitution itself that the territorial integrity of a State should not be interfered with in any manner, except in accordance with any one of the following three alternatives :

1. The consent of the State Legislature concerned should be obtained.

2. The issue should be referred to, and decided by a high level judicial tribunal, to be constituted for the purpose with the consent of the contending parties and its decision should be binding on all the parties.

3. The opinion of the people of the area or areas concerned should be ascertained by holding a special pool.

Trade and Commerce—Article 302 : This article, which empowers the Parliament to impose restriction on trade and commerce and intercourse, should be omitted.

Article 304 (b) : The proviso to article 304 (b) which requires the previous sanction of the President for the Bills of the State Legislature, should be omitted.

High Courts : Since the legislative power relating to constitution and organisation of High Court is proposed to be transferred to the State List, articles 217, 222, 223, 224 and 224-A require suitable amendment or omission.

PARTIAL AMENDMENT

National Emergency : Articles 352 and 354 : Powers under articles 352 and 354 relating to proclamation of emergency and the consequential powers should be restricted only to war or external aggression.

TRANSFER OF POWERS TO STATES

Legislative power : The legislative powers of Parliament and the State Legislatures have been enumerated in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution as Union List, State List and Concurrent List. These entries of legislative powers have been examined in detail and a new set of three lists of legislative powers, namely Federal List, State List and the Concurrent List, have been prepared with the object of setting up of a true federation with a Federal Government having powers only relating to defence, foreign policy, inter-State communication and currency and the States having all the other powers, including residuary power giving due consideration to the recommendations of the Rajamannar Committee.

Residuary powers : The residuary power of legislation and taxation should be vested in the State Legislatures.

Article 169 : The power to abolish or create Legislative Councils should be vested exclusively in the State Legislative Assemblies without the necessity of any Parliamentary Legislation.

The Inter-State Council envisaged in article 263 of the Constitution will be ineffective and will not serve any purpose. So an effective and efficient alternative in lieu of the envisaged one in the Constitution is suggested.

FORM

The Inter-State Council should be constituted consisting of all the Chief Ministers or their nominees, with equal representation for all the States, and the Prime Minister as its Chairman. No other Union Minister should be a Member of the Council.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

In respect of any action to be taken in any matter relating to defence, foreign affairs, inter-State communications and currency in so far as it affects the Centre-State relations or a State or States, the Inter-State Council should be consulted.

Similarly, the Inter-State Council should have the opportunity to discuss all economic, fiscal, monetary and financial measures undertaken by the Federal Government.

The recommendations of the Inter-State Council should ordinarily be binding on the Centre and the States. If, for any reason any such recommendation is rejected the recommendation together with the reasons for its rejection should be laid before Parliament and the State Legislatures.

Concurrent List :

Before any Bill is introduced in Parliament in relation to any entry of the Concurrent List, the Inter-State Council and the States should be consulted. At the time of introduction of the Bill, the remarks of the Inter-State Council and a brief resume of the opinions, if any, of the State Governments should be placed before the Parliament.

Power to issue directions under Article 353 (a) while there is proclamation of emergency should be restricted only to war or external aggression. But such directions shall be issued only with the approval of the Inter-State Council.

State Autonomy Resolution on Inter- State Council and Office of Governor

The office of the Governor is a legacy of the British colonial system. The method of appointment of the Governor as provided for in our Constitution makes it an anachronism in a democratic setup. He is a functionary appointed by, and responsible to, the Central Government and as such, he could not be expected to understand the local conditions and the political situation. The expenditure incurred on the office of the Governor does not seem to square with the socialistic pattern of society. The expenditure is a wasteful one, which could well be dispensed with. The Supreme Court in *Rao Shiv Bahadur Singh v. State of Vindhya Pradesh* (1953 S.C.R. 1188) has held that a Minister is an officer subordinate to the Governor. Thus, the elected representative of the people in legal theory is nothing more than a servant of a nominee of the Central Government. The time is ripe for doing away with the office of the Governor.

Where the office of Chief Minister falls vacant by death, resignation, etc., under the West German procedure, the successor should be elected within a fixed period of time and if this is not done the Assembly will automatically stand dissolved. During this interregnum, it is suggested that the Chief Justice of the State may take charge of the administration till such time as a new Chief Minister assumes office. If the principle underlying this suggestion is accepted, the other details may be worked out.

The executive can be dismissed under the West German System by a vote of non-confidence called as the "Constructive Vote of non-confidence." Under this provision the executive cannot be dismissed by a no-confidence motion unless it is accompanied by the selection of his successor. A system similar to this may be adopted here also. The Chief Minister will discharge the functions at present being attended to by the Governor. If there is any interregnum, the Chief Justice of the State will discharge the functions while there is no Chief Minister.

CITY SITE THROWS UP

The Madras Museum has been making valuable contributions to the promotion of prehistoric studies right from the beginning. It is the repository of the famous Bruce Foote's collection of nearly 4,000 stone age tools of different typology—a rich source material for study by scholars and prehistorians from all over the world.

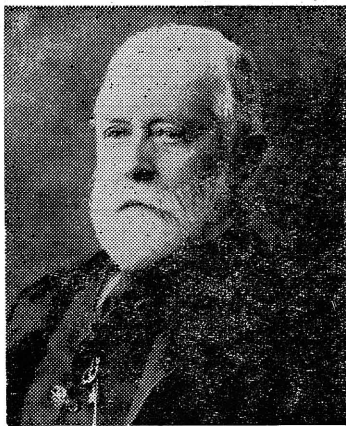
Burkitt and Cammidge threw fresh light on the stone ages of India in 1930 and further explorations and prehistoric collections were made by Thiru V. D. Krishnaswamy, Thiruvalargal F. P. Manley and Dr. A. Aiyappan in Palaeolithic sites at Attirampakkam, Nellore, Sawyerpuram and other places. In 1873 the collection excavated by J. W. Brecks in Cairn burials in the Nilgiri Hills formed a valuable addition to our prehistoric material.

The famous Adichanallur megalithic site was brought to notice by Dr. Jagor of Berlin in 1876 and excavations were conducted from 1889 to 1905 by Alexander Rea, whose collections gold, bronze, pottery and iron material of the megalithic age formed further valuable additions to the museum's prehistoric collections.

In course of time, megalithic excavations were also conducted by R. B. Branfill in Mysore, Stoney in Coimbatore, C. Cardew in Anantapur, F. Fawcett in Malabar and H. R. P. Carter in North Arcot District, and these collections were also added to the Madras Museum eventually.

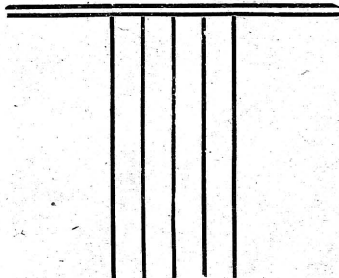
OUR TRADE WITH ROME

Later, in 1940, under the supervision of Prof. G. Jouveau Dubreuil, trial excavations were conducted at



Robert Bruce —
Father of Indian Prehistory.

Rich Pre-historic Materials In Madras Government Museum



Dr. S. T. Satyamurti,
Director of Museum

PREHISTORIC COLLECTIONS

Arikamedu near Pondicherry and these revealed the presence of Amphorae and beads of the typical Mediterranean type. At a still later date Sir Mortimer Wheeler continued further excavations at Arikamedu and many of the antiquities from this site which are highly indicative of commercial intercourse with Rome, have been acquired for the Museum, and are on display in the Prehistory Gallery of this Museum.

Even in recent years the Museum has been active in making significant additions to its collections of prehistoric materials from South India, particularly from Tamil Nadu, both from localities in the districts and from places within the city limits. At the district level, within the last decade, the Museum had collected megalithic potteries of the Black and Red ware type from Mohanur (Salem District), burial urns and potteries from Pattakurichi (Tenkasi, Tirunelveli District), Black and Red ware potteries and bones from Kaliapuram (Tenkasi), Black and Red ware potteries from Kovur (Nellore District), broken pieces of pottery from Nandan Padai Vedu (Vellore) and pottery from the Nilgiris through G. N. Das.

It may also be of interest to mention here that within the city limits very recently a sacrophagus and a pot from Maduravayal (Aminjikarai area) were found while digging for a well and were acquired for the Museum, and even as late as the middle of Feb. 74 three specimens of pottery found in the compound of the Government Vigilance School for Girls, Mylapore, while digging for the foundations of new buildings were brought to our notice. These have been examined by our Curator, and steps are being taken

to acquire them for this Museum. Thus slowly and steadily the prehistoric collections in the Madras Government Museum are being enriched, providing valuable material that help us to reconstruct the life and culture of prehistoric man in this part of the country.

RAGHAVAN'S CONTRIBUTION

The Madras Government Museum cannot forget the services of Thiru M. D. Raghavan who as Personal Assistant to the Superintendent investigated and collected megalithic antiquities from three different sites in South India. One of these was within the Madras City in the compound of late Thiru E. R. Prudhome's known as "Fontenoi" in Halls Road, Kilpauk. These excavations were conducted by Raghavan in this site in 1934. At present, the site is all built up with new buildings and the 'Mercy Home' is now located at this site. The excavations yielded potteries and burial urns of the Adichanallur type and a Sarcophagus of the Perumbair type. About 50 items of potteries, burials urns and a Sarcophagus with six pairs of short legs were collected from this site, and added to the Madras Museum collections.

In addition, the Museum also benefited from his work in North Malabar. Pieces of iron implements were collected from the rock-



Burial urn— Kilpauk excavation

The several prehistoric sites explored in different parts of Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Karnataka and Kerala throws up a fresh and co-ordinated story of the life of man in the prehistoric age of South India. It would not be a hope against hope if the several excavations made take us nearer to the chronological sequences of prehistoric cultures of South India before long.

cut caves and added to the Museum collections, and of these, a few are displayed in its Prehistory Galleries. The excavations conducted by Raghavan at Sankavaram in Cudappah District in 1935 yielded the unique Ram Sarcophagus together with about 25 associated objects such as pottery and iron pieces, etc. Most of these objects are displayed along with the remarkable Ram Sarcophagus which perhaps still ranks as one of the most outstanding exhibits in the Prehistory gallery of this Museum.

Of the life of man in the Madras City prior to chronicled history, little has come to light. Among the few, who have contributed to our knowledge of the prehistory of the Madras City, the name stands out of Cammiade as the earliest, followed in later years by the joint contributions by Cammiade, Burkitt and Richards on the Ancient Soak Pits of Chetput, Madras.

As pointed out by the excavators, M. D. Raghavan and T.C. Aravamathan in a Note contributed to the "Current Science", Vol. III, No. 3, September 1934, the existence of a prehistoric cemetery on this site had been known to a few about twelve years prior to this excavation. Among these few is Cammiade who in the course of his explorations of the Chetput site, discovered traces of an ancient village extending from



Panunde cave in North Malabar



Burial Urn — Kilpauk excavation

the North Eastern corner of the Chetput Brick fields across the Poonamallee High Road into a part of the property now known as Landon's Gardens. Cammiade states that the site of the village was marked by a layer of broken pottery which in places was three feet deep. Here he found one well, a draw-well. Cammiade tells us that the existence of a cemetery was indicated by the occurrence in situ, of a large pyriform burial urn of Adichanallur and Wynad type and by the conical leg of an earthenware legged cist, of the Perumbair type. In the neighbourhood were found a button shaped gold ornament, earthenware potteries, beads, celts and pottery fragments.

Thiru Prudhomme himself had collected and stored a number of pottery vessels dug up in the course of the building of his house. These include a small sacrophagus and a few pottery vessels of different types. A dominant type is the black and ardware largely found at Adichanellur, Tirunelveli District. Along with them were also a number of bricks of large dimension which appear to have been used in the

construction of a well in the compound.

Unlike Perumbair, the Kilpauk site is rich in fine pottery and abounds in bowls of the black tipped ware, comparatively rare at Perumbair. The fine all black vessels of the Kilpauk site distinguish it from both the Adichanallur and Perumbair finds. The black pottery bird figurine, perhaps a votive offering, in a significant find as such figurines have not been met with in similar sites except in the Nilgiri cairns.

All that could be said about the age of the site and that tentatively, is that the pottery appears typical of that of the Early Iron Age, found at other prehistoric sites in South India, such as those at Adichanallur, Perumbair and Raigir in Hyderabad. The character of the associated finds of pottery bead and iron objects indicate that the finds are assignable to an early phase of the Iron Age of South India.

As the first discovery of the kind within the Madras City, except for the Chetput Soak Pits investigated by Cammiade, the Kilpauk excava-

tion attracted wide spread popular interest and the Madras dailies gave wide publicity to the site and objects revealed to view. Among the many who visited the site was Prof. S. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar who expressed that the discovery, the first within the limits of the Madras City, was of profound interest.

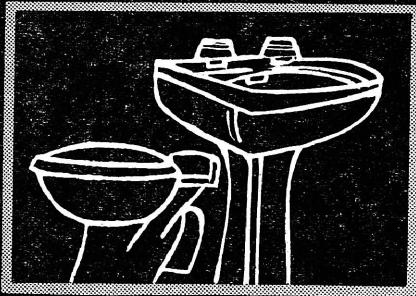
The obvious significance of the Fontenoi site is that it has yielded us the first steps to our knowledge of the habits and customs of man in this ancient metropolis. The investigations of the last few years have steadily widened the horizons of our knowledge of prehistoric man in South India. The several prehistoric sites explored in different parts of Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Karnataka and Kerala, disconnected and disjointed as seem, yet preach a co-ordinated story of the life of man in the prehistoric age of South India. It is hoped that it will not be long before an evaluation is carried out of the several excavations takings us nearer to the achronological sequences of prehistoric cultures of South India.

—oOo—

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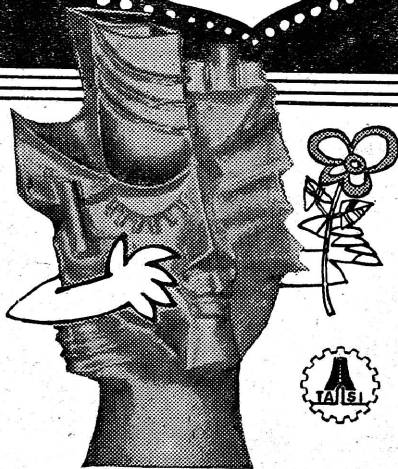


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Production - Oriented Training New Procedure at Tiruchi

The following special schemes are being implemented in the Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli with a view to giving production-oriented experience to the presently studying students and to unemployed Engineers and Technicians.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING SCHEME

Under this scheme certain specific machines/groups of machines available in the Institution will be let on hire on monthly rate to the Entrepreneur trainees admitted to the scheme. The scheme is being run in the Institution since May 1973. Passed-out Engineering Graduates and diploma holders, who have special aptitude for running Engineering Industries of their own, which are machineshop-oriented or welding and fabrication-oriented are eligible to join the scheme on payment of caution deposit of Rs. 500/-.

They themselves can work on machines let on hire to them or they can engage any unemployed Technical High School or Industrial Training Institute candidates selected on their own in executing the jobs offleaded to the Polytechnic by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli and other industries in and around Tiruchirappalli. The scheme aids at giving the trainees the qualities of Entrepreneurship so that after completing the schemes they become able enough to start and run their own industries with confidence and courage. The members will be permitted to work for a period of six months initially and may be extended for another period of six months, if necessary, to work with the Polytechnic machines allotted to them till such time they get suitable type of buildings, equipment and machinery of their own or on hire, purchase system and through Banks in their own places with their equipment. This will also keep them usefully engaged till such time they complete all formalities in starting industries of their own.

INCENTIVE SCHEME : JOB FOR UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERS

The Scheme is started for the benefit of the unemployed diploma holders. Job orders are undertaken by the institution from the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and other local industries. The candidates who join the scheme get a fair income as well as very useful practical experience and skill. They become self reliant and capable of handling different types of machines. They can earn above Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- a month in the scheme.

EARN WHILE YOU LEARN SCHEME

This scheme derives its importance from its absolute necessity for imparting industrial training among the diploma students and Technical High School students and its utility in making them self-reliant. The scheme is worked out in the following manner. Materials are supplied by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli for various jobs. These jobs are done by the present studying diploma and Technical High School students in the Workshops outside their study hours and during holidays. These students are trained in the technical know-how of the jobs for a few days in the beginning. They acquire necessary skill after the initial period of training. They then produce various components to the specifications of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

Apart from earning they are encouraged to be self-employed after they pass out their courses, thus instilling hope to better their prospects in their life.

These three schemes besides offering the Engineers and Technicians scope for earning and gaining

practical experience, permit the lot of idling machine hours for useful production purposes which from the national point of view, needs to be encouraged.

Names of the components turned out under incentive and Earn while you learn scheme and were supplied to BHEL, Tiruchirappalli and other industries in and around, Tiruchirappalli.

1. Flanges of various sizes
2. Stud belts of various sizes
3. Pins
4. Fins
5. Taper pins
6. O. P. Gland
7. Stem (Chromium Steel)
8. Valve Disk (Chromium Steel)
9. Eye Bolt
10. Hex Nuts of various sizes
11. Foundation Bolts
12. Twisting Machine Jaw
13. Steel Room Russ 40' span
14. Decoiling
15. Insulation Retainer.

Sl. No.	Year	Turn over in terms of labour charges charged
		Rs. P.
1.	1970	.. 9,810P78
2.	1971	.. 30,143.53
3.	1972	.. 35,607P03
4.	1973	.. 29,943P09

—FIELD PUBLICITY OFFICER
TIRUCHI.

USES OF SEA WEEDS AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN TAMIL NADU



Agar Strips

Seaweeds belong to the group of plants known as algae. The algae differ from the higher plants in that they do not possess true roots, stems or leaves. The smaller species of seaweeds are mainly filamentous, whereas some of the larger species possess certain organs that resemble roots, stems and leaves. Some of the seaweeds may comprise of a few cells but some of them are known to grow upto 200 ft. in length. Most seaweeds inhabit comparatively shallow waters but some of the red algae grow as deep as 200 meters or below. The algae are divided into 4 principal groups-blue green algae, green algae, red algae and brown algae.

Seaweeds occur in considerable quantities in various parts of the world, and are available both in temperate and tropical waters. In India the seaweeds are mainly distributed in the coasts of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. The seaweed resources of Tamil Nadu are abundant and occur all along the coast of Tanjore, Ramnad, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari District extending for a distance of about 480 km. from Pt. Calimere to Cape Comorin with extensive seaweed beds in Ramnad Dist. The economically important seaweeds of our coast are the brown seaweeds, Sargassum and the red seaweeds Gracillaria and Gelidium.

The fresh seaweeds contain carbohydrates, protein, soluble nitrogenous and organic compounds, minerals, including Iodine and Vitamins. Though seaweeds have been harvested and put to a variety of uses all over the world from earliest

times, the rate of growth and development of the Seaweed industry was mainly after the World War II. Some of the more common uses of the seaweeds are listed below :

As Manure

The use of seaweeds in agriculture as manure for the soil is very

The seaweed resources of Tamil Nadu are abundant all along its 480 Km coast line. To take advantage of this resource in the economical line by the State, new impetus and incentives have been given to intensive and extensive research into the use and utility of this resource, in addition to a survey undertaken by the State Fisheries Department in collaboration with the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute and the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals, Bhavanagar. Though the pioneering work carried out in the various research stations for the preparation of agar have paved the way in setting up several Agar Plants in Tamil Nadu, the State have still a long way to go in the fuller utilisation of this cheap raw material.

old and practised wherever there are rich supplies, such as Western Europe, America, Japan and China. In view of the huge bulk of the weeds, their use as manure has been confined to the coastal areas. Seaweeds are relatively high in N₂ and Potash but low in P. Centent.

To obtain best results it should be mixed with Phosphatic fertilizers. However, judicious combination of the manure with superphosphate has been known to yield better results with certain crops. Though they provide an excellent manure the problem of collection and transport limits its uses.

As Animal Fodder

Seaweed as animal fodder has been used from the earliest times but was restricted to the coastal areas near the source of supply. In a number of countries like France, Scotland, Iceland, Norway and America fresh seaweeds have been used for animal feeds and are said to have increased the health and fertility of both cattle and poultry. For that purpose dried seaweed meal is manufactured by commercial firms in U.S.A. Norway and Holland. For horses, cattle and poultry seaweed meal can be used upto 10% with beneficial results.

As Food for man

Seaweeds as a staple item of diet have been used in Japan and China for a very long time. To a lesser extent various species have been employed in Europe and North America. The edible algae consists chiefly of carbohydrates, small quantities of protein, fat, ash containing Sodium and Potassium salts. Though the direct food value of algae may not be considerable they are useful because of I₂ content, and other Vitamins and minerals. The fact that seaweeds have not become popular in several countries is mainly due to conservative eating

habits. However, the shortage of food supplies to meet the increasing world population in the years to come will make man turn towards seaweeds also.

In Medicine

From ancient times seaweeds have been used for medicinal purposes in China, Japan and other Asian countries, for treatment of goitre, stomach disorders, rheumatism, lung disorders etc. Certain seaweeds possess anti co-agulating action on blood. Further research on the biochemical and technical aspects may lead to increased demands for seaweeds.

In Industry

Inorganic chemicals such as Soda ash, Iodine and Potash were prepared during 18th century. These have now been superseded by cheeper methods. In recent years seaweeds are mainly used for organic products such as agar, alginic acid, laminarin, mannitol and carrageenin.

Agar and algin are substances of commercial importance extracted from Seaweeds. Agar is a complex polysaccharide occurring in certain seaweeds like Gelidium and Gracilaria and is much needed in many industries. It is used in bacteriological work, textile, leather, cosmetic industries and medicine. Agar is invaluable as a thickening agent for ice cream, fruit jellies, sauces, etc.



Gracilaria

Alginic acid is commercially prepared from brown Seaweeds, Sargassum, Laminaria etc., Alginic acid and its salts are used as thickeners, hardners, and stablizers in food, medicine, cosmetics but mainly in textiles for producing artificial fibre.

