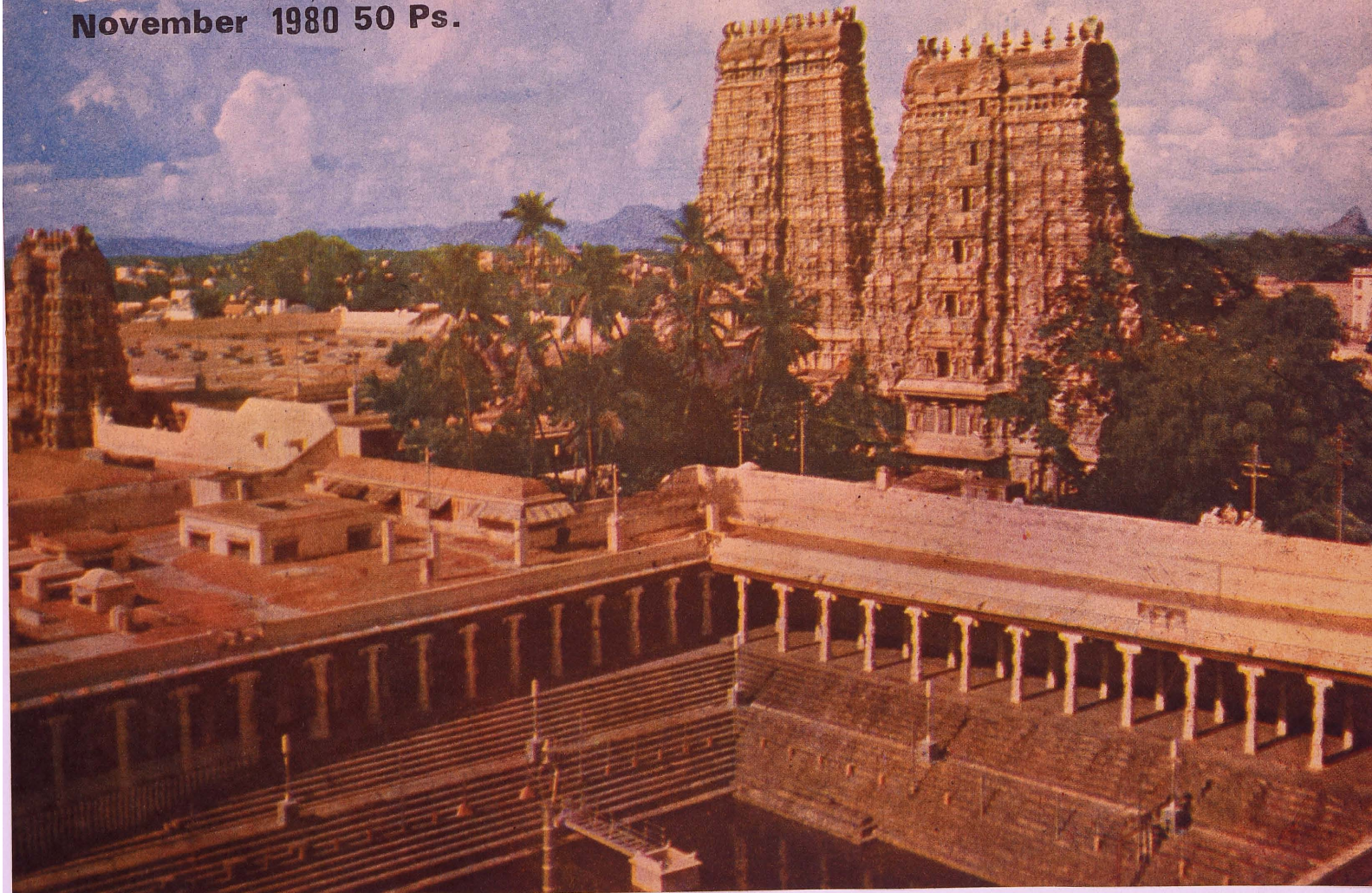
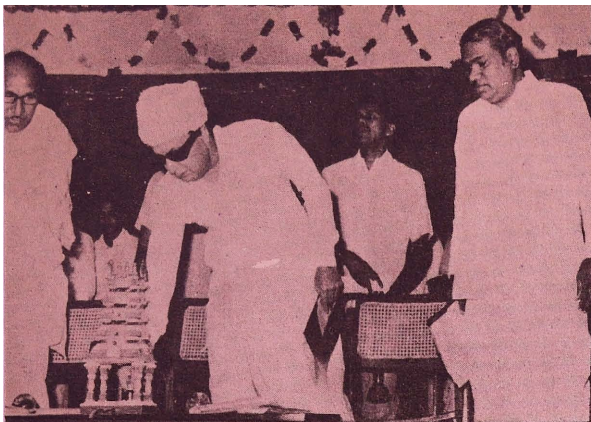


Tamil Arasu

November 1980 50 Ps.





SODIUM VAPOUR LAMPS ON ANNA SALAI
INAUGURATION ON 15-10-80



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I like being with children and talking to them and, even more, playing with them. For a moment I forget that I am terribly old and that it is a very long time ago since I was a child. But when I sit down to write to you, I cannot forget my age and the distance that separates you from me. Old people have a habit of delivering sermons and good advice to the young. I remember that I disliked this very much long ago when I was a boy. So, I suppose you do not like it very much either. Grown-ups have also a habit of appearing to be very wise, even though very few of them possess much wisdom. I have not quite made up my mind yet whether I am wise or not. Sometimes, listening to others, I feel I must be very wise and brilliant and important. Then, looking at myself, I begin to doubt this. In any event, people who are wise do not talk about their wisdom and do not behave as if they were very superior persons.