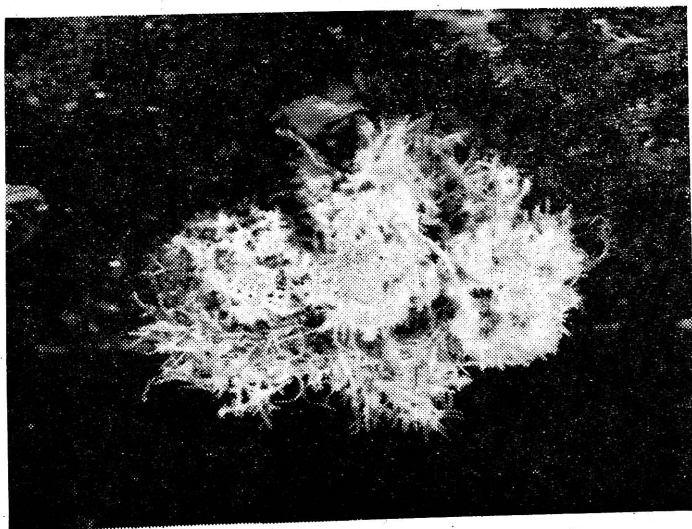
Present Status in Tamil Nadu

The pioneering work carried out in the various research stations for the preparation of agar have paved the way in setting up several Agar plants in Tamil Nadu namely in

Tirunelveli, Kovilpatti, Kappalur and Madras. Imports of agar have almost been stopped due to its indigenous production. Brown seaweeds which are the main source for algin preparation is available in plenty in our coast. Ther is good scope of developing this industry in our State.

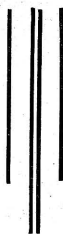
Realising the importance of uses of seaweeds and with a view to know the availability and distribution of the more important species, a survey has been undertaken by the State Fisheries Department in collaboration with the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute and the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals, Bhavana gar and the results when known will be valuable. The Fisheries Technological Station Tuticorin is engaged in carrying out research on the utilisation of seaweeds available in our coast. Apart from this, culture of certain seaweeds is being taken up in Mandapam area to meet the requirements of various factories.

Although the present Seaweed industry in out country is mainly concentrated in the production of Agar there is scope for developing the other products from seaweeds. The Seaweed industry supported by the research institutions is developing along proper lines but we have still a long way to go in the fuller utilisation of this cheap raw material in our country.



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Backward Class Students

The Special Training Institute for Backward Classes was established by the Government of Tamilnadu in 1971 on the recommendation of the Backward Classes Commission, to coach candidates belonging to the Backward Classes for the I.A.S. and Allied Services examinations.

These competitive examinations require on the part of the candidates a good command of the English language (both written and spoken), a capacity to think and express coherently on subjects of common interest, and proficiency in five/two/or three optional subjects of the M.A. or M.Sc., Standard, according as they opt for category I, II or III Services respectively.

Thousands of candidates from all over the country write these examinations. Of these only those whose performance in the written examination is above a certain prescribed standard are called for the oral test.

For example if 20,000 candidates write the examinations, from all over India, only about 500 (2.5%) are called for Interview for I.A.S., and only 1200 for Category II and III (6%).

After the Interview, candidates are ranked according to the total marks including the marks obtained in the oral test, and selection is made according to the rank and the number of vacancies in the respective services.

Thus, of the 500 candidates called for interview only about 140 may be finally selected. It would thus be clear that not even one in hundred has a chance of being selected for the I.A.S., from among the candidates who write the examinations.

Candidates belonging to the Backward Classes require coaching and hard work even for qualifying in the written test. For ultimate success, they must be given intensive training, a lot of chiselling and a good deal of grooming.

In this connection it may be remembered that there is no reservation

But is choosy about merit

tion for the Tamilnadu Backward Classes in the All India Services as there is for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Institute, has so far trained Two batches, and the third one is undergoing training. The first and second batches of trainees, were admitted with M.A., M.Sc., or B.L. degree irrespective of their grades in the University Examinations. For the third batch a minimum performance in the University examinations was prescribed as follows :—

M.Sc.,... 60% and above

M.A. ... 50% and above

Nature of Training Given :

Trainees are given guidance regarding the choice of optional subjects, and they are classified into different groups according to the optional subjects chosen.

The trainees are initially given some lectures on English grammar and Composition ; they are given gradual exercises in grammar and composition. As far as possible mistakes committed by the trainees are pointed out to them individually. As soon as they reach some proficiency in English composition, they are given weekly exercises in answering question papers based on the I.A.S. Model.

At the beginning of the Course, a list containing topics for Essays is given to each trainee. The trainees are required to open a note book with space allotted for each topic. As they read books newspapers and periodicals, the trainees take notes under the respective titles. Guest lectures are arranged on Specific topics. There is also a weekly group discussion class on one of these topics.

The students write an essay on one of these topics for three hours every week. The essay is corrected by the Professor of English and mistakes pointed out.

Lectures are given in Geography, General Science, Current affairs, Ghandian Thought and Indian Constitution by Competent persons. There is a weekly test, when the trainees answer a full General Knowledge Question Paper on the I.A.S. Model.

The Professors in charges of the subjects study the syllabus, and the question papers of the previous years. They give lectures whenever necessary, give assignments in other cases, and conduct periodical tests.

During the Course, the Principal interviews a student everyday for half an hour, encouraging him to talk freely in English. The trainees get practice in talking to an audience during the weekly group discussion hours. There are also periodical model interviews conducted with the help of I.A.S./I.P.S. Officers and Professors.

Physical Fitness

The Trainees are offered facilities for playing games in the evenings at the YMCA College of Physical Education. This is to keep them in top physical fitness.

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} | Rs. 10,000 |
| 3. For minor repairs | — | Rs. 1,000 |

P. K. PATHMANATHAN, B.A., H.D.C.,
Joint Registrar and Secretary.

WHAT'S SO SPECIAL IN THE

SPECIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE ?

The address reads 'Special Training Institute, No. 3, III Cross Street, West C.I.T. Nagar, Madras-35. I wonder how many people are aware of its existence. It will not be surprising if only a few know about it. I myself, who am a student of this Institute now, came to know of it only last September, after seeing the advertisement in the newspapers. I take it as a great privilege that I have been given this opportunity to write about the Institute and the valuable service it does to the youth of backward classes and thus make more people know what is really going on within the four walls of the STI.

Some people may opine that such an institution is not at all necessary. They may cite the example of the present IAS officers who have managed to get through without any such guidance. But the present situation is not the same as before. Statistical data will show that every year as many as 20,000 candidates appear for the I.A.S. examinations. The competition has been made more tough by the existence of private institutions which offer coaching to the candidates. These institutions expect one to pay through the nose and hence only the affluent candidates can afford to avail their help. So it is a godsend to the backward community students that such an institute has been established. The selected trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 80/- per month towards ; their boarding and lodging expenses. Most of the gentlemen trainees are accommodated in the Institute building itself. The rest stay at the Guindy Engineering Hostel while the women trainees are given accommodation at Presidency Women's Hostel. The latter category is given an additional amount of Rs. 15/- per month to meet their transport charges.

The coaching offered at the Institute follows an impeccable pattern. The candidates are given ten months' vigorous training starting from November 15th of the year previous to the year of interview. In the I.A.S. and allied ser-

vices examination, candidates have to take three compulsory papers, namely, Essay, General English and General knowledge. The first two are handled by a full-time English professor. Essay writing is no joke when we remember that a particular topic has to be developed concisely, cogently and consecutively for 3 hours. One cannot be disciplined in this art at a moment's notice. It needs practice. We are made to write essays every week. The whole week is at our disposal to collect the required material. In addition to this, a guest lecturer gives weekly lectures on topics of current interest. His lectures give us the bare outlines which we have to substantiate by our personal endeavour.

General English is an equally tough paper where a precis, a letter-writing and a comparison of two speeches should be done within three hours. The extent of the difficulty here will be evident when I confess that in the beginning it took us all the three hours to do the precis alone. We also learn to improve the standard of our English by writing such weekly assignments. This proves an asset not only for these two papers, but for all the other five papers also, because all the papers are written in English. So it is imperative that one's standard of English be up to the mark.

The General knowledge paper requires a lot of preparation. There is a professor who guides us as to how we should prepare ourselves for this paper. We are asked to read all the standard newspapers and journals which are made available to us. This paper demands that we are conversant with the current affairs and also that we have a working knowledge of science, geography and history. Our Principal handles general science and geography in such a manner that even the students of Humanities are able to understand the fundamentals. We are given lectures on International Relations and on the Constitution of India by part-time professors. Our knowledge is assessed

By
A "Backward class"
Student.



Selvi Menaka Christopher, M.A.

HOW BIG IS THE HELP OF S.T.I. TO THE YOUTH?

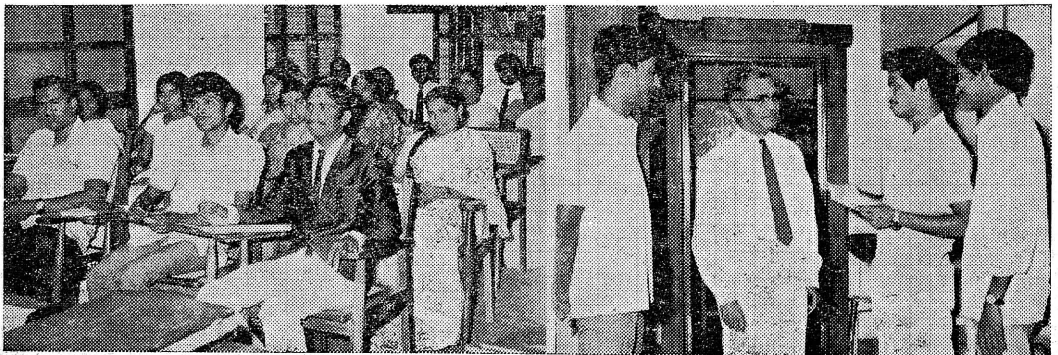
every fortnight when we take test papers on the model of the I.A.S. question paper.

Besides these three, we have to prepare for five more papers for the I.A.S. examination. Full time professors have been appointed for history and mathematics. As there is no other way but to choose subjects other than one's own all tend to choose history papers. Two full-time professors and a part-time professor handle European and Indian history. A professor of law has been appointed to guide the law graduates. A Tamil lecturer gives valuable guidance for the Tamil paper. Other part-time lecturers ably handle the subjects of International Relations, Economics and Zoology.

It has to be remarked here that besides the valuable coaching given for the various subjects, the trainees are given opportunities to develop their personalities. Group discussions are held every week under the chairmanship of our Principal. The trainees learn to express their opinions to an audience without fear or shyness. The Principal personally interviews each trainee and in addition to testing his knowledge gives advice as to how he should conduct himself before an interview board. To make the trainees familiar with the art of interviews, they are given model interviews by some I.A.S. Officers of the city. Thus the trainees have better chances of coming out successful after running the gauntlet of these viva-voce tests.

After all that is said and done, I accept that it finally rests with us how we fare in the examination. We have been told in no uncertain terms that genius is 99% perspiration and 1% inspiration. It is perhaps the best point about this Institute that it does not try to spoon-feed the trainees. We are given guide lines only. And I can assure you that we will make the best use of it. Certainly, the money spent on us is *not* going down the drain.

In the pictures below is seen a class of the special Training Institute, while in the adjacent one some students are seen meeting the Principal with their "doubts".



MEDICAL EDUCATION IN TAMIL NADU

The Medical Education Directorate has under its control 8 Medical Colleges—3 in Madras, 1 each at Madurai, Thanjavur, Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. The present annual intake of students to the State Medical Colleges is 1,015. Apart from M.B.B.S., Post Graduate Degree and Diploma Courses in various disciplines in Medicine are conducted at Madras Medical College, Madras Stanley Medical College and Madurai Medical College. It is proposed to develop the Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur as a Post-Graduate institution by providing more facilities and introducing the Post-Graduate Courses in certain disciplines in Medicine.

The B. D. S. and B. Pharmacy courses are available at Madras and Madurai Medical Colleges respectively with the number of admission of 35 for B. D. S. and 25 for B. Pharmacy. The average number of Medical Graduates who are absorbed in State Services is roughly 300 every year, while the passing of new graduates are nearly 900. So, this Government would consider the scheme to restrict the admission in Medical Colleges to the optimum standard prescribed by the Medical Council of India of 100 annual admissions to each Medical College and specialising proper equipment and staffing of the new Medical Colleges opened.

Further, in commensuration with the needs of the State Services and qualified teachers required to the State Medical Colleges and to render specialised treatment in District and Taluk Hospitals, it is proposed to convert the Madras Medical College into a Centre for Post-Graduate Education and Research on a par with the All-India Post-Graduate Education and Research

Institutes. With this object in view, a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been earmarked in the Fifth Five Year Plan Budget which is to start its first year in the current budget year.

Industrial training is neither a part of the curriculum of B. Pharmacy Degree Course nor is it compulsory for those who seek Government jobs in manufacturing concerns. However, it is proposed to create 30 posts of apprentices in various manufacturing concerns and also in the King Institute, Guindy, and Government Medical Stores Depot on payment of a stipend of Rs. 300 per mensem to each Pharmacy Graduate for the period of 18 months. This will enable all those who want to take up Industrial Training to do it on a Government stipend. The Pharmacy Council requires that a Pharmacist should undergo 750 hours of training in a recognised pharmacy for registering with the Council. It is proposed to post the B. Pharmacy students during the annual vacation period to hospital dispensaries for the period of three months to provide them training in dispensing medicine. This will enable the Pharmacy Graduates to register as Pharmacists under the Indian Pharmacy Act.

It is proposed to start two Regional Units—one at Madras and the other at Tiruchirappalli—to cater to the surrounding Regional Hospitals. If these Hospital Pharmacies are established, this will not only provide more employment opportunities to the Pharmacy Graduates but also provide standard drugs to the Hospitals. To improve the Pharmacy Training in this State, it is proposed to start M. Pharmacy Course at Madurai Medical College, Madurai with the concurrence of the Madurai University.

POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION

Post-Graduate studies in D.M. Cardiology was introduced in the Madras Medical College in this year. A sum of Rs. 56 lakhs has been provided in the Fifth Five-year Plan period as a 'Master Plan' to house the various departments like Vascular Surgery, Endocrinology, Metabolism, Nephrology, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Services. 217 candidates have taken Post-Graduate studies in various disciplines and 233 for the Diploma courses.

ENHANCED PLAN PROVISION FOR MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SCHEMES

Maintenance of the health of the community with adequate medical care to the people is a primary factor in a welfare state. The Government have been striving to make the Medical Services more efficient and progressive as the victory of a democratic administration relies on the sound health of the people. The general policy of the Government during the past Four-Five-Year Plans is to expand the medical facilities to all the rural areas by appointing more personnel such as Medical Graduates, Nurses, Pharmacists and Para-medical Workers, etc. In order to improve the National Health, the Government have also popularised the Family Planning methods with full vigour.

PLAN PROVISION

The Government have invested a sum of Rs. 248 lakhs during the First Five-Year Plan towards provision of Medical Services and Medical Education facilities for the benefit of the people. This has been increased to Rs. 459 lakhs during the Second Five-Year Plan and Rs. 644 lakhs during the Third Five-Year Plan. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan the outlay has been stepped up to Rs. 17,31.59 lakhs. The Budget Estimate provision in the plan for 1974-75 for the State is Rs. 453 lakhs.

During the Fifth-Year Five Plan, provision to the extent of Rs. 2,104 lakhs under the State's schemes and Rs. 30.50 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been proposed under various Medical and Public Health Schemes.

The target of production of all foodgrains (rice, millets and pulses) for Tamil Nadu during 1973-74 was fixed at 79 lakh tonnes and actual production is estimated to reach 74.10 lakhs metric tonnes. Therefore the target for production of foodgrains during 1974-75 has been reduced to 77 lakh tonnes.

During 1974-75, the emphasis will be on production and distribution of certified seeds of paddy, millets, pulses and oilseeds. The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme is now implemented in five districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli. This programme will be extended to one more district in 74-75. Considerable attention will be given to multiple cropping, better water management practices and providing timely and adequate plant protection measures. Sufficient credit also will be made available through institutional sources. A beginning will be made in exploiting the economics of large scale farming by starting a State Farms Corporation which will establish large scale farms in blocks of 40 to 400 hectares in different parts of the State. Development of agro-industries in the vicinity of these farms will be encouraged.

Distribution of improved seeds

The distribution of improved strains of different varieties of paddy and millets is one of the important functions of the Agriculture Department from its inception for increasing production and for the maintenance of quality. The estimated production in 1973-74 is 3,700 tonnes of primary seeds of paddy, 10,000 tonnes of secondary seeds of paddy, 60 tonnes of primary seeds of millets and 1,828 tonnes of secondary seeds of millets (including hybrid millets). There are, at present, 55 State Seed Farms in the State including one large scale farm at Anna Pannai Kudumiamalai. The total area of State Seed Farms at present is 5,135 acres of which 3,897 acres are cultivable. During 1974-75, the seed multiplication programme is to be modified according to the revised policy. A quantity of 9,240 tonnes of certified seeds of paddy is to be produced during 1974-75. Out of this 3,500 tonnes are expected to be produced in the State Seed Farms and the balance of 5,740 tonnes are to be produced in 5 Seed Centres, viz., Villupuram, Madurai, Tiruva-

TAMIL NADU STRATEGY FOR INCREASED FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION

pur, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli in farmers' holdings under the supervision of technical staff. Similarly a quantity of 472.5 tonnes of Cholam and 112.00 tonnes of ragi will be produced in the State Seed Farms for distribution to ryot as certified seeds. As regards hybrid maize and hybrid bajra the Department is to produce 1/3 of the estimated requirements leaving the balance to private trade. The State Seed Farms are to produce 100 tonnes of maize and 625 tonnes of hybrid bajra on the departmental side in 1974-75.

State Seed Farm at Pattukkottai was converted into a multicrop Research Station with a view to study promising strains of paddy, millets and oilseeds and evolve a suitable cropping pattern for East Thanjavur District. For evolving high yielding and short duration varieties of pulses in blackgram and greengram, a scheme was implemented at Aduthurai on 9th November 1972. Studies on response of pulses to foliar application of nutrients, bacterial fertilisation, best time of sowing, control of pests and diseases and new introductions are being undertaken. The scheme of maximisation of pulses is being implemented for production of breeders seed and foundation seed in redgram, greengram and blackgram and also step up high levels of pulses production by suitable *Rhizolium* inoculation.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The anticipated production level in 1973-74 is 57 lakh tonnes rice, 15 lakhs tonnes millets and 2.10 lakh tonnes of pulses, 11.00 lakh tonnes of gur in case of sugarcane, 11.50 lakhs tonnes of oilseeds, 0.72 lakh tonnes of lint cotton. Total production in 1973-74 i.e., 97.22 lakh metric tonnes represents a 3.1 per cent increase over 1972-73 production of 94.23 lakh metric tonnes. Corresponding anticipated figures for 1974-75 will be 59 lakh tonnes, of rice, 15.670 lakh tonnes of millets, 2.30 lakh tonnes of pulses, 11.30 lakh tonnes of gur, 12.07 lakh tonnes of oilseeds and 0.76 lakh tonnes of lint cotton.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION

In 1974-75, the following Scheme as approved by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, will be implemented :—

1. Two Coconut Schemes, one in Madurai district to cover 5,000 acres with a financial outlay of Rs. 137 lakhs and the other in Kanyakumari district to cover 3,500 acres at a cost of Rs. 122.50 lakhs.
2. A Cocoa Scheme in Kanyakumari district to cover 750 acres at a cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs ;
3. A Grapewine Scheme in Madurai district to cover 1,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs.100 lakhs and
4. Three Cashew Development Schemes in Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot districts to cover 5,000 acres, 15,000 acres, and 10,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs 60 lakhs and 40 lakhs respectively.

In addition to the above schemes, the following schemes are also under consideration :—

1. Coconut Schemes in Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts to cover 1,500 acres each with a financial outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs, Rs. 35.25 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively.
2. A Geranium Scheme to cover 2,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs ;
3. Two Coffee Schemes in Salem and the Nilgiris districts to be implemented to cover 250 acres and 2,500 acres at a cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs and Rs. 75 lakhs respectively and
4. Animal Husbandry Schemes like Poultry Development in Coimbatore and Salem districts each at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 lakhs, establishment of mixed Farm Units in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.45 lakhs and Rs. 11.25 lakhs respectively.

MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE IN TAMIL NADU

The scheme "Modernisation of Police Force" is intended to increase the efficiency of the Police Force, and to meet the complex problems in a changing society. In this connection a good number of recommendations made by the Police Commission have been accepted by the Government for implementation. The Government of India have also sponsored a scheme for modernisation of the Police Force and for giving financial assistance from 1969 onwards. So far under the scheme the Government have sanctioned Rs. 189.25 lakhs towards purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment and scientific aids, besides recurring expenditure of Rs. 21 lakhs by way of salary to the personnel, who man those equipment, etc.

Under the scheme, vehicles, were augmented to meet the requirements of the sub-divisions, circles and Police Stations.

COMMUNICATIONS

The intension of the Government is to link all the Police Stations with District Headquarters and the District Headquarters with the State Headquarters by H.F. and V.H.F. network. As on 1st October, 1973, 300 Police Stations have been linked with their respective District Headquarters. The remaining Police Stations are expected to be linked by the end of 1975. The State Headquarters has been linked with 17 Police Districts by V.H.F. Radio network to facilitate both voice and teleprinter transmission. The Government are intending to establish a 120 channel Microwave Trunk line in the place of the present V.H.F. network consequent on the increase in traffic between State and Districts.

As on 1st October, 1973 out of 816 Police Stations, 620 Police Stations have been provided with Posts and Telegraph Telephones. Facsimile transmission facilities are to become operational between Madurai and Madras and Coimbatore and Madras shortly.

The Government have decided to equip all the districts with a scientific aids for effective maintenance of law and order and detect the crime and criminals. In that view, the State Forensic Science and

Chemical Laboratory is being provided with sophisticated equipment. As many as 17 fully equipped Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory Units have been provided to 17 Police districts. These units are yielding impressive results in investigation. Photo sections have also been sanctioned to 17 Police districts. Single Digit Finger-Print Sections have been opened in 17 districts.

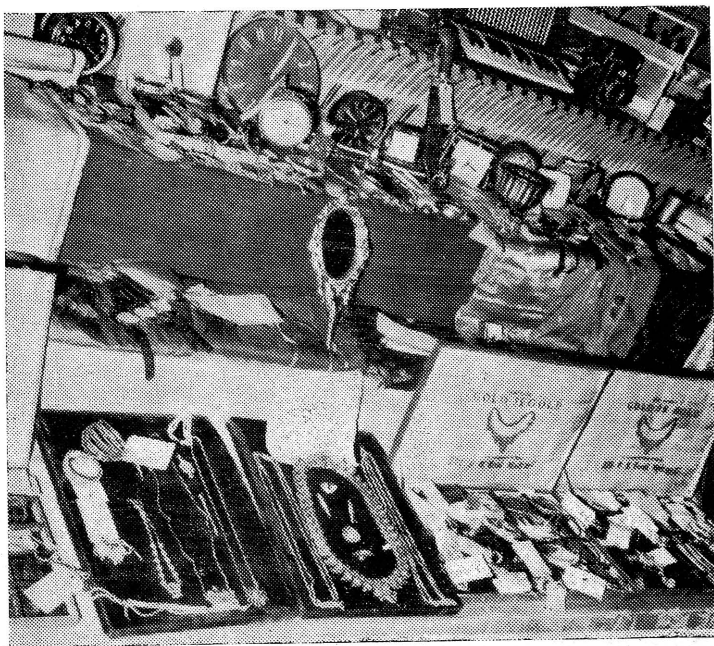
POLICE COMPUTER WING

The Government have sanctioned the Police Computer Wing where data on about 5 lakhs professional crimes and 3 lakhs professional criminal have been collected, recorded and incoded. Three lakhs of finger prints are also being computerised. The computerisation of crime, criminals and finger print will be of immense use to the Police in the entire State to detect crime and criminals quickly.

POLICE RADIO BRANCH

All the District Headquarters are linked with Madras which has 4 Control Stations known as Central Range, Southern Range, Western Range and Northern Range Control

Stations. Besides the above, there is the Madras City Police Radio network and the Tamil Nadu Special Police Radio networks. The flood emergency stations are in Madras City, Lower Anicut, Grand Anicut, Thanjavur, Bhavani Sagar, Thekkady, Mettur Upper Anaicut, Ramana-nathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli which are used during monsoon and for communication regarding release of water from dam, etc. There are 13 Static and (43-12) 31 Sub-Divisional Stations (consequent on the provision of Radio Telephone facilities at Police Stations, Radio Stations at 12 Sub-divisions, have since been closed) along with 20 T.P. Stations, 4 V.H.F. Stations, 10 City Control Rooms and 10 Flood Emergency Stations attached to the Tamil Nadu Police Radio Network. The 31 Sub-Divisional Stations were utilised during all important festivals, bye-elections, cyclones, strikes and during the visits of V.I.Ps. and in all emergencies. At present Police Control Rooms are functioning at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Chingleput East, Madras City, Tirunelveli, Salem, Vellore, Cuddalore (South Arcot) and Thanjavur (West). The Government have decided to open control rooms in remaining Police districts also in the State during 1974-75.



Stolen articles recovered by Police are kept on display

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AND
A. VAITHILINGAM.

NEW CLASSIFICATIONS OF GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS FROM 1-4-1974. PURPOSEFUL CONTROL MADE POSSIBLE

All Offices under the Government of Tamil Nadu including the establishments under the control of Secretaries or Managing Directors to Government Companies, Boards and Corporations will switch over to a revised classification of all their receipt and expenditure transactions from 1-4-1974. This revised classification of Government's transactions has been so designed as to ensure not only itemwise control of expenditure but also to secure monitoring of Governmental expenditure for a purposeful review of all Governmental operations. This sweeping reform of budget classification designed as far back as 1935 was recommended by a Study Team of the Government of India and later accepted by the State Legislature's Estimates Committee for adoption with effect from 1-4-1974.

Classification is the structural key to planned and rational Government budgeting. The accounting

procedure drawn up in 1935 though slightly amended in the early sixties was still found to be inadequate. Integration of the nomenclature in both accounts and plan is the main purpose of the functional classification attempted by the Study Team for rationalising the budget classification.

The existing budget and accounts classification is largely designed to secure the basic objective of ensuring control over the appropriations made by the Legislature to the Executive and the allotments made by the departments to the subordinate authorities. The classification accordingly bears a close relationship to departments and organisations in which the transactions occur and within them in terms of inputs such as establishment charges, travel expenses, material and equipment, etc., so as to secure itemised control over expenditure. Such a framework was considered adequate for

the limited functions discharged by Governments in the past. In the two decades of planned development, the functions of Government have diversified and public outlays have expanded from year to year and the emphasis has shifted from control of expenditure merely by objects of expenditure to monitoring and analysis of programmes and activities as well as control by objects of expenditure and to the extent possible an assessment of return for the expenditure incurred.

For purposeful review of the Government operations and appreciation of resource allocation at the national level ; for providing a link between budget outlays on the one hand and functions, programmes and schemes of the Plan on the other hand at the same time ensuring itemwise control of expenditure, the Study Team had recommended the new system.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR STONE WARE PIPES IN TAMIL NADU

The report of the Task Force on Large Industries in Tamil Nadu headed by Thiru N. Mahalingam has clearly brought out the scope for the development of the stone ware pipe industry in the State. With the increase in the constructional activity in the State the demand for stoneware pipes has been rapidly increasing. The State Housing Board has taken up construction of new colonies and housing projects. What is more, the State Government have constituted a separate Board for construction of houses for slum dwellers. Again, a separate autonomous body called the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, has been constituted with a view to accelerate water supply and drainage schemes in the State. All these have resulted in creating a large demand for stoneware pipes. Besides, there is also plenty of scope for selling these pipes to the adjoining states of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

The Water Supply and Drainage Board has estimated the requirements of stoneware pipes at about 10,046 tons per annum in sizes 100 mm. diameter to 450 mm. diameter.

Over and above this, the total requirements of Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board, Madras Corporation, etc., and retail demand for individual house construction is likely to exceed 17,000 tonnes per annum. Thus, the immediate requirements of stoneware pipes in Tamil Nadu will be of the order of 30,000 tonnes per annum for the next many years to come.

RAW MATERIAL

Good quality stoneware clays occur in Trichy and Chingleput districts. In Chingleput district, the clay occurrences mostly belong to the formation known as Upper Gondwana. The clay ranges in thickness from 10 to 20 feet and the deposits are mainly in Sriperumbudur and Trivellore taluks. In South Arcot District, good reserves are located mainly in Cuddalore, Tindivanam and Vridhachalam taluks. In Tiruchirapalli district this type of clay occurs in Perambalur Taluk.

There are only three factories in Tamil Nadu manufacturing stoneware pipes and their total capacity is about 22,000 tonnes per annum. It can therefore be seen that with the present demand for stoneware pipes in the market, there is a clear case for setting up additional units in Tamil Nadu for the manufacture of this product.

Out of the three units only one is capable of making pipes upto 375 mm. However, for major drainage works the requirements will be more in larger diameter pipes i.e., 300 mm., 450 mm., 650 mm., etc. Pipes in these diameters have to be obtained from North India at high prices and incurring heavy transport charges. Such purchases also result in substantial loss to the consuming department due to heavy rejections in transit. It is therefore advisable to put up plants capable of producing larger diameter pipes.

By

PROF. C.S. MAHADEVAN.

≡ You be the Judge ≡

The Budget Proposals of Tamil Nadu for 1974-75 attracted detailed analysis by as many as 77 members who expressed their opinions on the floor of the House with their candour. On 14-3-1974 the Chief Minister replied as follows :-

"We all have noticed that the speech of the Congress (O) party, Thiru Ponnappa Nadar comprises half his own and half of Anna's words. He has all along his speech, at more than one place, profusely quoted passages culled out from the speeches of Anna delivered in this House from 1957 to 1962. I am grateful to him inasmuch as he has at least now, in acceptance of them, advanced the words of Anna for implementation by this Government, though the realisation has dawned on him too late. In this connection I wish to request him to remind us all in the next meeting of this House with what Anna, after assuming the mantle of power in this State, had said in reply to the query raised by Thiru Karuthiruman as leader of opposition in this House.

"In that reply in this House Anna has observed thus :—"We are obliged to slowly but surely give shape in practice to those promises of ours and we have been implementing them even now." So I wish to point out here that no doubt need be entertained that this Government would give a lie to those promises put forth by Anna while in opposition.

"Both the leader of Congress (O) and one among the leaders of CPI, Thiru K.T.K. Thangamani, in their speeches, quoted a fine phrase used by Anna while in opposition to define the gamut of functions of opposition. They said the opposition party is not to sing lollaby to the treasury bench but on the other hand, to express opinions in opposition to those of the ruling party. But none should forget to take to one's heart and mind that Anna held very near and dear to his heart the principle that the duty and responsibility of an opposition is not only to praise the good things done by the party in power, but also to oppose the wrong-doings of

Why we blame the Centre ?



CHIEF MINISTER'S REPLY TO CRITICISM

the ruling party. When the Hon'ble members of the Congress, Anna DMK, CPI or any other party, spoke in the vein that they have not come here to sing lollaby to the ruling party, I took their derogatory and disparaging words in the sense that they were Nalangu sung in our marriages. In a marriage both the spouses would look beautiful. But in a Nalangu either party would disparage the other which act would in no way reflect the reality there. So I wish to say that I won't take it for granted that this Government bears testimony or resemblance to what the opposition members have tried to make out through derogatory expression.

WHAT DOES A BUDGET MEAN?

"Some harsh opinion have been raised in general upon the budget presented in this House. This Government's budget is closely related to the salient and sound principle that it should accelerate the growth rate of the economy, that it should bring under check and control the price spiral and that it should aim at and aspire to lessen the gravity and dimension of the unemployment problem.

"While speaking on the budget, Thiru K.T.K. Thangamani and the Congress member Thiru Subramanyam described the budget as an Annual Statement of a Panchayat, a Panchayat Union, a District Development Council or a Corporate Company. I do not feel sorry for that. On the other hand, I am obliged to thank them on the ground that at least now they have become alive to the fact that a State Government is in no way in a better position than a Panchayat Union in presenting its budget. I further congratulate them on their coming around to the point of view that the State Governments, unlike the Panchayat Union Council, should grow in power and position and get strengthened so as to function as de-facto State Governments, instead of merely being de jure Governments. A State Government budget can only be based on and confined within the premises of the

prescribed rights delegated to it and the financial resource capability it possesses.

WHICH IS A GOOD BUDGET ?

"An argument has been raised here. That relates to whether a deficit or surplus budget is good for us. In the period beginning from the dawn of 19th century lasting upto 1930, the opinion held good that preparing and presenting deficit budget was a dangerous preposition and that it would lead to price hike. After that, a diametrically contradictory view gained currency that not only was a deficit budget considered good but also that a surplus budget meant ruinous to the growth of an economy. Instead of going into these polemics, we must look at the gap between the receipt and expenditure in the budget, the actions taken to fill up the gap and the consequential effects on the economy and on the status of people belonging to the rock-bottom in the social hierarchy.

"To-day while preparing the deficit budget, the State has to bring in some additional taxation measures to close the deficit gap in the budget. But on the other hand, the Union Government, while preparing a deficit budget, takes recourse in a liberal measure to put in circulation more money in addition to the imposition of additional taxes. The Centre is invested with such enormous powers whereas the States are not.

"It must also be realised that the hike in the price level and the acuteness of unemployment problem are the direct consequential effects of the budget of the Centre. Instead, to say that the State budgets imposing additional taxes to close and contain the deficit gap as near as possible causes inflation in price trend and acute unemployment problem is out of tune with the reality.

NO ADDITIONAL IMPOST — ONLY RATIONALISATION IN TAX SYSTEM

"This Government subscribe that and stick to the taxation policy more taxes should be imposed on the capable, wealthy and well-to-do class of people and not on the weaker and poorer sections of people and that the additional imposts,

instead of causing spiral in price level and undue hardships to other economic activities, should restrain them. On this basis additional imposts to the tune of Rs. 10 crores have been introduced in the budget so as to meet the budget deficit. Of these additional imposts, a sum of as much as Rs. 6.5 crores is to be derived from the rationalisation of the Motor Vehicle tax and the balance of Rs. 3.5 crores is to be realised through rationalisation of commercial taxes.

"In deference to the long-pending request of the business community, the multi-point taxation has been done away with in respect of as many as 59 items while transferring them to single-point taxation. In addition, the taxable limitation on annual turnover has been raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000. And there is the increase in surcharge from 5 per cent to 10 per cent which has been given effect to on those whose yearly business turnover exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs. We have imposed additional taxes to the tune of Rs. 10 crores to adjust the budget deficit. To say that we have imposed new levies is not correct. On the other hand, we have only ushered in rationalisation in our taxation system and structure.

FIXATION OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

"There are certain goods prescribed as the basis for fixation of dearance allowance. As many as 100 items considered as basic necessities of human life such as pulses and cereal varieties, oils, etc., have been listed for fixation of dearance allowance. Among these indispensable necessities marked for fixation of dearance allowance we have rationalised the tax system over 59 items. 'No' would be the forthcoming answer to the query whether the modification in tax system affects these unavoidable human needs and necessities. On the other hand, while simplifying the tax procedure for collection conveniences by bringing the goods of indispensable human necessities under single-point taxes from multi-point taxes at the existing or reduced rates, we have enhanced taxes only on the items of luxury, namely 10 percent on steel, plates, linoleum, etc., 15 per cent on polished stones and its

ancillaries, carpet of big sizes, lift, mosaic tiles, etc., 25 per cent on molasses, and Indian-made liquors and 30 per cent on Aristham. I put forth all these facts simply to point out that to say that the Rs. 10 crores additional impost have affected the poor is not in order.

"To argue as if additional taxes have been imposed in Tamil Nadu alone does not hold water in the present context. With the available records and reports received by me, I wish to place before you the budgets of other States. The Maharashtra budget shows a revenue receipt of Rs. 693 crores as against the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 728 crores, thus leaving a deficit gap of Rs. 35 crores to be met by additional imposts which is in the order of Rs. 31 crores. In West Bengal, new levies to the extent of Rs. 24 crores have been imposed to balance off the Rs. 19 crores budgetary deficit, its budgetary estimated receipt being Rs. 435 crores as against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 455 crores for 1974-75. The Karnataka budget shows a surplus of Rs. 4 crores. In spite of the surplus, the Karnataka Government has proposed to levy additional taxes to the tune of Rs. 19 crores in the budget for 1974-75. Though full details of the Punjab budget are not known to us, the available information is that that Government has imposed fresh taxes to the tune of Rs. 17 crores to offset the budgetary deficit of Rs. 21 crores. Viewed in this light, the levy of additional imposts to the extent of Rs. 10 crores to meet the deficit of Rs. 12 crores in our budget for 1974-75, its total receipt and expenditure being Rs. 470 crores and Rs. 483 crores respectively, is not high and heavy in comparison with that of other States. I am in duty bound to post the people of Tamil Nadu with this salient fact through this august House.

STATE HAS EVERY RIGHT TO PROTEST AGAINST CENTRE

"A good number of opposition members participating in the budget debate, in their speeches, have taken much pain to associate this Government with one generalised fault that the budget stands as a monument of accusations against the Union Government. But as a sparkling light in the otherwise dark atmosphere, the leader of Congress (O) party Thiru Ponnappa Nadar

spoke on the subject as follows :—
 “The Centre should allot the due share of the State without fail. It should not render injustice to the State in the financial allocation. If injustice is meted out to the State, the State has every right to protect, press and fight for its demand. And the State should also do that lest the Tamil society would collapse”
 We could not forget that these words are balm to our ears. I request the members of this august body not to take and treat the accusation against the Centre presented in the budget on par with the accusations of an M.P. raised in the Parliament in course of his speech at variance with the politics of the power-that-be at the Centre. Raising accusation against the Centre's failure to allocate the State its due share does not amount to accusing the Centre. It is necessary for the sake of protecting the interests of the 4.5 crores Tamils irrespective of their political affiliations.

“We have said to the effect that cattle feeds have been exempted from taxation and that we have already provided a temporary exemption to oils from tax levies which is still in force. But we must realise and reckon with the fact that we would get the answer ‘No’ to the question whether those exemptions have caused any decline in the price level of those goods. We must also keep this fact in our mind that only bigger business people have by and large reaped benefit out of those exemptions and a congenial circumstance has not as yet arisen in favour of consumers to enjoy the benefit accruing out of tax exemptions. Notwithstanding this unsatisfactory and unfavourable condition obtaining now, we have brought down the impost on oils and oil cakes to 3.5 per cent under single point taxation system as against 7 per cent levy if worked out under the multipoint taxation as at present. But in this context, we must bear in mind that the benefit out of these reduction in taxes does not accrue to the people at large.

“We could prepare a budget without deficit by effecting reduction in allocation to development schemes. But I would like to point out here and now that a Government weeded to the principles, policies and programmes of untampered and unhampered growth of development schemes cannot but have recourse to additional imposts.

INJUSTICE DONE TO US IN PLAN ALLOCATION

“The first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan has to begin on 1st April this year. But we read in the newspapers that the people at the Centre have not as yet come to firm and final conclusion on the Fifth Five Year Plan and that they are yet to give a final shape to the Plan document. When we read the news that three or six months may elapse before a final decision is taken on the Plan document, doubt automatically creeps in our mind whether at all we are in a position to implement the Fifth Plan in right earnest. Entertaining such doubt would not tantamount to pointing out the accusing finger at the Centre.

“At all India level a sum of Rs. Twentyfive thousand crores had been fixed as outlay for the Fourth Plan, whereas double that amount i.e., Rs. 50,000 crores has been estimated as outlay for the Fifth Plan. While the outlay allocation for the final year of the Fourth Plan for our State is Rs. 129 crores, the Plan outlay sanctioned for our State for the first year out of the 50,000 crores of the Fifth Plan, is only Rs. 118 or Rs. 108 crores. Doubting whether the lesser Plan allocation to our State is not an act of injustice would not amount to accusing the Centre.

“It is said the loan instalment amount payable by the State to the Centre to the extent of Rs. 87 crores has been postponed during the period of Fifth Plan. But this amount has been included in the first year Plan outlay for the State. It has become our painful duty to point out that the State has been dealt a severe blow in the matter of lesser financial allocation which is lesser than even the allocation made for the last year of the Fourth Plan.

“Take the Award of the Finance Commission. This is the current topic and the latest injustice to the State. It has fixed upon the basis of backwardness of the States in the matter of Education, Public Health, etc., for quantum of grants to some States. On this new basis the grant has not been given to the States of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala and Maharashtra. Under this head U.P. has received Rs. 290 crores ; Bihar Rs. 166 crores -

West Bengal Rs. 72 crores, Orissa Rs. 57 crores, Andhra Rs. 52 crores, M.P. Rs. 50 crores and Karnataka Rs. 27 crores. But Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala and Maharashtra have been denied this grant on the ground that they have incurred higher scale of expenditure on education, public health, etc., in their States. Requesting the co-operation of the opposition parties by the State in its rightful fight against the Centre to get its due share in the Grant would not amount to raising the banner of accusation against the Centre.

WHAT IS NON-PAN EXPENDITURE?

“Thirumathi Anandanayaki raised one point that all the States must reduce the non-plan expenditure which is ever on the increase. What is non-plan expenditure? In a five Year Plan, the first year plan expenditure turns into a non-plan expenditure during the second year of the same plan period. Suppose we employ thousand teachers in the first year of the Fifth Plan. The expenditure met on this account becomes a non-plan expenditure in the second year of the Plan. If we accept the argument of Thirumathi Anandanayaki that non-Plan expenditure should be reduced then we will have to terminate the services of the teachers appointed last year. As such non-Plan expenditure could not be reduced.

“Our friend, Thiru Vadivelu, CPI member, while speaking on the budget, asked how much lands have been acquired under the Land Ceiling Act and their whereabouts. Under the then Land Ceiling Act in force which prescribed the land possession limitation at 30 standard acres, upto March 1967 the extent of lands declared as excess was 24,194 acres out of which only 16,350 acres were taken possession by the Government. But no land was released to farmers till then. And then in 1970 the ceiling was brought down to 15 standard acres from 30 standard acres plus cancellation of exemption to sugarcane cultivated lands and pasture lands, provided for in the previous Act. As on 31st January 1974, the extent of lands declared as excess was 90,284 acres, out of which as much as 20,429 acres of land could not be taken possession on account of pending suits in courts. In the case

of 2,306 acres notices have already been served and they are ready to be taken possession.

"Possession has already been taken over in the case of 67,519 acres, and out of this as much as 62,387 acres have already been distributed among the lessees and the landless people. In the case of 39,970 acres, the process of distribution has been completed with the issue of Pattas to the assignees.

WHY JOINT SECTOR?

The acceptance of the concept of Joint Sector by this Government is viewed with suspicion, it seems to me. Thiru Ponnappa Nadar and the members of CPI, ADMK and other parties in this House spoke about this with particular reference to the SPIC at Tuticorin. SPIC is the first Joint Sector venture in the country. They also asked if it is not possible and feasible to have it under Public Sector. At the outset, we proposed to the Centre to run this Rs. 85 crore fertilizer concern under the public sector. But the Centre refused to give consent. It is impossible to start and run such a costly Unit by the State. Further all the financial institutions though they are under the control and guidance of the Centre seemed to be ready to extend financial assistance only if and when the Unit was started with the collaboration of private parties. The State therefore decided to start the Unit in the Joint Sector with the share capital of 25 per cent of its own, leaving the balance share capital to be shared by the private capitalists to the extent of 26 per cent and the public at large to the tune of 49 per cent. It was done with the good and sole intention to see that the whole scheme should not be left to go into the hands of the private capitalists. In this unit the State is capable of enforcing discipline on all sides with its 26 per cent share capital. Even in the Board of Directors, 4 members are the State Government nominees. I have laid bare the actual position to show that we had no other alternative against the heavy odds created by the Centre's refusal to permit the scheme under the Public Sector. And I would like to extend my assurance that the State would spare no effort to ensure perfect maintenance and running of the

Unit. Already it has broken all records by commissioning the world's largest urea unit ahead of schedule.

STATE'S SHIPPING CORPORATION

The State sponsored Shipping Corporation also has come under fire. Thirumathi Anandanayaki thinks that we have decided to organise the Shipping Corporation to boost our demand of Autonomy and as a measure of confrontation against the Centre. On the other hand, Thiru Manali Kandasamy, Tamil Nadu Communist Party, has congratulated and complimented the Government on the ground that the setting up of the Shipping Corporation is a bold and adventurous step taken by the Government. Whatever it be, I wish to state that it is not an act intended against the Centre. Though we are as of right obliged to put up fight against the Centre and though we are resolute and determined in our duty to press and protest for our demands against the Centre, and though circumstances of such nature as to go against the Centre have not arisen so far, the responsibility lies more on the Centre than on the State to see that such critical situation does not raise its ugly head at any time and under any circumstance.

"Maintaining and running shipping concern falls under the jurisdiction of powers and purview of the Centre. In the meeting of the National Development Council we asked the authorities at the Centre as to why the shipping concern should not be sanctioned to the States when even the private parties are allowed to do so. On the strength of the reply of the Planning Commission, we have to-day announced the formation of "Poempuhar Shipping Corporation" for which we have allocated Rs. 1 crore this year.

"Why have we done this? As all the owners of private shipping company belong to Bombay nearly 90 per cent of ships engaged in the transport of goods in the sea throng at Bombay. In order to lessen the concentration of ships in large numbers berthed at the ports of West Coast and to divert them to the East Coast also so as to meet the requirements of East Coast in sea trade in a wider and even scale, we have started the Shipping Corporation. It has been done more in the interests of enhancing and en-

larging the spirit of integration and unity of India from Kanyakumari in the South to Kashmir in the North, instead of confining that spirit within the boundaries of Bombay and Calcutta alone.

"Further the Centre has taken a programme-based policy to enlarge the capacity of trade turnover through sea route to the extent of 90 lakh tonnes during the Fifth Five Year Plan. In support of this policy of the Centre and to strengthen it, the Tamil Nadu Government has set up the Poempuhar Shipping Corporation and not to bring fame to the name of Poempuhar nor to see the ships of the Corporation going around the four corners of the world with the flag of a separate Tamil Nadu.

"These Corporations are brought into vogue not to give chairmanship to the ruling party people but to provide a new dimension and direction in implementation of schemes with extra financial help from Indian financial institutions.

CAUVERI PROBLEM

"Serious discussion was raised about the Cauveri problem. It was feared that the 1924 Agreement would become ineffective after the expiry date. The Agreement expired on 19th February 1974. After that the Cauveri water have not stopped overnight flowing in our region. The expiry date of the agreement does not mean coming to a close of the agreement itself on that date nor is it compulsory that a new agreement should be entered into in lieu of the old one. We approach the problem with a deeper look and serious thought in view of its importance to the whole of Tamil Nadu. And we always used to approach the Centre only with the consolidated opinion of all parties arrived at after serious discussion and debate. We never deviate from this angle of approach towards this problem.

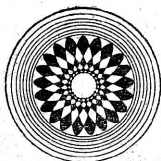
"The Centre set up many a committee on this problematic matter and the Committees have already finished their work. We exhibit much patience over this matter. I don't deny this. But our patience is to point out to others that we attach not a wee bit lesser importance to the integration and unity of the country than others.

Further, this Government is resolute and determined in this matter as it does not want to jeopardise the solution of the problem in practice through much and serious discussion. In this matter, if any dislocation took place in the water Agreement and if the Centre were to take a decision in favour of Karnataka jeopardising the interests of Tamil Nadu, not only the ranks and files of DMK, but also the whole Tamil Nadu would rise as one man against that decision. So we need not entertain any doubt over this matter. Let us hope that the Centre would render justice and let us also anticipate with hope that the Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu Governments would thrash out the differences and come to a good conclusion inimical to none. With this I wish to close my statement over this matter.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM ?

“Thiru K.T.K. Thangamani spoke in the vein that socialism is not implemented here and that mere nationalisation alone does not amount to socialism in action. I also accept that opinion. Nationalisation alone is not socialism. But we should not lose sight of the fact that nationalisation is a step taken in that direction in our onward march towards socialism. We are doing that now in stages, I have outlined at more than one place in the budget the various socialistic steps taken up for implementation by this Government. And I do not want to elaborate on this point once again here.

The Tamils have entrusted to us to carry out some tasks on their behalf. So notwithstanding the differences in politics and principles among us, I request one and all that they should, putting aside all the differences — political, ideological etc — among us, strive to encourage and enthuse us.”



New Bill Promises Real Protection To Hand-loom

The Bill introduced by Industries Minister Thiru S. Madhavan in the State Assembly earlier this week, (April 8—12) to control production, sale and distribution of textiles to protect handloom products, is an effort to insulate the large decentralised weaving sector in Tamil Nadu against periodical and violent fluctuations in the price of raw materials and the onslaught of the organised sector, it is stated.

The bill, which envisages powers for the Director of Handlooms to ban sale of certain textiles made in the mills or powerlooms in the State is to make up for the non-implementation of the reservation of production for the handloom sector.

It is explained that since 1952, Tamil Nadu has been pleading for special protection for the handloom industry which employs a large section of poor and lower middle class artisans. The Centre had notified that it would reserve production for the handloom sector. But this had not been implemented effectively.

With growing unemployment the State Government is keen on keeping this avenue of employment open. In the present economic conditions in the country, this protection is considered absolutely essential and urgent.

The bill seeks to ensure that all dhotis and saris are produced in the handloom sector. At present only certain types of dhotis and coloured saris are reserved for this sector. The bill also wants other textiles like towels and bedspreads reserved for the handloom sector. The State Government seems to feel that without the powers envi-

saged in the bill implementation of any reservation is not possible.

Industry shares the view that even though the State has a big portion of the spinning mills in the country, very often the mills and handlooms are in crisis due to lack of organisation in the market. Mills often produce the counts that are most profitable and handlooms buy their requirements of special varieties of yarn at high open market prices. At times mills are at the doors of the handloom sector and vice-versa. The bill wants to do away with this uncertainty.

Among other things, the bill seeks to prevent sale of mill or powerloom cloth inside the State. It is pointed out that the handlooms not only produce artistic goods, but they are now equipped to weave mixed fibre cloth as terylene and terricot. They are unable to compete with composite mills.

The State's concerted action seems to have stemmed out of the fact that reports of several committees in the past have not been implemented. The Santhanam Committee report has not any reaction so far from the Centre, which has appointed on its own, another *ad hoc* committee. Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi had in the past year represented to the Prime Minister the plight of the handloom industry and demanded immediate action. There has so far been no response to these representation.

The present bill is described as an effort to undo the effect of past inaction and to work out a steady policy to help the handloom industry.

—Indian Express

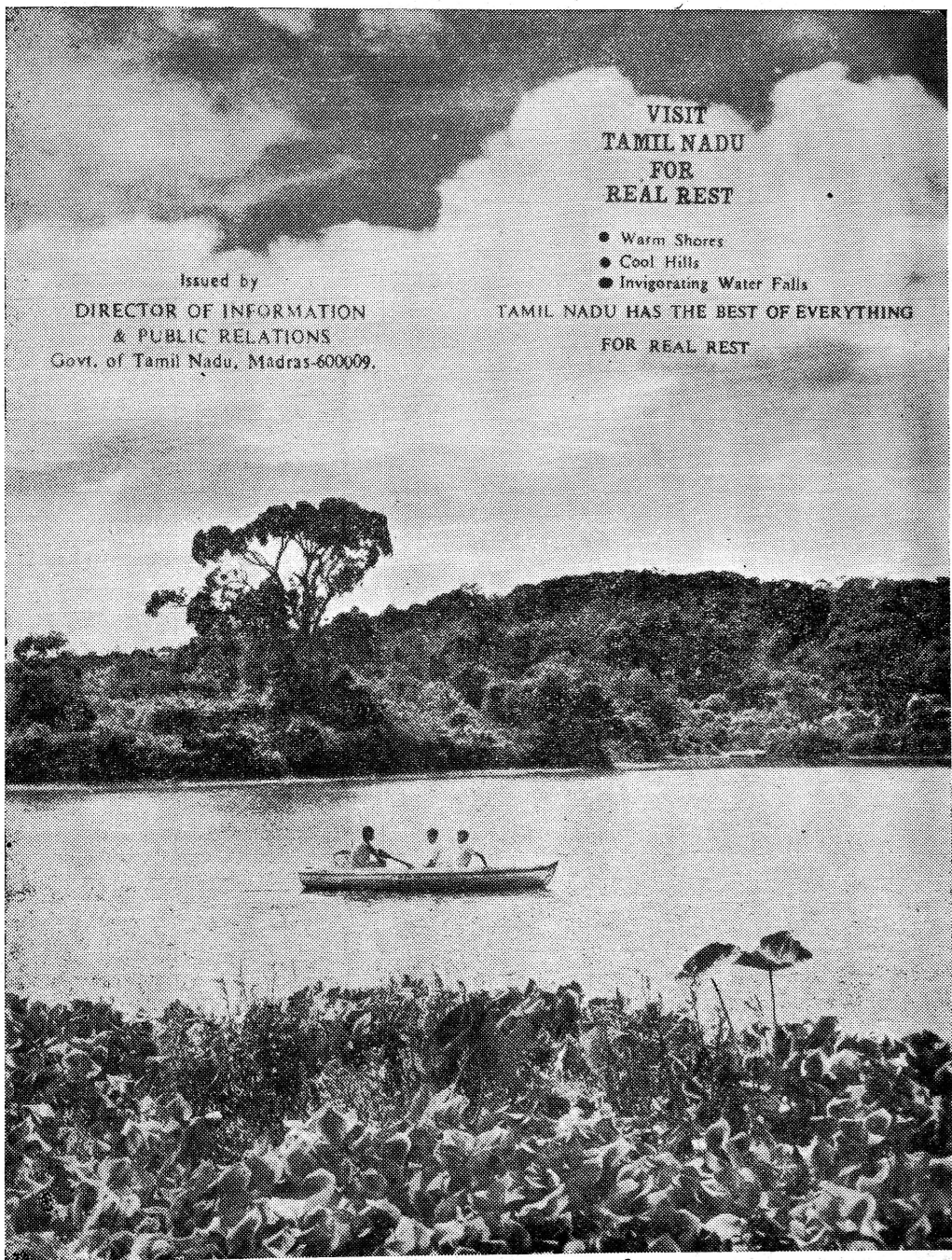
Tamil Nadu Welcomes You to a Bouquet of Three Hill Resorts.

VISIT
TAMIL NADU
FOR
REAL REST

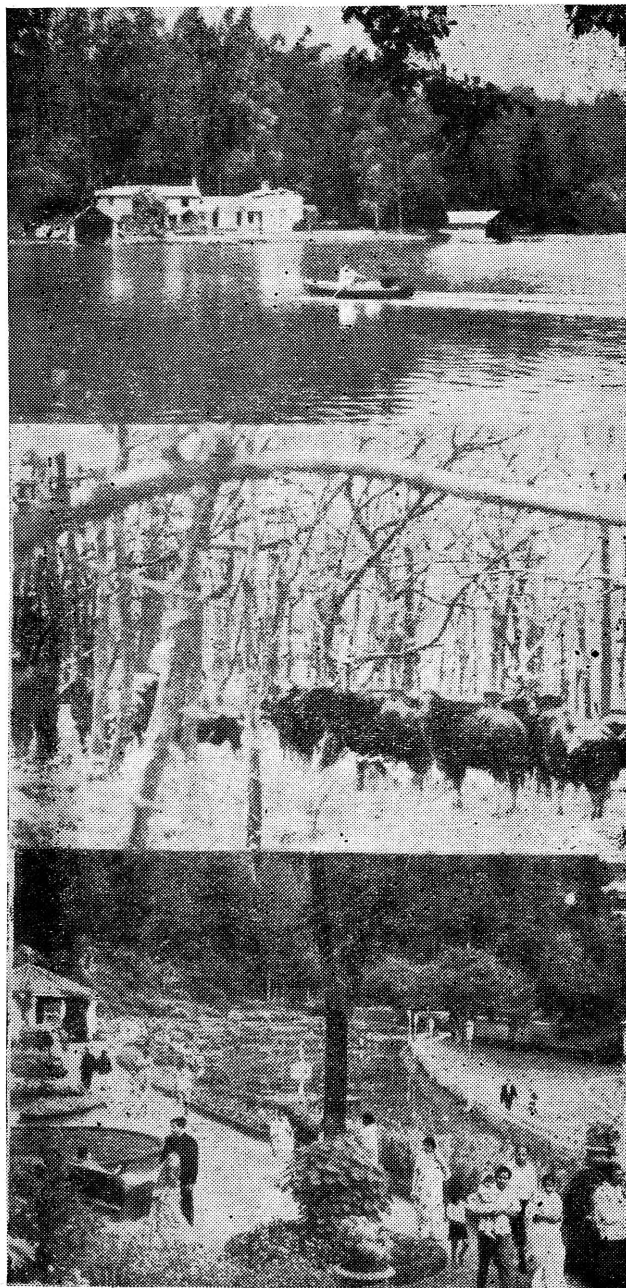
- Warm Shores
- Cool Hills
- Invigorating Water Falls

TAMIL NADU HAS THE BEST OF EVERYTHING
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The Many Faces of Ooty That Charm Us All



Tamil Nadu can rightly be proud of having more than one hill station in its three hill ranges on the Nilgiris, the Palani and Servaroyan. A fourth hill station is to be developed at Yelagiri in North Arcot District.

One of the loveliest hill resorts of the world is the whole of the Nilgiris Plateau, itself the meeting point of Western ghats and the Eastern ghats. Comprising 2,072 sq. kms. (900 sq. miles) Nilgiris or the Blue Mountains is the nature's paradise in Tamil Nadu. Here the rugged beauty of the eastern ghats merges with the wooded loveliness of the Western Ghats.

The Chief hill station of Tamil Nadu, Ootacamund popularly called Ooty and the smaller ones namely Coonoor and Kotagiri are in this hill range.

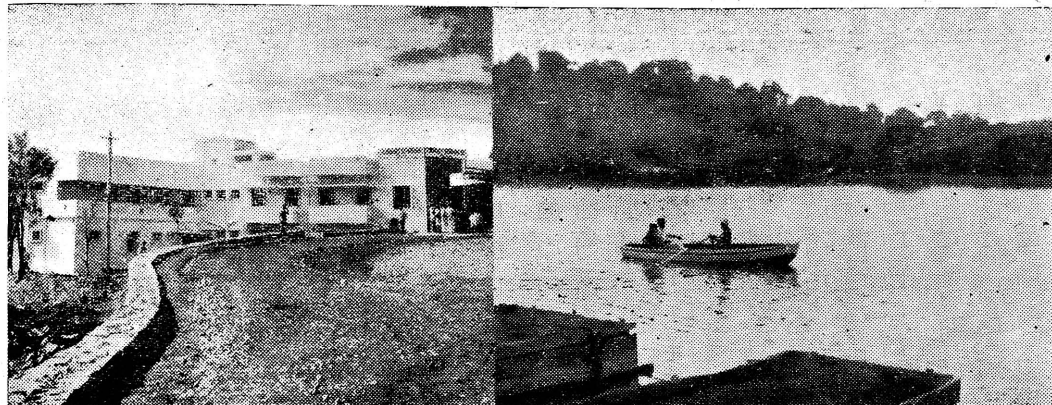
ALL THROUGH THE YEAR

Ooty can be visited throughout the year. The most enjoyable period is from March to June. During this period the sunbathed Ooty presents an atmosphere of ethereal beauty. But that is only one aspect. The moods of Ooty change with every season. If you visit after June you can witness the freshness of the rain bathed Ooty with a refreshing candour of its own.

Dodabetta (2,670 m.) the highest peak in the South, the big lake, the Botanical Gardens, Indo-German Agricultural project, tea plantations are a few of its attractions. Cairn hill, Avalanche, Mukerti peak, Pykara dam are a few excursion spots around Ooty.

Mudumalai Wild Life sanctuary is another major tourist attraction of Nilgiris. It is about 64 kms. from Ooty on the Ooty-Mysore Road.

Visitors who prefer a milder climate choose to stay on the lower heights at the nearby hill stations of Coonoor and Kotagiri. Both possess charm and abound in places of interest.



Yercaud Tourist Bungalow and lake

Sim's park, Lamb's rock, Lady Canning's seat, Dolphin's nose, Ralhiah Dam, Loz falls are some of the attractions of Coonoor. Kodanad view point, St. Catherine falls, Rangaswamy Pillar and rock are some of the attractions of Kotagiri.

Ooty and the Nilgiris is noted for Coffee and Tea plantations. Potatoe is the major crop of the district. The Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project is functioning here since 1968 to modernise farm operations of the hill area. The Hindustan Photo Films Factory is situated at Ooty. The district is also noted for its hill tribes the Todas and the Badagas.

YERCAUD

Yercaud in Salem District is a quiet restfull hill resort on the Servaroyan hills (Shevaroy Range). Yercaud and Servaroyan hills as a whole can be proud of many surpassingly beautiful scenic and panoramic views. It is a pretty hill station with a pleasant cool climate said to be one of the most equable in the world. Situated at an altitude of 1,500 m. (5,000 ft.) its temperature never rises above 85 degree F. or falls below 50 degree F. This is the hill station where you don't feel the biting cold of the winter. With such a salubrious climate Yercaud can be visited all the year round and is less expensive than any other hill station. Yercaud is an hour's drive from Salem.

Lady's seat, Killiyur falls, Bears cave, Cauvery peak and the lake are some of Yercaud's attractions.

SEE KODAI AND LIVE

It is generally felt that the hill stations are meant for the well-to-do. But in a welfare State, this view is anachronistic. The bounties of nature are open to all, whether rich or poor, old or young. It becomes the moral responsibility of the society at large to provide facilities enabling the have not also to enjoy the gifts of nature. Kodaikanal being one of the charming hill stations the people in and around Madurai District should have an opportunity to visit this place, as a new proverb goes "See Kodai and live" in the place of old saying "See Naples and die".

Serious thoughts are being given from various sources to the prospect of improving this station with more and more amenities to the maximum advantages of the visitors.

In addition to the various organisations like, Missionaries and others, the Government in the year 1971 convened a conference of non-officials interested in Kodaikanal improvements and various departmental officials in order to draw up a master plan.

The conference after deliberation drew up a Master Plan. The plan contains various suggestions for the all round improvement of Kodaikanal. Based upon the suggestions contained in the Master Plan, the Government have already initiated action and have brought out the following important improvements.

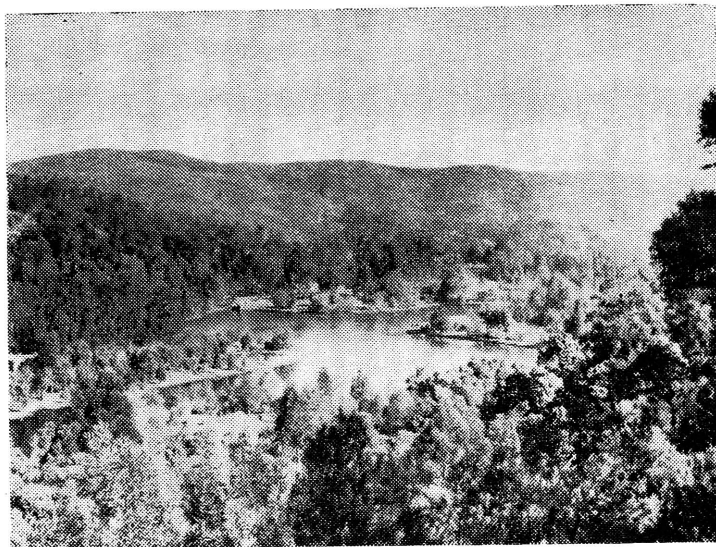
(i) For providing accommodation to the tourists, the State Tourist Department has acquired the Y.M.C.A. Compound comprising of 7.84 acres with all the 8 buildings on it and a new Tourist Bungalow complex has been functioning since 1972 at the Y.M.C.A. buildings Fern Hill Road, Kodai.

(ii) Foundation stone has been laid for the construction of Town Hall complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs with provisions for recreation, library, conference hall, information centre, etc.

(iii) The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 44.48 lakhs for the provision of comprehensive water supply scheme to Kodaikanal.

All efforts are being put forth by various departments for implementing the recommendation contained in the Master Plan and no doubt within a reasonable space of time, Kodaikanal will grow a more useful and more attractive and enchanting hill station, occupying a unique position among the hill stations of India.

K. R. THANGAVELU,
District Development Officer,
Madurai.



THE INEFFABLE CHARMS OF KODAIKANAL

Kodaikanal is the charming hill station affectionately called as "The Princess of Hill Station" standing amidst the sylvan grandeur on the southern crest of the upper Palani Hills at an elevation ranging from 5,850 ft. to 7,700 ft. Its lovely lake and bracing air greet the visitors on arrival. The wooded slopes, mighty rocks, enchanting waterfalls, etc., would delight the visitor. It is charming to see giant green shoot up to the sky all along the ghat roads. Plants and shrubs in myriad colours are a feast to the eyes. The area is studded with flowers during April and May with thousand varieties in all shapes.

THE LAKE AND SHOLA

The greatest attraction of Kodaikanal and its proud asset is its beautiful lake. Nature had really been prolific in providing such a beautiful lake, exuding peace and tranquility exerting and almost hypnotic influence. The lake spreads over an area of 60 acres and skirted by a 3 miles tarred road.

BOAT CLUB

The Boat Club takes a predominant place in Kodaikanal. The boating activities had been claiming foremost attention from the beginning of the visitors, who live in congested towns and villages in

thousands. The Boats are a special source of attraction. There are private boat houses owned by Indian Club, etc. By boating a visitor gets relaxed.

BEAR SHOLA FALLS

This is a beautiful falls and a delightful spot for afternoon tea or Picnic.

COAKERS WALK

It runs along the steep southern face of the Kodai Basic and commands a wonderful view of the plains as far as Madurai City.

FAIRY FALLS

This is a beautiful falls having a bathing pool at the bottom of the falls. A best place for Picnic.

PILLAR ROCKS

These rocks are three imposing boulders about 400 ft. in height behind which are shady places for Picnics and below these boulders are several caves and chasms.

BERIJAM LAKE

This lake supplies drinking water to Periakulam Town. It is of special attraction to anglers. The scenery around here is beautiful.

THE SILVER CASCADE

This is a beautiful falls which shines like silver at night times during moon fortnights.

DOLPHIN'S NOSE

This is a flat project rock from where one needs a good nerve to look at the yawning chasm below.

PERUMAL LAKE

The height of the peak is 7,329 ft. The peak is shrouded in mist. It commands a forest view to be seen at Kodaikanal.

SEMBAGANUR POST OFFICE

It became famous in 1947 for being the tidiest Post Office in India. The tidiness is seen even today.

BRYANT PARK

Bryant Park is situated in the centre of the town and close to the lake.

KURINJI ANDAVAR TEMPLE

This is a beautiful temple. From this one can see Palani and Periyakulam Taluks.

ASTRO PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

This observatory is situated at a height of 7,688 ft. This is the only one of its kind in India which has done a good deal of original work in solar and Astrophysical fields.

The Summer Showers Of Kodai Are Delightful

Potatoe is the main crop in the upper Palanis, while Coffee, Banana and Orange are the main crops in the Lower Palani. Orchards (Plums, apple, pears, peaches, strawberries, pine apple, jack and lemon) abound.

Vegetable like Cabbage, Cauli-flowers, carrot, peas, beans, turnip, chow-chow are grown profitable here. Honey is gathered in large quantities in Thandikudi.

Apart from this Dr. Kalaigair Stadium is being constructed at Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. Hon'ble Minister Thirumigu K. Raja Ram has laid the foundation stone. A Community Hall at a cost of 2 lakhs is under consideration. A Tourist Bungalow for middle class tourists containing 400 rooms is also being constructed by Palaniandavar Temple Devasthanam.

There is also a proposal to link Palani and Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs. one crore. This scheme is being implemented by Sri Palaniandavar Devasthanam.

(Edited by Thiru P. Subbiah, District Public Relations Officer, Madurai).

Reputed as one of the three best Hill Stations in the world, it has developed into quite a sanatorium and is often visited as a health resort. Situated at an elevation of 7,500 ft. Kodaikanal with its many lakes, cascades, rocky escarpment cool nights is suited for a quiet rest house from Gopurams and Mandapams.

Kodaikanal is 70 miles from Madurai by road which is easily the best way of getting there (the nearest rail road—Kodaikanal Road is 50 miles away on the main line from Madras). It is also a highly scenic way ; the climb-up through the Western Ghats to Kodai, at an altitude of over 7,000 ft. runs through Coffee plantations and forests.

HISTORY

Europeans first discovered this spot in the Palani Hills. The settlement of Kodaikanal owes its origin to an accident. In 1838 so many of the American Missionaries of Madurai were compelled to take sick leave and go to Jaffna (The then summer resort) that the Mission actually proposed to purchase a special vessel to carry the invalids and convalescents backwards and forwards. This idea was eventually abandoned in favour of the sugges-

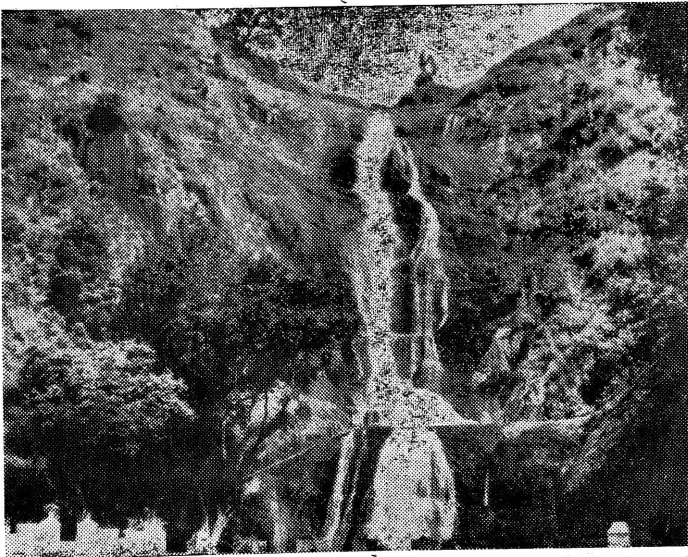
tion that a sanatorium should be established on the Sirumalai (Famous for hill plainties). Two Bungalows were Built there ; but their occupants suffered so much from fever that in January, 1845, The Palanis were examined as an alternative site. In June of the same year two bungalows were begun at the foot of Kodaikanal and completed in October of the same year. Not long afterwards Mr. John Blackburn (Collector of Madurai) built a small bungalow for himself at the top of Adukar pass and was soon followed by many imitators. Their descendants still flock to Kodaikanal for the two months season beginning in mid April, when vacationers can count on both a temperate climate and twelve hours of sunshine every day.

It is not just the weather that brings them to Kodai. In 1860 Mr. Vere Henry Levngue was appointed as Collector of Madurai and he held his post until 1867 and then retired and settled down at Kodaikanal. During his later period he took interest in developing enormously the station. He put a finishing touch on the landscape by damming a stream to form an exquisite lake raminiscent of Switzerland, with a three mile promenade around it. Boating on the lake is one of the popular pastimes in Kodaikanal.

In regard to climate Kodai is considered to be one of the best hill stations in India. The mornings are always bright the only exceptions being days when cyclone storms pass over the place. Of all hill stations in India, Kodai records the lowest maximum in summer and the biggest minimum in winter. While snow is unknown, ground frost occurs not infrequently during winter months, i.e., December to February.

Almost every month it rains in Kodai. Of the mean annual rainfall of 65 inches, nearly one half is received during the months of September to December. Summer showers are now and again accompanied by hail stones.

—S.M. SANKARALINGAM, B.SC., B.L.
Tourist Officer, Madurai.



Silver Cascade Falls

KODAIKANAL

THE LAND OF THE SUMMER SHADE

By

A. V. Jeyechandrun,

Information Officer, Madurai.



Photo by Raj. Pub. (Tourism) Dept.

Kodaikanal, means the Land of the Summer Shade. And, Kodaikanal lives up to its name, for every summer, it beckons all who are weary and tired to put life in them and send them back with a zest for life. The sylvan setting of the town and the picturesque sights of the hills surrounding it are such that not many summer resorts in Tamil Nadu can compete with it. The salubrious climate and other delights at Kodai are the very elixir of life and this fact has been realised and experienced by the regular "visitor" to Kodai. A fortnight in Kodai keeps weariness away for a whole year. Hence Kodai has become a must in the life of so many.

Reached from the Kodai Road Railway Station it is 50 miles away traversed by a Ghat Road with several hairpin bends running through rugged forests and breath-taking sights. The lovely hill of Kodaikanal rises a little over 7,000 ft. above the mean sea level and provides a great thrill climbing it.

For sights Kodaikanal has no match. The bewitching views of the low country and the Yanaimalai hills in the west, the grandeur of the Palani hills, the verdant setting of the plains that spread for miles and miles vanishing into the horizons are unparalleled. No wonder Kodaikanal has come to stay as the best hill station to choose in Tamil Nadu.

Wherever you turn your eyes in this hill you come across nutmeg, cinnamon & pepper-vine growing wild and orange trees, lime trees, citron and sago being cultivated. The harmonious mixture of nature, both wild vegetation and dressed up gardens of the Bungalows and Estates that abound Kodaikanal, makes a mosaic pattern of fantastic colours. You can choose one of the several points from where delight-

ful sights are witnessed. Here are some ; Prospect point, Vembadi Shola Peak, Dolphin's Nose, Pillar Rock, Coaker's Walks and Perumal Peak. Here at these spots you lose yourself and slip into a state of wakeful forgetfulness. Coming out of it you come into a different realm of consciousness.

Water falls here are innumerable. Bear Shola Falls, Glen Falls, Silver Cascade, Fairy falls are some. Sheets of water cascading through a labyrinth of courses amidst shrubs and pebbles suddenly fall from the periphery of a rock : the silver screen of water descending makes one stand and stare.

But much more attractive than these falls is the Kodai lake. A boat club run by a board of management offers you a boat at very nominal charges and sitting in a cosy corner either you can row it or hire a person to do it. Boating in the still waters of the lake amidst shadows of venerable trees all around, the holiday makes one obtain a soulful experience. You slip into the holiday mood of your own, the boat of life sailing on a lake of joy.

Much more than the boat ride, a walk around this lake which takes you 3 miles is an experience of a different order.

Kodai puts on a gay appearance, its natural beauty supplemented by

artistic facelift by festoons etc., put up during summer festival held to synchronise with the season May-June every year.

The clubs here, English, Indian, Boat and Golf throw open their doors also for temporary members.

For the pious Hindu there are a few temples : Mariamman, Vinayaka, Murugan and Kurinji Andavar, the last built by an English woman who became the devout Hindu wife of the Philanthropic Ceylonese, Sir, Ramanathan. From this paradise a view of Palani Hills is obtained.

There is a Mosque at Blissville and for Christians there are nine Churches. In this city of gaiety and beauty there is a place for the religion too. Are not "all things bright and beautiful, all creatures great and small, all things wise and wonderful" made by the Lord God.

Two Information Centres, Kodaikanal Tourist Bureau and Township Office, Kodaikanal, can be visited.

Sweet is the lore which nature brings
Our Meddling intellect
Misshapes the beauteous forms of things;

We murder to dissect.
Enough of Science and art ;
Close up these barren leaves ;
Come forth, and bring with you a heart,
That watches and receives.

KODAIKANAL

— A HILL STATION AT ITS CROSS ROADS

Kodaikanal is one of the best health resorts in the Southern part of the Indian Sub-Continent. The cumulus clouds, the steamy mists, the silver streams, the greenish fields, the thick forests, the unfailling breeze, steep rocks, the beautiful lake projecting towards Perumal Malai and the Gymkana Road, and, above all, the simple and saintly people will surely convince anybody that it is an ideal place and a heaven on earth.

Kodaikanal is located on the Palni Hills at an altitude of 7,300 ft. on the Eastern extension of the Western Ghats. It is some 75 miles west of Madurai and is the only hill station which makes us acceptable throughout the year.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Both the upper and lower Palani Hills have historical background. The oldest reference to these hills are also found in the Kodaikanal Survey Report made by Lieutenant Ward in 1921.

Though Kodaikanal as a hill station can boast of a history of 150 years its surrounding villages and other settlements lay claim to a rich past which dates back to thousands of years. Kodai Hills are described in ancient Tamil literatures like Ettuthokai, Pathupattu. Many of the ten Idylls (Pathupattu) like Melai Pattukudam, Kurinchipattu, and Purumbanatrupadai contain elaborate accounts of the mountains with emphasis on Kodai Hills.

In Puranaanuru, it is said that one of the seven Kings, by name Porunan, who fought against Pandian Nedunchezian, was the king of these hills and the Kodai Hills were called after his name Porunan Mamalai which later changed itself into Perumal Malai (Perumal Hills).

The neighbouring village Poombarai was once very famous for its thirteen days festival celebrations. The temple of the local deity—Poombarainathar was said to have been built by Chera King—Cheran Senguttuvan. Another village, Vilpatti,

is said to be associated with Ramayana. There is a saying that Lord Rama started his crusade against Ravana from that place.

In the 19th Century, the English and American Missionaries who were working in the southern districts wanted to have a hill station to escape from the scorching heat of the summer months. After great difficulty, the present Kodaikanal was founded and for many years the development of this place was very slow though the then Madras Government and other officials were much interested in developing it. Only in the beginning of the 20th Century Kodaikanal marched towards its fullest development.

By
Capt. D.V. P. Raja, M.A., DSSA.

Director
Madurai Institute of Social Work

After independence the European and American population thinned to the minimum. The Indian Population filled up the vacuum. Their main occupation became agriculture.

CLIMATE

Temperature here, as is to be expected at places of high attitudes within the tropics, is cool and fairly uniform throughout the year. Monthly mean temperature ranges narrowly from a minimum of 55 to 75 Nights in January and February are cold reaching to 40°F, with frost frequently forming in the valleys. March and April are milder both during the days and at nights but there are frequent afternoon showers particularly towards the close of April. In May (India's warmest month) the winds swing to the Southwest, and the heat in the hills is often relieved by torrential rains in the afternoons. June and July are often rainy, while August and September can be fine, warm and pleasant if the South West monsoon was early and short. There can be frequent mists, and drizzle if the monsoon was delayed. In late October the winds revert to the northeast bringing damp, chilly

weather. By early December, the rains are over and the weather clear and bright.

The climate of Kodaikanal is considered to be exceedingly good, and salubrious all through the year. Kodaikanal is too lofty to be visited by the ordinary malarious fever common to hill stations and having a much drier air and more equable temperature. For these reasons Kodaikanal is a health resort and not merely a refuge from heat of the plains.

Today, Kodai stands at cross roads. The Socio-Economic survey conducted by the Madurai Institute of Social Work openly revealed the following noteworthy features :—

(i) 51% of the population expressed their desire of having Small Scale and Cottage Industries started.

(ii) Though 72% of the population were using the medical resources of the Government hospital here, they fully felt that the hospital needed rapid expansion in all facets to fully serve the purpose for which it was intended. It will not be out of place to mention here that with the march of time, the facilities of the Mission Hospitals and SKIPPO are showing a proportionate development ;

(iii) About 91% of the population expressed the desire to see the Transport and the Postal Communication aspects developed. Since vegetable produce had to be transported from interior villages to the heart of the Township, it was desired by many that the Government should be approached to increase the overland transport facilities.

It is an accepted fact that due to the endeavours of the Township Office on one hand and Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies like COR SOCK (Coordinating Council for Social Concerns in Kodaikanal) on the other, the Township is showing rapid marked development. The day is not far off when the Township will, due to its development, expand itself, and stand on its own making Kodaikanal the Supreme Hill Station of India.



THE MINI COTTAGES OF OOTY

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has constructed ten Mini cottages at Ooty. The Mini cottages are located in a calm locality in Finger Post near the Golf links at a distance of about 3 K.M. from the heart of the City. Each Cottage consists of two independent suites, one at Ground floor and the other at First floor. The suite at Ground floor consists of one bed room 10'x12', one dressing room 6'x6', one toilet room and a Car Porch. Two beds with mattress and pillows are provided

in the bed room. A dining table with two chairs and teapoy are provided in the dressing room. The flooring is covered with coir mat; water heater of 30 litre capacity is fitted in the toilet. In the first floor suites, two beds with mattress and pillows and a dressing table are provided in the bed room. Two garden chairs and a teapoy are provided in the private sitout room. The flooring is covered with coir mat. Water heater of 30 litres capacity is fitted in the toilet.

Two woolen blankets are provided per bed. Room heaters are also provided on request, at the rate of Rs. 10/- per day per heater. The rent per suite is Rs. 30/- per day during the months of March to September. The rent during the remaining months will be Rs. 15/- per suite per day. Catering facilities are also provided for the convenience of the occupants.

"In reviving Poompuhar, the ancient Chola Town lost to the sea, we are fulfilling the ideals so dear to the heart of Anna — of preserving and fostering the tradition and history, arts, culture and civilisation of the Tamils. Our achievements and continuing efforts in this direction have won encomium of many, even foreigners," so said Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister during his Budget speech.

The imposing edifice which has been erected on the sea-shore at Poompuhar housing a series of sculptured panels to depict the Silappadikaram, is the harbinger of a large range of more such edifices to revive the lost town of Poompuhar which in its hey-days managed to project Tamil civilisation and Tamil culture to the whole world.

Two more edifices associated with Poompuhar of yore, are likely to be in position shortly viz., Ilanji Manram which is a swimming pool and Nedungal Manram, which was used for exorcising spirits in its pristine days. The new Nedungal Manram will have unique stone pillars of ravishing sculptures to arrest attention and hold anybody in the thrall of its spell.

POOMPUHAR PRAISED

The Chief Minister's claim that the project is one so dear to the heart of our revered leader Anna is borne out by what he wrote as preface to the book on Silappadikaram. "It is most appropriate that Tambi Karunanidhi should give us Silappadikaram in his own inimitable diction, under the Caption "Poompuhar". Anna was referring to the 'Tale of the Anklet' the dramatic rendering of 'Silappathikaram' by Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi, our beloved Chief Minister.

It is true that Anna is not alive now to appreciate the still more appropriate work of his Thambi in erecting the Silappadhikara Kalaikoodam and in reviving all the glories of Poompuhar to immortalise the grandeur of Tamil culture and the glory of the story of Kannagi. Yet, on behalf of Anna the whole world is admiring him.

"If we have anything to offer to the world as proof positive of the eminence we once held, it is the Tamil Classics, and of the Five

Poompuhar Has Come To LIFE

A THOUSAND
VISITORS
THROUGH
EVERY DAY

S. NALLARASU, M.A., B.T.
RECEPTION OFFICER,
POOMPUHAR.

Fine Classics, **Silappathikaram** is a gem of rare brilliance. Let the fragrance of 'Poompuhar' spread far and wide and let the world realise the glory that was **Tamilagam**,"—so wished Anna. And his worthy Thambi has sincerely obeyed Anna's command.

Tourists are thronging towards Poompuhar in thousands and thousands. In a single year as many as 3 lakhs had visited the Gallery paying 10 paise each. They are not only from Tamil Nadu but also from other States and other countries. They are taken aback by the excellence of the sculptural work brought out even in this age. The grandeur of the seven storeyed Kalaikoodam, and the nicety of sculptural work as revealed by the statue of Madhavi thrills anybody. They praise Poompuhar ; they praise the sculptors ; they praise the engineering personnel and above all they praise with a deep sense of gratitude the founder-architect, Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi who has brought out the latent sculptural skills in this generation, and immortalised the glories of our culture and art, and established the ancient Poompuhar.

Sons of the Tamil soil feel proud of having re-established the links with their glorious past through the pristine purity of art in Poompuhar. Another source of pride is the resuscitation of the spirit of sanctity of Chastity that was respected, revered and even worshipped as reflected in Silappathikaram. Seeing that the art of Tamil Nadu is retained in the form of the Kalaikoodam, the Tamils feel encouraged and encourage us also.

Among the visitors, there are the literate, and the illiterate the enlightened and the savants and they all appreciate the work and admire the persons involved in the creation of this artistic mansion.

Fortunately the visitor's book was initiated by one visitor from France, Mr. F. Mutin, a research scholar in sculpture and architecture. He was a State Guest.

Mr. Mutin was taken round the Art Gallery and the story of Silappathikaram was narrated to him. Then he was told of the 'Tale of the Anklet'—The Play by Dr. M. Karunanidhi.

Having fully grasped the spirit of the story, Mr. Mutin made special mention of the qualities of Kannagi and Madhavi in the visitor's book. He had been visiting all the temples in Tamil Nadu and he was surprised to find that the sculptural pieces were all made so recently. He repeatedly asked whether this was made recently because he could not believe his eyes. Then he mentioned, "It is also a happy and strengthening feeling to see as soon as one enters the art gallery that India has also been able to train skilled carvers to maintain and to perpetuate what has been one of the glories of the Indian Art." He calls the Kalaikoodam "an architectural monument" and says, "It is a very great pleasure for a foreigner to find out that India owns so highly qualified designers who have been able to ally old and up-to-date architectural designs."

Appreciating the nobility of the characters, of Kannagi and Madhavi he says, "Finally the human qualities, especially Honesty and Fidelity as shown through beautifully carved stones, denote the consciousness of the Indian people who allows the augur of a bright future." He not

only appreciates the ideals of the story but he also comes to have a faith that the greatness of the characters will help in propagating preserving and perpetuating, the nobility of humanity. This appreciation and commentary of Mr. Mutin could have fully satisfied Poet Ilango Adigal, the author of this Tamil national Epic, who has devoted this epic to the glorification of **Chastity** in particular, and to the establishment of the **Reign of Justice**.

As he came to the panel depicting the court scene in which Kannagi advocates the case of her husband and in all fury accuses the King himself and throws down the anklet that gets shattered into pieces, Mr. Mutin grasped the climax of the story and he ran back to the Execution Scene in which Kovalan is shown beheaded. Then to the Madhavi Kottam where the magnificent Statutue of Madhavi has been installed. Mr. Mutin was gazing and gazing at 'Madhavi', and noticing that he was completely taken up by the supreme beauty of Madhavi, I interrupted his reveries : "What do you think, Sir, would have happened if this statue had life ?"

He was again surprised. He didn't answer, rather, he couldn't. Then he smiled.

"This statue had life and what happened then is the story described and depicted here," said I.



The Kalaikoodam is kept open for visitors from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. on all days. People here say that a place like Poompuhar where a car could be seen only once in a blue moon, is now thundering with Tourist Buses and cars at all hours of the day and far into the night as well.

Silambu Chelvar Thiru Ma. Po. Sivagnanam, Vice-Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, came here by 8 one morning, visited the Kalaikoodam and recorded his impressions with his blessings for Dr. Kalaignar and his Government for constructing the Kalaikoodam.

On an average, we have about one thousand visitors daily. The number swells on week-ends and surprisingly enough we had 11,000 (eleven thousand) visitors on a particular day !

Students and teachers welcome this Kalaikoodam and pay their unstinted tributes to all concerned. Students come with pen and paper, note down the verses from Silappathikaram given under this panels that describe the portions allotted for their study. At times we pose as teachers, and the Art Gallery turns into an educational institution.

Till date (15-4-1974) about three lakhs of Tourists have visited the Kalaikoodam during the last 300 days.

After the inception of the Reception Office, steps have been taken to ply buses on new routes from Poompuhar and now buses are plying direct to Poompuhar from Thanjavur and Kumbakonam. There are frequent conveyances to Poompuhar from Mayuram and Sirkali till 10-15 p.m. every day.

Lodges and Hotels would be made available soon for the visitors.

A resting hall for them will be constructed soon.

Anna Rest House will be completed shortly. The Ilanji Manram, Nedungal Manram and Pavai Manram will all be constructed shortly. The Ilanji Manram will be an attractive swimming pool with architectural and sculptural grandeur.

It is a pleasure to welcome and take round people who come here all the way with zeal and zest to visit the historical spot, the birth-place of Kannagi, the renowned capital of Karikal Chola, the centre of commerce known all over the world and described by Ptolemy as the "Khaberis Emporium," and a major tourist abode in the days to come.

"An architectural monument"

"Magnificent Pagoda of Kannagi and Splendid sculpture of Madhavi"

"A feast for the eyes"

"An excellent contribution—words inadequate"

"... Pleasure and price to see our greatness in the past"

"The visit to art gallery is simply thrilling."

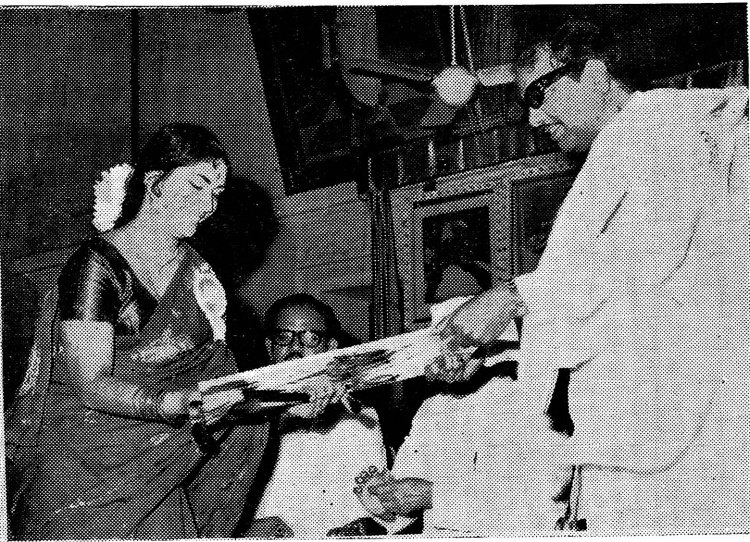
These are the expressions of some of the visitors.

Let us join Ilango Adigal who adores :

"Praise unto Poompuhar !
Praise unto Poompuhar !

Visit Poompuhar that
Visualises the past !





Outstanding Artistes of Tamil Nadu Honoured.

The Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Manram, an autonomous body entirely financed by the State Government, has been doing valuable work in fostering the arts of dance, drama and music. Besides playing host to international troupes visiting Tamil Nadu under the Cultural Exchange Programme of the Government of India, the Manram has also been encouraging the production of original plays and sponsoring the visits of cultural troupes from Tamil Nadu to other States. The Manram has also been honouring eminent artistes with 'KalaiMamani' awards.

The Manram has drawn up plans for preserving and developing the traditional arts of Tamil Nadu like Kuravanji, Bhagavathamela, etc. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1974-75 for this purpose. The Manram has also plans to conduct mobile exhibitions of these traditional arts and built up a library of recordings of traditional music and art.

About 259 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pension under a scheme jointly sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India. As the Government of India had regretted their inability to extend the scheme to cover more artistes, the State Government have taken on themselves the responsibility to give pensions to more artistes from their own funds. Under this State Scheme, 279 artistes have been given pensions. This will be continued during the year 1974-75, and it is expected that 75 more artistes will be benefited during the year.

The Manram selects every year talented Artistes in vocal Music, Violin, Mridangam, Nadaswaram, Flute, Dance, Harikatha Kalakshepam through an audition and extends grants for conducting performances by those artistes with a view to introduce them to the public. Since 1963, more than 400 artistes have so far been benefited under this scheme. An expenditure of about Rs. 25,000/- is incurred every year for this scheme.

It is worth mentioning that the Manram's awards are being given to distinguished artistes in folk-arts also. During the last 12 years, the Manram has given awards to about 287 artistes in music, dance, drama, films and folk-arts. This years also 30 artistes are getting Manram's Awards of 'Kalai Ma Mani'.

This award function has gained added importance by a special feature from last year. As per the valuable suggestion of our Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar, the Manram is also selecting every year a few of our late-lamented artistes who had added lustre to their respective arts by their life-long service to those arts. Last year, the heirs of Thiruvavaduthurai Rajarathnam Pillai, S.G. Kittappa, M.K. Thyagaraja Bhagavathar, P.U. Chinappa, V.A. Chellappa had received the posthumous awards. The Manram paid its respectful homage to the memory of these distinguished artistes and this year, the Manram is honouring seven such distinguished artistes who had shone as Uncrowned Monarchs in the fields of

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music and drama and the Manram is presenting medals to their heirs in honour of their memory.

GROUP VEENA MUSIC COMPETITION

The Manram conducts an Annual Group Veena Music Competition for the award of the Rolling Trophy of Silver Veena, **generously endowed by Thiru Bishnuram Mehdi**, former Governor of Tamil Nadu. Several Veena Arsisites are coming up through the encouragement provided thereby.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO DRAMAS

Bharathi's Panchali Sabatham, Kuyil Paattu, Jeevanamsam, Kailakkku, Sidhar Magal, Palappazham, Appavin Aasai, Kundrudaiyan, Sevagan, Thayumanavar, Kudisaiyil Komagan are some of the best plays for the production of which Manram has given grants, to accredited dramatic troupes.

Grants are given for the production of Dance Dramas also. Best Dance Dramas like Kabilai Natakam, Tiruvilayadal Puranam, Thyagarajar, Azhagar Kuravanji have been staged by eminent artistes of Tamil Nadu with the grant-in-aid extended by the Manram.

GRANT-IN-AID TO TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Established training institutions in music and dance are given grants

for purchase of books and dance, musical instruments and for the maintenance of the Institutions. Similar grant-in-aid is being given to institutions imparting training in folk arts also.

SCHEME FOR TAPE-RECORDING

In order to preserve the rich traditions of our music and drama, for posterity and to benefit artistes from foreign countries, research scholars and students, the Manram records on tapes the musical renderings of eminent musicians and also traditional dramas rendered by accredited dramatic troupes. Manram has tape-recorded the musical renderings by Outstanding Vidwans like Thiru Chittoor Subramania Pillai, Thiru Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar, Thiru M. M. Dandapani Desigar, Madurai Mani Iyer, Semmangudi, Maharajapuram—Nadaswaram Music of Thiru Chembanar Koil Dakshinamoorthi Pillai, Thiruvavaduthurai T. N. Rajarathinam Pillai, Flute Music of Thiru Mahalingam, Gottuvadyam Music of Thiru Budalur Krishnamoorthi Sastri, Jalatharangam of Madurai Thiru Srinivasa Iyengar and Harikatha of Thiru Annaswami Bhagavathar. Besides these, the Manram has also tape-recorded the traditional dramas 'Panchali Sabatham' and 'Raja Raja Cholan.'

The Manram has also recorded on tapes the traditional drama "Sampoorna Ramayanam" for a

duration of about 6.5 hours. Several accredited musicians like Messrs. Sirgazhi Govindarajan, T.M. Sundararajan, Tiruchi Loganathan, A.L. Raghavan and others have sung songs for this drama. Reputed actors like Messrs. T.K. Bhagavathi, S. V. Subbiah, S. M. Ramanathan and actresses like Tmt. Indira Devi, Tmt. S. N. Lakshmi, Selvi K.B.K. Prema and others, have taken part in this traditional Drama.

The Manram has also recorded on tapes several Lectures and Demonstrations by eminent artistes in music, Harikatha, Dance, Drama, etc.

AID TO PUBLICATION

The Manram gives matching grants for the publication of best books on arts. In the field of music and dance, "Koothanool" by Sathanar, "Pallavi Swara Kalpavalli", three volumes of Sri Muthiah Bhagavathar, his Tamil Kirthanas. 'Nandanar Charithra Kirtanas' of Gopalakrishna Bharathi, Kirtanas of Papanasam Sivan 'Kavadi Chindu' by Annamalai Reddier, 'Isai Thamizh Paamalai' of Thiru Dandapani Desigar. 'Isai Mani Manjari' of Thiru Periaswamy Thooran — in the field of Drama, collection of plays of Thiru Narana Doraikannan, Thiru Ku. Sa. Krishnamurthi, Thiru B. S. Ramaiah — more than fifty art publications like these have been brought out through the grants given by the Manram.

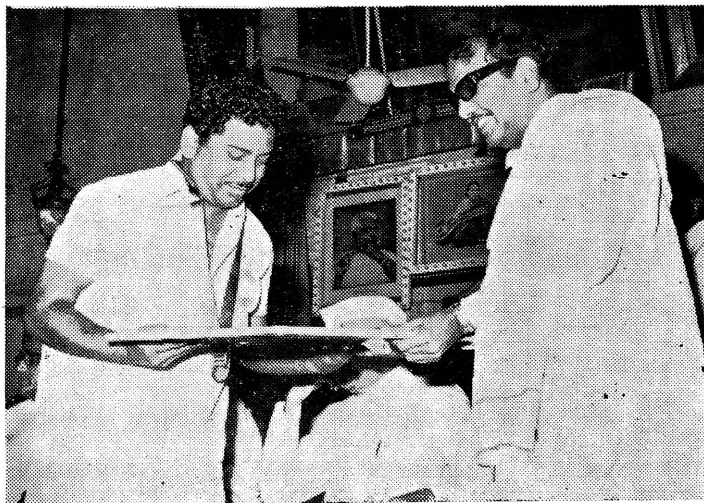
With a view to enable Western Musicians to easily understand and render our music, the Manram has programmed to publish a few songs in English Staff Notations with the preface in English, published by Chinnaswami Mudaliar in the year 1893.

The Manram has also taken up a scheme for publishing a "Who is Who" of eminent artistes who have added lustre to fine arts in the 19th and 20th Centuries by their outstanding contributions.

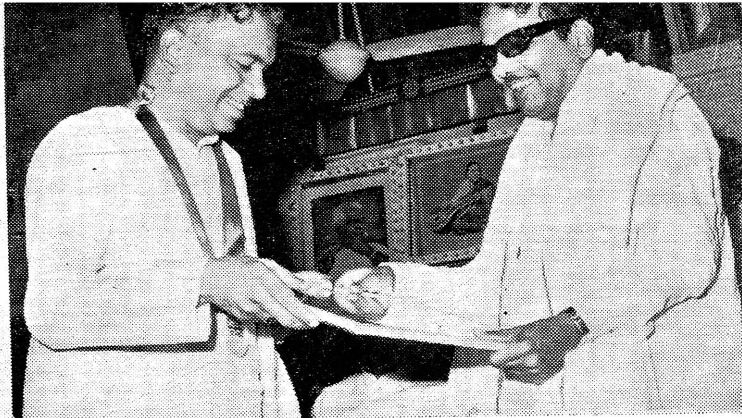
OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Manram arranges periodically for the demonstrations and lectures on rare aspects of fine arts by accredited experts.

Grants are given for celebration of festivals in memory of famous composers in music and savants of music, dance and drama.



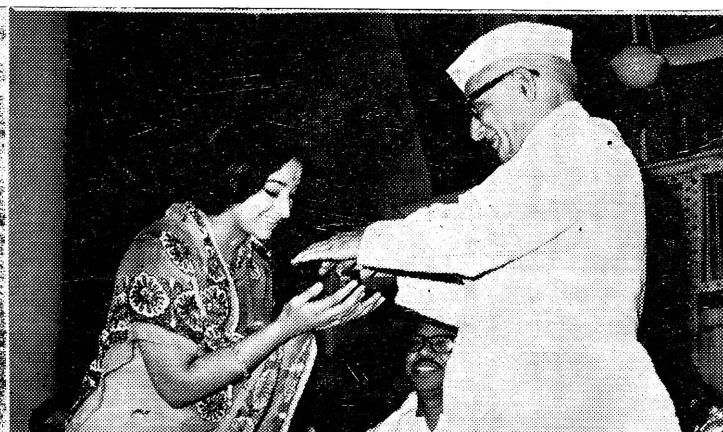
The Chief Minister issuing the KALAIMAMANI citation to Thiru S. M. Ramanathan Drama Artist.

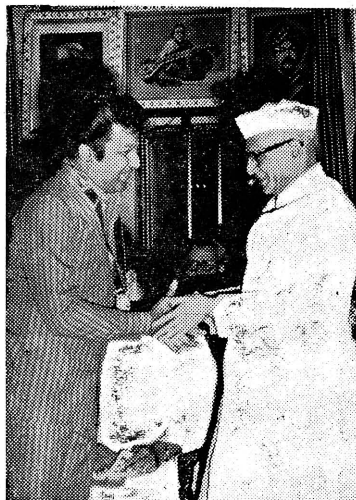


The Chief Minister is seen issuing 'KALAIMAMANI' Citation to Thiru P. S. Veereppa, Film Producer (Left) and Thiru Rama Arangannal, Film Play-wright (Right)



The Chief Minister issues KALAIMAMANI citation to Thirumathi S. N. Lakshmi, Drama Actress, (Left) and Thirumathi Sikkil Kunjumani, Flute (Right). Bottom : (Right) Governor distributes medals to Thirumathi Lakshmi, Film Actress (Right).





RAILWAY CONCESSION FOR ARTISTES

The Manram issues certificates to professional artistes and troupe-recommending them for concessional railway travel to stage public performances. About 500 art troupes and 5,000 artistes are benefited every year by these concessions. At present concessional railway travel is permitted only for distances beyond two hundred miles. It will be of greater help to the artistes if it is changed as hundred miles. Free Railway Passes may be issued at least to the Award Winner Artistes for their travel throughout India for giving their performances. This will prove a lasting and useful concession to them.

CENTENARIES OF PAMMAL SAMBANDA MUDALIAR AND OTHER VETERAN ARTISTES

In commemoration of the Centenaries of Pammal Sambanda Mudaliar, C. Cunnaiah and Parithimar Kalaignar (Surianarayana Sastriar) the Manram conducted a Drama Festival and Seminar on a large scale this year. The Manram conferred Special Honour on the distinguished artistes who had portrayed successfully in his story 'Manohara' both on the stage and in the Film. A special souvenir was also brought out on this occasion.

Our fine arts are the legacy of our cultural heritage. The Manram is rendering its dedicated service for the development of these fine-arts for the past 17 years and it shall continue to do so in the coming years.

*

THE DISTINGUISHED RECIPIENTS OF AWARDS FOR 1973-74.

The Distinguished recipients of awards for 1973-74 :

Thiru T. M. Thiagarajan	..	..	Vocal Music
„ P. K. Viswanatha Sarma	..	..	Violin
„ T. P. Nagarajan	..	..	Mridangam
„ R. V. Pakkiriswamy	..	..	Muharsing
„ Thirukokarnam N. Ramachandra Iyer	..	..	Veena
Thirumathi Sikkil Kunjumani and Sikkil Neela	..	..	Flute
Thiru T. V. Arunachalam Pillai	..	..	Nadaswaram
„ A. K. Venugopal Pillai	..	..	Thavil
„ Suddhasatwananda	..	..	Lyrics Composer
„ Vazhuvur R. Samraj	..	..	Bharathanatya Teacher
„ Nataham Nataraj	..	..	Bharathanatyanm Artist
„ P. S. Veerappa	..	..	Film Producer
„ K. S. Gopalakrishnan	..	..	Film-Director
Tmt. Lakshmi	..	..	Film Actress
Thiru Jai Shanker	..	..	Film Actor
„ Alangudi Somu	..	..	Film Lyricist
„ Rama Arangannal	..	..	Film Playwright
„ K. V. Mahadevan	..	..	Film Music Director
„ Thottakara Viswanathan	..	..	Play Wright
„ S. G. Krishnamurthy Pillai	..	..	Drama Lyricist
„ S. M. Ramanathan	..	..	Drama Artist
Tmt. S. N. Lakshmi	..	..	Drama Actress
„ Indira Devi	..	..	Drama Actress
Thiru P. S. Dakshinamurthy	..	..	Drama Producer
„ R. Srinivasagopalan	..	..	Non-professional Drama Actor
„ M. R. Nagaraja Bhagavathar	..	..	Special Drama Actor
Tmt. N. M. Sundarambal	..	..	Special Drama Actress
Thiru S. P. Rathina Pathar	..	..	Harmonium
„ T. M. Thangappan	..	..	Villupattu
„ Rasika Ranjana Sabha, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	Special Prize for Sabha

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Paid - up Share Capital	—	Rs. 38.30 lakhs
Yarn Production during 1972-73	—	Rs. 79.15 lakhs
Turnover of yarn sales during 1972-73	—	Rs. 89.08 lakhs

**The Tamil Nadu Government have taken a
major portion in the paid - up share capital of the mill.**

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36, 40, 60 and 2/80 warp yarn.

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Managing Director.

R. Shanmugasikamani, I.A.S.,
District Collector, Tirunelveli District,
PRESIDENT.

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OFFICE 2080

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Tamil Nadu Government } Rs. 14.74 Lakhs

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G. SHANMUGAM,
Managing Director.

T. P. ARUMUGAM,
President.

PASSING AWAY OF T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTES

The life of T. T. Krishnamachari is the story of individual excellence dedicated to the service of the nation. Not many can boast of such many-sided brilliance as Thiru T. T. Krishnamachari had.

We had been through stresses and strains all these 26 years on the way to progress. Evolution of an egalitarian society with emphasis on social justice is envisaged by our Constitution. It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who propounded the theory of democratic socialism. T. T. K. was one of his most trusted colleagues not only as a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution but also of his Cabinet and rendered invaluable help in giving shape to Panditji's ideas through fiscal policies in conformity with the principle of democratic socialism. In fact, you will remember that when critics alleged that steel projects would be a dead loss in public sector, T. T. K. who was responsible for choosing the sites for the steel plants at Bhilai and Rourkela and designing the townships and plant areas, declared: "Socialism is Steel and Cement."

Proved his worth :

Whether as Commerce Minister or as Finance Minister during the various spells of office that T. T. K. held, he proved his worth beyond any shadow of doubt and demonstrated his originality, talent and ability in formulating policies with an imaginative approach and in implementing them with vigour. had the necessary drive and dynamism to get things done. He never believed in slipshod work, but was thorough in everything he undertook. He never tolerated inefficiency. It is no exaggeration to say that T.T.K. was a Karma Yogi in our public life, not only because of his practical wisdom, but because of the sense of detachment with which he functioned. To him efficiency in action was Yoga, as the Gita would put it. He was always content to be an individual, shunning limelight, propaganda and publicity. In his loneliness whenever he was out of office, he would have never felt lonely because he had diverse interests at heart which he pursued enthusiastically. T.T.K.'s store-house of knowledge was amazing. That is why he could talk with authority on his

subjects. This is the secret of his success in negotiations at many a conference-table, at home and abroad. Economics was his pet subject and he himself is reported to have said that the most intellectual discipline bearing upon politics in a direct way is economics. This is a lesson for legislators who wish to equip themselves for public and parliamentary life.

Voice in High Quarters :

To T.T.K. goes the credit of having introduced innovations in our tax structure. If only he had been destined to hold important offices longer at the Centre, he would have streamlined the complex tax structure and set right all our ailing public sector undertakings. Many unforeseen difficulties arose in the meantime and we were denied the opportunity of the benefit of the services of T.T.K. at crucial moments. Still his was an effective voice and was heard in high quarters. India will remember with gratitude that he was largely responsible for a liberal approach to the problems of planned development and for paving the way for industrial expansion. He has left a deep impression of his personality which will be a source of perennial inspiration to succeeding generations.

At a time when our economy is in the doldrums, T.T.K.'s passing away is a grievous loss. Many of us who enjoyed the warmth of his personal friendship and scintillating conversations on a variety of topics miss him badly. Patrons of fine arts will always remember T.T.K. for his solid support. He did not bother whether his personal survival was jeopardised by his crusade for the cause. He believed that so long as he was on the job, every minute should be put to maximum advantage. His last message was: "You must look after this country." These simple words addressed to Thiru Kamaraj indicate how deeply worried he was and how every minute he was thinking of the Motherland. India is passing through very critical times. T.T.K. was aware of the gravity of our problems and was struggling for solutions. Let us assure him that we shall emulate his noble example of eschewing personal considerations and devoting wholeheartedly to national

interests. T.T.K. will then live forever. I convey my sincere condolences to members of his family.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION PASSED AT SHERIFF'S PUBLIC MEETING

This meeting of the Citizens of Madras, convened by the Sheriff of Madras and attended by all sections of society wishes to place on record its deep sense of sorrow and grief at the sad demise of Thiru T.T. Krishnamachari, Former Union Finance Minister, at Madras on 7th March, 1974.

India has sustained a grievous loss by the passing away of Thiru T.T. KRISHNAMACHARI, who made a lasting contribution to the constitution making process and Indian fiscal history in the post independence era. He was a doyen among public servants, who embodied in himself all the intellectual graces of a profound scholar, the vision and far sightedness of a distinguished statesman, the diligence and idealism of a bold administrator and an effective parliamentarian. He was one of the architects of modern India who laid firm foundations for accelerating the tempo of industrialisation and could be called the father of the public sector steel industry, National Industrial Development Corporation, Industrial Estates, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, State Trading Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India and a host of other financial and industrial institutions. He was a connoisseur of music and art and had shed light and lustre on every one of his wide spectrum of activities and interests in life. He was truly a great son of resurgent India and a fine example of the best in Indian Culture and heritage. His death has created a great void in India's public life, which will be difficult to fill.

This meeting wishes to place on record its grateful appreciation of the unique contribution made by the late Thiru T.T.K. to the political, economic, cultural, literary and social life of India, and particularly of Tamil Nadu.

The Condolence Resolution was read by Thiru K. S. Nagarajan Sheriff of Madras.

Estd. 1955

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A NEW CHOLAM VARIETY WITH JUICY STALK AND HIGH GRAIN YIELD FOR SUMMER.

The new Cholam strain K4 recently released by the Tamil Nadu Department of Agriculture has a juicy stalk with high fodder as well as grain yield. The farmers have been facing a limitation with the cultivation of high yielding Cholam strains introduced in the recent years since these varieties do not yield sufficient fodder for cattle because of their dwarf nature though their grain yields are very high. The Department of Agriculture has been doing research since sometime past to evolve a cholam strain which could yield high fodder as well as grain yield. The new variety of cholam K4 is an achievement in this direction.

The districts of Madurai, Ramnad and Tirunelveli comprising the Southern Region of Tamil Nadu, have a distribution of about 50,000 hec. under irrigated cholam. Most of this area comes under cultivation during summer and the crop is sown either in Thaipattam (Jan-February) or in Chithirai-pattam (April). The local variety of this season is known as Vellai Cholam which is of only moderate yield potential. An improved strain (i.e.) K2, with better yield potential developed out of this variety in the earlier years gained considerable spread in the region, but its fodder is pithy and as such not relished much by cattle. Hence, K2 cholam was crossed with the other variety of Cholam namely Co. 18 which is juicy stalked variety but capable of coming up well only in Coimbatore region. The resultant of this cross named K4 cholam possesses juicy stalk and is capable of giving high yields of both grain and fodder. This will be a boon to the farmers in southern region who cultivate cholam both for fodder and grain.

The new strain K4 grows about 2 metres tall and matures in about 85-90 days. Its grains are pearly-white in colour and easily threshable. Its fodder quality being juicy and non-pithy is highly relished by cattle especially when cut and fed as green fodder. The grain yield potential of K4 is about 30 quintals per hec. which may go upto 50 quintals per hec. under adequate management in the proper season. The strain is

capable of yielding about 100-120 quintals per hectare of dry fodder. Its grain and fodder yields are more by 10-15% than the earlier released strain of K2. Another welcome feature of this new strain is its drought resistance to some extent which is a favourable factor when considered that a summer crop often suffers water stress. The new strain is also suitable for both January-February-sowing, and April sowing, and is particularly adopted to the southern districts.

A seed rate of 10 Kg. per hectare would be adequate to have an optimum plant stand of 1,45,000 per hectare on an ideally prepared seed bed, but a higher seed rate upto 15 kg. per hectare may be adopted to secure an economic density of population on the field. Raising the crop on ridges contributes for better water use efficiency compared to planting in beds. A spacing of 45 cm. between ridges of the crop and 12 cm. between plants on the ridges has been found proper for this crop. Cholam is fertilizer—responsive and addition of N.P.K., upto 60:30:30 (Kg./ha.) level, would be found economic for K4, over a basal dressing of farm yard manure or compost at 25 tonnes/hectare. The pest and disease problems are not generally severe on K4 and may be largely avoided if the crop is sown earliest in the season, in any given locality. If these management aspects are borne in mind while raising the crop, strain K4 would come out at its best productive expression.

RELEASE OF NEW STRAINS IN PADDY, COTTON, AND RAGI BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT

The following new strains in Paddy, Cotton, Ragi and Thenai have been released by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Department.

ADT. 30 PADDY :—A dwarf, short duration, high protein strain.

ADT. 30 is a dwarf statured paddy strain evolved by the Agriculture Department of Tamilnadu with a very short duration and high protein content.

ADT. 30 is the derivative of a cross between IR. 262 x ADT. 27 developed in the Regional Research Station, Aduthurai. It has a duration of 80 to 90 days from seed to seed. The plants are dwarf, erect and compact. The rice is long bold with good quality and 11.25% protein. This variety possesses non-lodging nature, field resistance to Blast, seedling vigour and an average yield potential of 5261 Kgs./Ha. This variety can be grown in Kuruvai or Kar season (June-July) and Summer or Navarai season (December-January) in all districts.

ADT 31 PADDY

ADT. 31 is a highly suitable variety for Kuruvai in Thajavur. It is a derivative of a cross between IR. 8 and CU. 340, evolved at the Regional Research Station, Aduthurai. It has upright stem, semi-dwarf plant type, non-lodging habit, moderate dormancy and tolerance to bacterial Blight, besides synchronous flowering. The rice comes under short bold in classification. The hulling and milling percentage are 77.5% and 72.5% respectively. The rice contains 10.1% protein and its cooking quality is good. It matures in 100 to 104 days and yields on an average 6198 Kgs./Ha. and has performed better than Kari-kalan in field trials in Thanjavur District.

MCU 8.—A Fine Variety of Cotton for Summer Season

MCU 8, a superior cotton to replace MCU. 4 in the irrigated summer cumbodia zone of Tamil Nadu. was developed at the Cotton Research Station, Srivilliputhur. The duration of the strain is 165 days. This new variety is found to be superior in yield and quality over MCU. 4 and MCU 5, with yields of 2183 Kgs. of Kapas/Ha. This new variety is tolerant to Black arm and stem weevil. It has a staple length of 1-5/32" and the spinning capacity of about 80s High Standard count. The lint has been estimated to be superior than MCU. 4. The special feature of this new variety is that it withstands drought and this can be grown as a Winter rainfed crop also.

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Managing Director

A. L. C. KRISHNASWAMY, M.C.,
Chairman

Aerial Lines Give Way To Cable Electric Transmission Lines

At present, scientists of the Krzhizhanovsky Institute of Electric Power Development are engaged in the solution of problems which are of vital importance for the future of power engineering. Danill Razevig, D.Sc. (Technology), director of the institute, discusses one of the directions of advanced research carried out by them. This article in the form of an interview, suggests corrective and useful solutions to the transmission loss in power distribution which is a world wide phenomenon and problem as well.

Scientists of many countries working in the field of power engineering are devoting much effort to the development of cable electric transmission lines. Are they no more content with aerial lines?

They are, so far. Aerial lines, however, may exhaust themselves within the next few decades and that is why already now different solutions to the effect are being proposed.

So far, there are three solutions to the problem which seem feasible in the near future. The first is based on gas-insulation lines, i.e., metal pipes filled with compressed gas. Pipes with a diameter of 200—300 mm. are adequate for voltages of 220,000—330,000 v. **By raising the gas pressure inside the cable it will be possible to increase the voltage several times over.**

The second type is the so-called cryoresistant cables. They are based on the property of chemically pure metals to reduce their electric resistance at very low temperatures. Power losses in these cables will be low. I believe that the cables will appear not later than 1977.

The third type is the superconductive cables. The first line of this type will be laid in the USSR in 1975—76. It will have a length of one kilometre. These electric transmission lines operate at temperatures close to absolute zero (—273 decrees C.).

Strands in these lines are made of special superconductive materials: niobium or its alloys. At present power losses during transmission constitute nearly 10 per cent of all power produced. With the new AC lines power losses will be minimized. The transmission capacity of these lines will be so high that their use in the current century is unlikely. Naturally, all types of cables mentioned above will be laid underground.

In the future, it will be possible to speak of superconductive power systems. This means that all parts of these systems, i.e., generators, transformers, cables and even AC convertors will be superconductive. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated in theory that the creation of superconductive power storage batteries is also feasible.

Do you mean accumulator type installations?

Not them alone. Power engineering is now facing the acute problem of coping with peak loads. Stand-by power stations are being built to operate in peak periods (one to two hours a day).

You must have heard about derivation stations: the turbines are rotated by water streams from rivers or reservoirs placed very high. These stations work in "one directions" by generating electric current. Suppose we put some special turbines for generating electricity in "rush hours" and pumping water up in the intervals. Such is the operating principle of hydro-accumulating stations, one of which is working near Kiev and the other is to be built shortly in Zagorsk.

But scientists are still engaged in searching for other ways of energy accumulation. A superconductive high-inductance coil may serve the purpose: electric energy will be "pumped" into it in underload periods.

Is it possible to stop thermal power stations polluting the atmosphere?

It all depends upon the kind of fuel used. With gas as a less polluting agent, petroleum and mazut emit a lot of impurities, mainly sulphur. But still it doesn't mean

that stations will keep polluting the atmosphere. The Institute's staff are working over purification of coal, mazut and schist. Two goals will be thereby achieved: protecting the environment and supplying the chemical industry with valuable raw materials.

Still greater hopes are pinned upon atomic fuel which is the purest. The future does belong to it. When built in industrial centres lacking fuel atomic power stations will effect a great saving on transport.

The next stage is thermonuclear reaction control. It's hardly possible to fix the time for the first ever thermonuclear station to appear, but power engineers should be getting ready to receive it from the physicists and find the ways of introducing it into the present energy system. The latter will, of course, be difficult, since thermonuclear stations will be ten times more powerful than those now functioning. The problem of power distribution to far-away consumers should also be solved now.

Thermonuclear stations will possibly be liberating a lot of heat into reservoirs and rivers. Will it result in breaking the biological cycle?

The problem may, of course, arise if use is made of thermal energy. However, another arrangement is also possible with the energy of thermonuclear fusion transformed directly into electricity by-passing the thermal process.

Of late, much has been said of one more cheap electricity source. I mean magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generators. Your institute is also engaged in their development, isn't it?

Yes, it is, along with many other scientific establishments. Gas operating MHD generators have already been made. Now the task is to modify solid-fuel ones. And again we'll have to deal with the problem of protecting the atmosphere from pollution.

The future of power engineering is, no doubt, linked with extremely high temperatures and plasma installations. And we'll have to learn to control plasma, a working body new to us. *

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TAMIL NADU

Indian Standards Institution - A mark for Consumer Protection

"I hope that more and more advantage would be taken of the work of ISI by our public sector, private sector, government and all those who may need it because that is the right thing today."

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

The Indian Standards Institution, commonly known as ISI, was established in 1947, the year of Indian Independence, by a resolution of the Government of India, with the active support of industrial, scientific and technical organizations in the country.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The aims and objects of the Institution include preparation of standards relating to products, commodities, materials and processes and the promotion of their general adoption on national and international level; promotion of standardization, quality control and simplification in industry and commerce; coordination of the efforts of producers and users for the improvement of materials, products, appliances, processes and methods; provision of registration of standardization marks applicable to products, commodities, etc.; and circulation of statistics and other information relative to standardization.

WORKING OF ISI

The Indian Standards Institution is an autonomous body and its overall control rests with the General Council, with the Union Minister for Industrial Development as its ex-officio President. The General Council consists of representatives from industry, Central and State Governments, scientific and technical organizations, subscribing members and Division Councils of ISI. The day-to-day administration is carried out by the Executive Committee, which is advised on financial matters by the Finance Committee.

FORMULATION OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Standards are printed documents which lay down requirements

necessary for the production of quality goods, such as materials to be used, dimensions to be specified, performance to be expected, workmanship and finish to be achieved, and methods of tests to be followed.

For the formulation of Indian Standards, which are the national standards of the country, ISI functions through a large number of technical committees appointed by the following nine Division Councils which are responsible for the work of standardization in their respective fields:

- (a) Agricultural and Food Products,
- (b) Chemicals,
- (c) Civil Engineering,
- (d) Consumer Products and Medical Instruments,
- (e) Electrotechnical,
- (f) Marine, Cargo Movement and Packaging,
- (g) Mechanical Engineering,
- (h) Structural and Metals and
- (j) Textiles

On the technical committees are taken experts representing different interests, such as manufacturers; consumers; scientific, research and technical organizations; purchasers; and the Government departments, who work in honorary capacity and evolve national standards by a consensus of opinion. **The Indian Standards Institution is today the biggest cooperative organization in the country contributing to Nation's economic and industrial development through standardization.**

A draft standard has to pass through a number of stages before it is adopted as a national document. During the wide circulation

stage, the draft is circulated to all interests concerned, both in India and abroad, for eliciting technical comments which are considered before it is finalized as an Indian Standard.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIAN STANDARDS

A number of advantages accrue from implementation of standards, such as assurance of quality, ensuring safety, minimizing wastage, increasing productivity, reducing costs, cutting down unnecessary variety, and ensuring interchangeability. Indian Standards constitute ideal solutions for various recurring problems, such as manufacture, technical basis for contracts, purchase, supply, and testing.

Implementation of Indian Standards is innate in the procedure followed in their preparation in which technical experts representing different interests formulate standards through a consensus of opinion. In addition, different departments of Central and State Governments and many local bodies have taken policy decisions to adopt Indian Standards. Important industrial undertakings and purchase organizations, both in public and private sectors, have also adopted Indian Standards in their manufacturing and purchase programmes.

ISI CERTIFICATION MARKS SCHEME

For providing practical utility of standards to the ordinary consumer, the Institution is operating ISI Certification Marks Scheme under the authority of the ISI Certification Marks Act, 1952 (as amended in 1961) passed by the Parliament. Under the Scheme, licences are issued to manufacturers producing goods in conformity with the relevant Indian Standards to apply ISI Certification Mark on their products.

For ensuring the production of such goods according to the relevant Indian Standards, a scheme, under which strict quality control and vigilance are exercised at different levels of production, forms a necessary

adjunct to every licence. Regular and surprise inspections of the licensees, factories are carried out by qualified inspectors of the Institution, and samples of their products are drawn from factories as well as from the open market and subjected to tests in ISI and independent laboratories.

ISI Certification Marks Scheme gives assurance to the consumer that the marked products have been tested, inspected and certified by the competent national organization and they may be purchased with the assurance that nationally approved standards of quality have been met. Besides, it also helps the manufacturer in producing goods of quality and in reaping the advantages accruing from standardization.

ISI LABORATORIES

For testing certified products manufactured in accordance with Indian Standard specifications as well as those offered by applicants for the grant of licences under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme, the Institution has set up its own Laboratory at the Headquarters. Laboratories on smaller scales have also been established at ISI Branch Offices at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Besides testing, the ISI Laboratories also carry out investigational work relating to Indian Standard specifications in the light of which new, simpler, economical and less time-consuming analytical techniques are suggested. In addition, the Laboratory at the Headquarters extends facilities for training in testing products according to Indian Standard specifications.

COMPANY STANDARDIZATION

To help manufacturers in the production of quality goods, the Institution assists Indian Industries in in-plant standardization. For this, ISI organizes (a) training programmes, which provide detailed training in standardization methods and techniques with a thorough indoctrination in basic principles and practices; (b) survey programmes, which arouse interest among the participants to organize in-plant standards activity in their respective organizations; (c) conferences on management and company standardization activity through top management support; and (d) factory visits.

These programmes have covered a substantial number of industrial units all over the country and many benefits have accrued to them through in-plant standards activity.

STANDARDS-CONSCIOUSNESS

For ensuring widespread implementation of Indian Standards through manufacturing and purchase programmes, publicising ISI Certification Marks Scheme, creating standards-consciousness among different sectors of economy, and thus furthering standards movement in the country, the Institution takes various measures. Indian Standards Conventions are held annually at important centres in the country. In addition, industrywise conferences are organized on specific subjects with the object of discussing problems affecting these industries.

tion, can join the Institution as subscribing members in any one of the different categories, namely, Patrons, Donor Members, Sustaining Members, Associate Members and Individual Members.

Depending upon the class of membership, the subscribing members enjoy a number of privileges, such as receipt, free of charge, of one copy each of ISI publications of interest to them; purchase of ISI publications at a discount; access to technical library of the Institution; facility of getting information on standardization both in India and abroad and the privilege to process new subjects for standardization.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Besides preparing and promoting the use of national standards,

WHAT IS STANDARDIZATION ?

Standardization is the process of formulating and applying rules for an orderly approach to a specific activity for the benefit and with the cooperation of all concerned, and, in particular, for the promotion of optimum overall economy, taking due account of functional conditions and safety requirements.

It is based on the consolidated results of science, technique, and experience, It determines not only the basis for the present but also for future development, and it should keep pace with progress.

—Definition evolved by International Organization by Standardization (ISO)

tries in relation to standardization and quality control. Besides, different public relations and publicity media are availed of for publicising the importance of standardization to the various sectors of economy.

STANDARDS LIBRARY

The Institution has a well-equipped library of standards and specifications issued by different authorities in various countries. Besides, the library contains technical, scientific, research and other publications. Important scientific and technical journals published in different countries are also received. The library also helps in preparing bibliographies for the use of technical personnel and experts of the Institution.

SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS

All organizations and individuals wishing to avail themselves of the benefits accruing from standardiza-

tion, the Institution also furthers India's interests in the field of international standardization by close collaboration with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). ISI is represented on important administrative and technical bodies of these organizations. Secretariats of some international technical committees, sub-committees and working groups dealing with subjects of important to India are held by ISI. For promoting standardization activity in the ECAFE region, the Institution works in close collaboration with the standards bodies of other countries of the region, and actively participates in the work of the Asian Standards Advisory Committee (ASAC).

To help the developing countries in Asia and Africa in overcoming the shortage of experienced Standards Engineers, the Institution provides facilities for training their

technical personnel in principles, procedures, methodology and organization of Standardization.

BRANCH OFFICES

For keeping close liaison with and for rendering efficient service to industry, trade and commerce in different regions of the country, the Institution has opened its Branch Offices in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Madras.

HOW ISI CERTIFICATION MARKS SCHEME FUNCTIONS ?

Any manufacturer having the requisite production and testing facilities may apply for a licence under the Scheme, and the Institution may authorize him to apply ISI Mark on his products after satisfying the relevant conditions.

On receipt of an application, the Institution organizes an inspection of the manufacturer's works to make an appraisal of the controls exercised during production ; and the facilities available for carrying out tests on raw materials, at in-process stages of production and on the final product. After the Institution is satisfied that the manufacturer is capable of producing goods to relevant Indian Standards on a continued basis, he is given a licence to apply ISI Mark on his products. Every licence includes a scheme of testing and inspection, which the licensee has to follow strictly.

During the operation of the licence, the Institution takes steps to ensure that the goods bearing ISI Mark have been produced in accordance with the provisions of relevant Indian Standards.

- (a) Regular and surprise inspections of the licensee's works are carried out by the Institution's qualified inspectors, random samples of the products are taken and tested in ISI and other independent laboratories. Also, records of the tests carried out by the licensee, in accordance with the testing and inspection scheme drawn up by the Institution, are checked.
- (b) Goods bearing ISI Mark are purchased by the Institution from the market

and tested in ISI and other independent laboratories.

- (c) Complaints from purchasers and consumers about the quality of ISI-marked products are entertained and looked into ; free-of-cost replacement is arranged in respect of substandard ones.

Results of the tests carried out on ISI-marked products by the licensee on the one hand and in ISI and other independent laboratories on the other must correspond for satisfactory operation of the quality control system. If they fail to do so, causes are investigated and action taken against the licensee, as provided under the ISI (Certification Marks) Act and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. For *bona fide* mistakes, corrective steps are taken and the marking is suspended till improvement in the operation of the system is ensured.

ADVANTAGES OF ISI CERTIFICATION MARKS SCHEME

TO CONSUMERS

- .. Guarantee of quality as per Indian Standards by an independent, technical, national organization ;
- .. Full value and satisfaction for the money spent ;
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- .. Protection from exploitation and deception and
- .. Assurance of safety against hazards to life and property

TO MANUFACTURERS

- .. Streamlining of production processes and introduction of quality control system ;
- .. Technical audit of quality by ISI ;
- .. Reaping of production economies accruing from standardization ;

the market, both internal and overseas ;

- .. Winning consumer confidence and goodwill and
- .. Preference for ISI-marked products by organized purchasers, agencies of Central and State Governments, local bodies, public and private sector undertakings, etc. Some organized purchasers offer even higher price for ISI-marked goods.

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ISI Certification Marks Scheme has made rapid strides since its introduction in 1955-56. Up to 30 September 1972, 3178 licences have been issued covering goods of the annual production value of more than Rs. 4,500 million. These licences cover a range of 610 industrial products, including the following :

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- .. Chemical products, such as, pesticides, paints, enamelware, dinnerware, safety glass, inks, miner's safety boots and shoes, etc. ;
- .. Engineering products like sanitary appliances, door closers, pressure cookers, gas cylinders, building materials, wire ropes, leaf springs etc. ;
- .. Electrical goods like electric motors, spark plugs, welding transformers, flash lights, metal-clad switches, immersion water heater, etc. ;
- .. Structural and metals such as steel, electrodes, aluminium utensils, brass, etc. and
- .. Jute and jute products ; national flag of India, etc.

Source : The National Standards Organisation of India.

Fast Guaranteed Colours and Long Lasting

Dhotis available in 100s, 80s, 60s, Counts
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N. Arumugam,
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Estd. 1954

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Manufactures of : 4, 4½ and 5 yds. Dothies, 2½ yds. Angavasthiram Plain, Pattu, and Jarigai Border in 100s and 120s. Our special latest production Dothies in 120 counts.

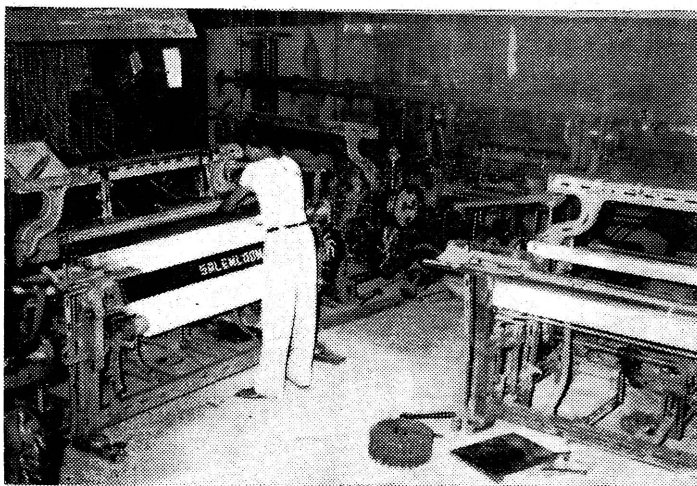
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N. B. Rebate allowed as per Government order.

P. MURUGESAN
PRESIDENT

TRAINING AND DESIGNING FOR BETTER Hand Loom PRODUCTION



students finish the course and get their Diplomas, they should automatically be absorbed in the technical cadre of the State Handloom Board and if they are not required for work of the Board they should be deputed to the weavers' co-operative societies. Their services will be particularly useful in introducing new designs and effecting improvements in the techniques of weaving. For the short-term course in the Institute, only active weavers and other artisans are taken and given intensive practical training in particular aspects of handloom weaving i.e., either in weaving, pattern-making or dyeing. There are two training sessions every year, and four candidates are taken for each session. The Handloom Board should encourage the co-operative societies to send as many artisans as may be admitted for this course. It may also encourage private producers to send their weavers for this training

from the technical staff of the Handloom Board may be enabled to visit similar centres maintained by the All-India Handloom Board at Bangalore, Bombay, Mangalagiri, Indore, Varnaasi and Calcutta.

Besides these all-India centres, special training centres are being run in Tamil Nadu in various places for improving techniques of weaving and for introducing new patterns. These centres are ordinarily attached to the primary weavers' co-operative societies and training is imparted for two months. At present, there are 12 such training centres run by the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles and they are able to cover all the weaving areas in this State atleast once in three years. It has been suggested that this scheme should be continued and expanded, if necessary.

As regards yarn testing, it would be well for us to establish a full-fledged yarn testing laboratory. In the godown attached to each region, it is considered that there should be a small laboratory with a competent technician in charge who will be able to keep a watch over the quality of yarn arriving at the godown so that in case of defects they may be reported to the Handloom Board, which can take up the matter with the mills concerned and arrange for fuller inspection and testing.

As for new designs, there are two weavers' service centres of the All-India Handloom Board in Tamil Nadu — one at Madras and the other at Kancheepuram. These centres concentrate on producing new designs. It is desirable that the technical staff of the Handloom Board and the Managers and Secretaries of weavers' co-operative societies are enabled to visit these centres periodically and keep themselves acquainted with the new designs improvised there. The Santhanam Committee has recommended that annually a few persons selected

The Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Salem run by the Government of India through the All-India Handloom Board, is a premier institution of its kind in the country. A governing body consisting of officials and non-officials, advises the working of the Institute. The Institute conducts two courses of study. One is a long-term course of three years' duration, leading to a Diploma and the other is a short-term course of four months' duration. 32 candidates are admitted to the Diploma course every year, of whom 8 are from Tamil Nadu. The expert Committee on handloom industry feels that all the 8 seats allotted to Tamil Nadu should be filled up every year and that when the

Co-operation promotes national progress !

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No. R. 998

SENGUNDAPURAM P.O., (Via) JEYANKONDAN,
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We produce and sell Handloom Sarees with and without Zari,
Dhoties and cut-pieces.

Our products are also available in the Sales Depots (Co-optex) of
Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society all over the
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Extend support to Handloom Clothes !!

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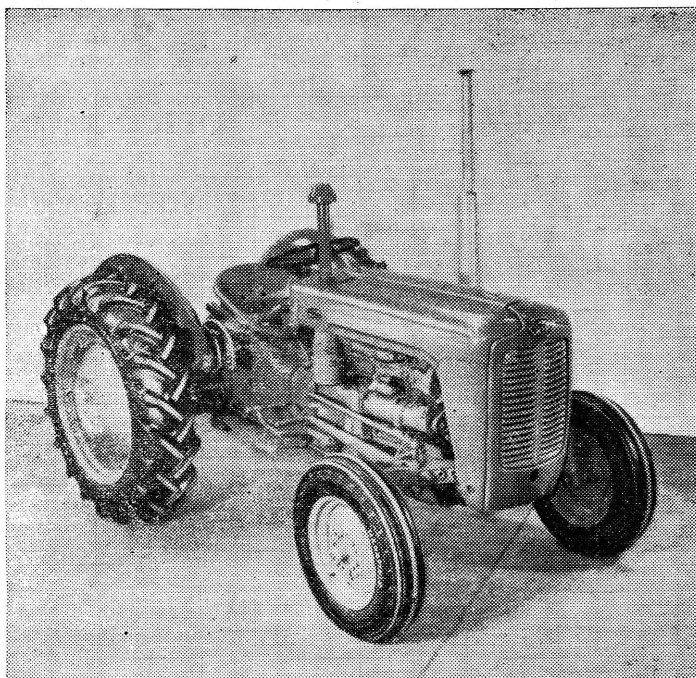
N. Nalluswamy,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

STATUS OF INDIAN TRACTOR INDUSTRY

By

B. R. SULE

Consultant, Indian Planning
Commission.



A TAFE Tractor

The tractor has secured a formidable place in Indian farming ; it has aided the green revolution ushered in by the genetic improvement in seeds.

Like so many other industries, the tractor industry in India is very young. In early sixties 5 units were established with an annual licensed capacity of 30,000 units. Since then the industry has made encouraging progress. Since its inception in the early sixties, the industry's production rose from 880 tractors in 1961-62 to 20,676 units in 1972-73. Table below gives the year-wise production of tractors and value of output during the last six years :

Year	Production	Value
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1968—69	15,437	2,656.50
1969—70	17,101	2,881.00
1970—71	19,535	3,584.00
1971—72	16,750	3,936.00
1972—73	20,676	4,858.90
1973—74 (Estimated)	25,000	5,875.00

The decades of the sixties saw the growth of this tractor phenomenon in Indian farming and the indigenous tractor industry has played an important role in accelerating

the pace of farm mechanisation in India.

Out of the 17 units licenced, 7 units viz. International Tractors, Escorts, Ford, **TAFE**, HMT, Eicher and Hindustan, are currently engaged in regular production. A few more units are expected to go into production during 1974. The industry is expected to produce 25,000 units during 1973-74 as against the Government's target of 28,000 units. The target set by Government for 1974-75 is 35,000 units, which the manufacturers are expected to fulfil if the persistent bottlenecks in production are overcome by them. Although, the industry is only a decade old, the progress has been remarkable.

It is also significant to note that with concerted efforts, most of the existing manufacturers have been able to attain over 80% indigenisation.

Demand

At the instance of the Government, the National Council of Applied Economic Research was

entrusted with the task of estimating the demand in order to arrive at a concise picture of likely demand. The Report of NCAER has envisaged a demand of 35,000 units in 1973-74 with a progressive rise of upto 80,000 units by 1978-79. The Task Force of Agricultural Machinery Industry has also suggested the following pattern of production of tractors :

1973—74	—	40,000
1974—75	..	46,000
1975—76	..	53,000
1976—77	..	61,000
1977—78	..	70,000
1978—79	..	80,000

As against the estimated demand of 80,000 tractors by 1978-79, a total capacity of 1,47,000 nos. has already been licensed. Letters of intent have also been issued covering an additional 41,000 units. There is, therefore, a wide gap between the licensed capacity and the projected demand, the former outstripping the latter to a

substantial extent. There is, therefore, no need for licensing of further units in this field. On the other hand, it is essential to provide the necessary assistance for these licensed units to meet the required demand.

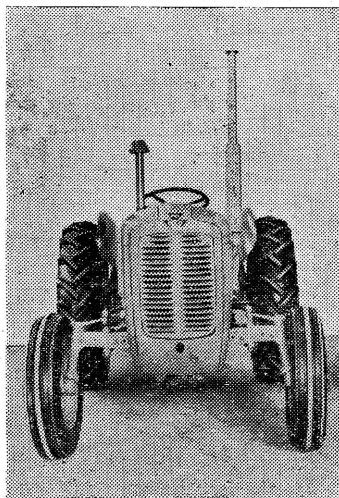
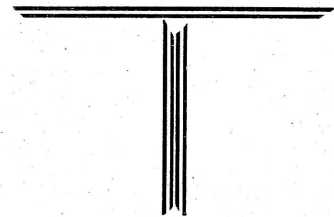
Imports

In view of very little production of tractors in the country during early sixties, the Government allowed imports of built-up tractors to meet the gap between demand and availability. As against an import of 4038 units in 1967-68, imports reached a peak level of about 20,000 units in 1971-72. Although indigenous production picked up well from 1966-67 the steady imports of tractors during the last decade have adversely affected the growth of indigenous industry, mainly due to customer preference for imported makes. Now that the industry is in a position to achieve a production level to the projected demand, there should be no need to import completely built-up tractors even under international aid programmes. Such aid programmes should instead be utilised for imports of raw materials and critical components for existing units. Also in view of the fuel shortage, the Government should consider steps to keep the indigenously made tractors utilised to the fuller extent.

Bottlenecks

Various factors such as awareness of farmers to employ modern methods of farming, setting up of custom hiring services and liberalisation of credit facilities for purchase of tractors have improved the demand of tractors. However, though the industry has created adequate production capacity, fuller utilisation of such capacity is affected by persistent bottlenecks in production. The industry has been facing shortages of critical and vital components and raw materials, such as special castings like cylinder heads and engine blocks, forgings, engine components, fuel injection items and tyres and certain categories of steel. The existing foundries in the country do not have adequate capacity to meet the casting requirements, especially special castings which are complicated in nature such as cylinder heads and engine blocks. Also foundries with expertise to produce these complicated castings are very few in number.

Lack of price control on spare parts Hits the tractor industry



The ancillary industries have also to feed other industries covering automobiles, commercial vehicles and internal combustion engines, and also replacement requirements. The recurrent power shortages have aggravated the problems of the industry as well as the ancillary and small scale units. Frequent strikes and lockouts in the ancillary and small-scale units particularly of units enjoying monopoly for certain items have accentuated the shortages resulting frequent disruption of tractor production.

The Government's immediate task would therefore be the identification of the items in short supply in the ancillary field for tractor production and the creation of additional production capacity of such items either by expansion of the existing units or through further licensing. Creation of additional capacity for ancillary units will not alone solve the problems. It should be ensured that raw materials such as pig iron, special steel, etc. are also made available promptly on priority basis to such units. The existing foundry capacities for special castings should also receive Government's immediate attention so that adequate production is ensured either by expansion of existing units or creation of new units.

Pricing

Tractors have been declared as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act. The distribution and the retail selling prices of indigenous tractors are therefore under Government control. The relative inflexibility of the situation works as a hardship on the manufacturers in view of the rapidly changing cost position. This is aggravated further by the fact that while the tractors are under price control, there is no regulation of prices of ancillaries in small scale sector.

Finance

Tractor industry is in the 'Core' sector. The industry is required to make heavy investments at a faster rate so as to achieve its licensed capacity in a short period. It would also require large amounts for working capital. The present 'Credit Squeeze' by the Reserve Bank has placed the manufacturers in a difficult position to meet their financial requirements. In the context

of the country's need for speedier agricultural production, the tractor industry's role should receive adequate attention and the manufacturers and ancillary units should receive priority attention to meet their financial requirements for capital investment as well as for working funds.

Similarly, farmers also increasingly depend on borrowed finance. Though some steps have been taken to liberalise credit facilities for the purchase of tractors by farmers this sector needs still more attention. With the increase in the cost of tractor and the other needed implements and equipment to go with the tractor it is most essential that the loan limit is increased to cover the total cost of all farm equipment. Similarly, the existing margin money should be brought down to a maximum of 10% so that the farmers are able to utilise fully the credit facilities.

While determining loan amount, the size of the holding and land value are taken into account. In view of the various state legislation on ceiling on land holdings, this criteria for determining of loan should be so modified so that farmers with small holdings are also

able to avail of the loan facilities. The requirement of land as additional security should not also come in the way of granting loans. Adequate steps are, therefore, necessary to improve the present credit policy to make it more liberal, simple and prompt in operation.

Other Inputs

It is estimated that the annual requirements of fuel and lubricants for farm prime movers will soon be to the tune of Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 400 crores for the current installed horsepowers exceeding ten million. In the context of present oil crisis and with the increased availability of farm tractors, the requirements of fuel and lubricants of the agricultural sector needs serious attention. Recently the Punjab Government has decided to introduce rationing of diesel used by tractor owners. This situation may spread to the other States also and will no doubt adversely affect the optimum use of tractors, and will thereby reduce the level of farm mechanisation, and also the demand pattern for tractors. It is estimated that the envisaged weekly quantum allocation in Punjab, would barely meet the requirement of a full day's operation in the ploughing season for a farmer. Also for the farmer who is burden-

ed with procurement problems for other agricultural inputs, this would act as another hurdle in his busy season.

If, therefore, tractor users are to make full and economic utilisation of the tractors, it is most essential that fuels and lubricants are adequately made available, more particularly during the peak season.

Employment of tractors for higher agricultural production should be matched with increased availability of supporting agricultural inputs such as fertilisers and pesticides. It should, therefore, be ensured that priority is given to tractor users for allocation of fertilisers and pesticides.

In view of the industry's vital role in the context of boosting agricultural production during the Fifth Plan period, problems of the industry deserve serious attention so that the growth achieved so far through stresses and strains is sustained to achieve further progress of mechanised agriculture and its benefits to the nation.

Assembly and Machine shop of TAFE



THE MYTHS AND REALITIES ABOUT LIGHTNING

Lightning is a flash of light in the sky caused by an electrical current. The current may flow between parts of the same cloud, between different clouds, or between clouds and the earth.

In earliest times, men looked on lightning as one of the great mysteries of nature. The ancient Romans believed that thunder and lightning were the weapons of the God Jupiter. They thought that such powerful and deadly weapons could belong only to the greatest of their Gods. Modern science has shown that lightning is really a flow of electricity formed high above the earth. If a man could find a way to use the electrical current in a single lightning flash a mile long, he could light 1,000,000 light bulbs. Benjamin Franklin showed the connection between electricity and lightning.

WHAT CAUSES LIGHTNING?

When a solid body becomes electrically charged, only its surface has a charge. But when a thundercloud becomes charged, the whole cloud has a charge. The cloud actually consists of an immense number of tiny water droplets. Each of these droplets has a charge on its surface. Thus a cloud may have a great electrical potential. If a cloud comes near an opposite electric charge, a huge spark may result. When a charged cloud comes near the surface of the earth, an opposite charge is induced on the surface of the earth. The air that separates the cloud and the earth acts as an insulator. It resists electricity to rush together. But when the electrical potential becomes large enough, it overcomes the resistance of the air. Then a lightning flash occurs. The flash is a huge spark similar to that produced in the sparking of an automobile. Scientists have found that one stroke of lightning measures more than 15,000,000 volts.

THE RIDDLE OF GLOBE LIGHTNING

The nature of common lightning was explained when the theory of electricity was in its infancy — about two centuries ago. Lightning is an electric discharge that flows along a canal formed by a strongly ionised gas.

Scientists were less successful with globe lightning : its origin is as yet obscure.

The globe lightning occurs as a hovering or flying fiery sphere, a cluster of electric plasma, possessing a substantial store of energy of about 100,000 joules or 24,000 calories, according to the most conservative estimates. Occasionally, for reasons that are not known so far, this energy is released in one-thousandth fraction of a second. An explosion takes place that is equivalent to a few ten or hundred grammes of trotyl and is capable of making great damage. But globe lightning can also disappear in a quiet way by ejecting "sparks" as eyewitness reports say.

At the Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio-wave Propagation of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a hypothesis has been put forward to the effect that the globe lightning originates when a considerable amount of water makes its way into the canal along which the discharge of the common lightning takes place. During recombination water molecules stick to the positive and negative ions, forming envelopes around them. These envelopes prevent the ions from combining, as they hamper their direct contact. The appearance of such water envelopes around ions has been known in solutions. But can the same thing take place in gases? Evidently it can because a large number of similar ions bound together with water molecules have been discovered in the lower layers of the ionosphere a few years ago.

The greater part of globe lightning have been observed during thunderstorms. Like common lightning it is most often attributed to electrical phenomena. The gas medium consisting of electrically charged particles, that is cold plasma, practically does not occur under terrestrial conditions although it is extremely widespread in outer space. It must be noted that particles carrying charges of different sign attract each other, recombine and form neutral atoms and molecules in a very short time. Recombination in the duct of the common lightning finishes in approximately one-thousandth fraction of a second after the end of the discharge whereas the globe lightning can exist for scores and even hundreds of seconds

The Soviet Academician Pyotr Kapitsa suggests that the globe lightning draws its energy from a storm cloud by means of a radio emission in decimeter wavelengths. There is another hypothesis to the effect that the energy reaches the lightning via a canal connecting it with the clouds. However, these hypotheses have not been confirmed experimentally. If globe lightning had many free electrons, it would emit a powerful radiation and expend all its energy in a fraction of a second. Therefore, there is a chemical theory of globe lightning according to which it consists of the usual atoms rather than electrically charged particles.

The participation of dust particles carrying electric charges has also been suggested. But although charged dust specks really recombine slowly because of their low mobility, such theories cannot explain the small weight of the globe lightning. It can freely hover in the air whereas the dust specks, even of micron size, if they are congregated in an amount sufficient to explain the energy reserves of the lightning, will have a weight close to that of a solid of the same volume.

The globe lightning has focussed the attention also on account of its unusual behaviour. Firstly, it does not rise in the surrounding cold air, secondly, and this is perhaps the most surprising fact, it retains its shape and moves. No one has been able to see a fire that has escaped from a bonfire form a correct spherical body which would hover over the ground or move along it for a few minutes. We know today this is due to the laws governing the motions of gases. It is instabilities that develop in a heated gas that make the fire look as we all know it does. If lightning is a heated gas to which its small weight points, then why does it not behave like a hot air?

WHY GLOBE LIGHTNING

The nature of globe lightning was explained when the theory of electricity was in its infancy—say about two centuries ago. What exactly does it mean today?

IS YET OBSCURE TO OUR SCIENTISTS?

By

I. STAKHANOV D.sc., Phys.
Maths.

And, finally, the radiation. The lightning glows despite the fact that its temperature, as observation show, is not so great. It is much lower than the temperature under which ordinary air glows. The difficulties attending the attempts to bring together all this conflicting evidence have led to the claim a few years ago that the globe lightning is an optical illusion due to the effect of the common lightning flash on the eye retina.

A hypothesis suggested by this author explains why a hot lightning does not rise in the cold air: This is because the hydrate envelopes add to the weight of the ions.

The stability of the globe lightning is explained by the surface tension forces that must be very high in a plasma. The medium-sized (10–20 cm. in diameter) globe lightning can form out of a big dewdrop that got into the thunderclap discharge canal. On the other hand, the stability of globe lightning requires, as calculations show, that the density of its matter should differ from that of the ambient air. This explains why it is met so seldom.

If globe lightning is found in the conditions when its temperature becomes higher than a certain limit (as owing to a decreased heat exchange indoors), there begins a chain reaction of the destruction of water envelopes leading to an explosion. Under ordinary conditions lightning matter slowly burns out owing to recombination. This leads to a change in density, and as a result the lightning “collapses” ejecting parts of matter which eyewitnesses believe to be sparks.

Investigations of the nature of globe lightning may have some practical importance. It is well known that many chemical reactions which do not take place in ordinary gases occur in plasma. However, under terrestrial conditions the plasma exists only under very high temperatures when many substances become unstable. If it were possible to create a dense plasma at relatively low temperatures and to contain it for a sufficiently long time, this would extend significantly the capabilities of plasmachemistry.



A pictorial folder containing 12 line drawn sketches of famous Tamil Nadu sculptures brought out by the Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu, was adjudged by a panel of Indian and foreign travel agents as one of the best publicity materials brought out by a Government Agency and was awarded the Certificate of Merit, of the Allan Currimbhoy Trophy. The sketches were drawn by the artist 'Silpi'. Shown alongside is one of the sketches the Madhavi Statue at Poompuhar Art Gallery.

With the present award, the Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu has won this recognition for the second year in succession.

Rapid Green
Revolution



Legal
Distribution
of Land to
the Poor



Slum
Clearance



Welfare of
Backward
Classes

Free Education
up to P.U.C.



**CAN YOU NOT
HELP THE
STATE ?**



*Despite these achievements
Rising Population Raises Problems*

SURELY YOU CAN
By PLANNING YOUR FAMILY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND FAMILY PLANNING

VISIT Poompuhar

FOR A REAL
INSIGHT INTO

Tamil Culture

Kaveripoompattinam, known as Poompuhar in its more fortunate days was a well laid out port town which boasted of a separate settlement for the foreigners. Much of the archaeological remains still are there for us to see.

In addition, the recently constructed art gallery is the first attempt, after many centuries, at group-sculpture for which Tamil Nadu is justly famous. In the form of group-sculpture and also in individual figures a remarkable edifice to recreate the life and times of the Tamil classic "Silappathikaram." Story of the Anklet has come up at Kaveripoompattinam in its art gallery.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS

CONTACT:
RECEPTION OFFICER,

Poompuhar Art Gallery
VIA Sirkali, THANJAVUR DIST.