So, I must not give you a string of good advice as to what you should do and what you should not do. I suppose you have enough of this from your teachers and others. Nor must I presume to be a superior person.

What then shall I write about? If you were with me, I would love to talk to you about this beautiful world of ours, about flowers and trees and birds and animals and stars and mountains and glaciers and all the other wonderful things that surround us in this world. We have all this beauty around us and yet we, who are grown-ups, often forget about it and lose ourselves in our offices and imagine that we are doing very important work.





I hope you will be more sensible and open your eyes and ears to this beauty and life that surround you. Can you recognize the flowers by their names and the birds by their singing? How easy it is to make friends with them and with everything in nature, if you go to them affectionately and with friendship. You must have read many fairy tales and stories of long ago. But the world itself is the greatest fairy tale and story of adventure that has ever been written. Only we must have eyes to see and ears to hear and a mind that opens out to the life and beauty of the world.

Grown-ups have a strange way of putting themselves in compartments and groups. They build up barriers and then they think that those outside their particular barrier are strangers whom they must dislike. There are barriers of region, of caste, of colour, of party, of

nation, of province, of language, of custom and of wealth and poverty. Thus, they live in prisons of their own making. Fortunately, children do not know much about these barriers which separate. They play or work with one another and it is only when they grow up that they begin to learn about these barriers from their elders. I hope you will take a long time in growing up.

I have recently been to the United States of America, to Canada and to England. It was a long journey, right on the other side of the world. I found the children there very like the children here and so I easily made friends with them and, whenever I had the chance, I played with them a little. That was much more interesting than many of my talks with the grown-ups. For children everywhere are much the same; it is the



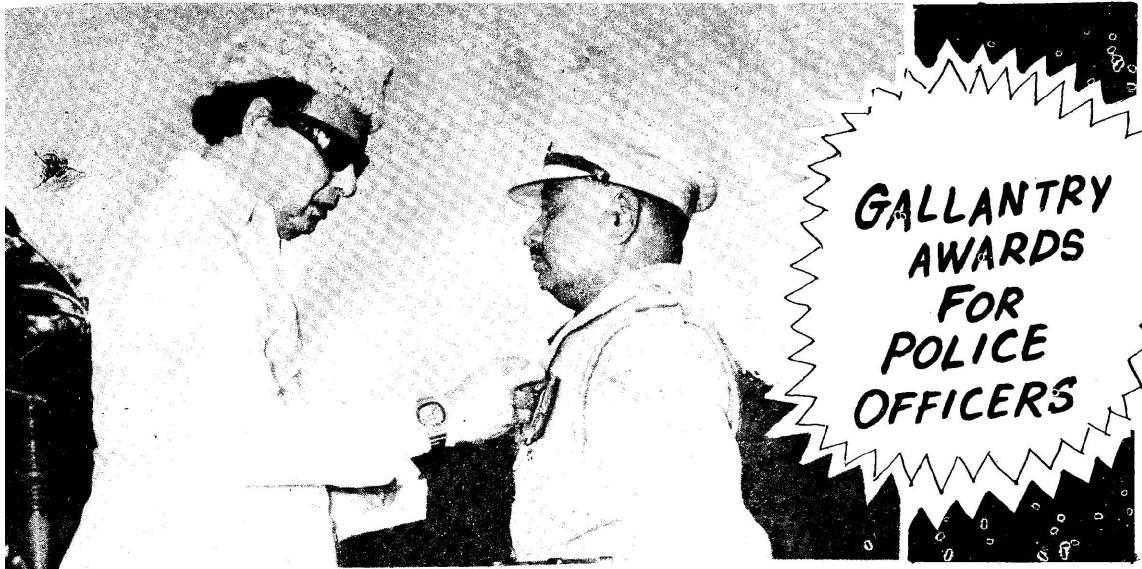
grown-ups who imagine they are very different and deliberately make themselves so.

Some months ago, the children of Japan wrote to me and asked me to send them an elephant. I sent them a beautiful elephant on behalf of the children of India. This elephant came from Mysore and travelled all the way of by sea to Japan. When it reached Tokyo, thousands and thousands of children came to see it. Many of them had never seen an elephant. This noble animal thus became a symbol of India to them and a link between them and the children of India. I was very happy that this gift of ours gave so much joy to so many children of Japan and made them think of our country. So, we must also think of their country and of the many other countries in the world and remember that everywhere there are children like you going to school and play, sometimes quarrelling but always making friends again. You can read about these countries in your books and when you grow up, many of you will visit them. Go there as friends and find friends to greet you.

You know that we had a very great man amongst us. He was called Mahatma Gandhi. But we used to call him affectionately Bapuji. He was very wise but he did not show off his wisdom. He was simple and childlike in many ways and he loved children. He was a friend of every-body and every-body, peasant or worker, poor man or rich man, came to him and found a friendly welcome. He was a friend not only to all the people of India but also to all the people in the rest of the world. He taught us not to hate anybody, not to quarrel but to play with one another and to co-operate in the service of our country. He taught us also not to be afraid of anything and to face the world cheerfully and with laughter.

Our country is a very big country and there is a great deal to be done by all of us. If each one of us does his or her little bit, then all this mounts up and the country prospers and goes ahead fast.





The widow of police inspector, V. Palaniswamy, who was killed in action near Tirupattur broke down while receiving the Chief Minister's police medal for gallantry at a parade held at the Rajaratnam stadium, Madras.

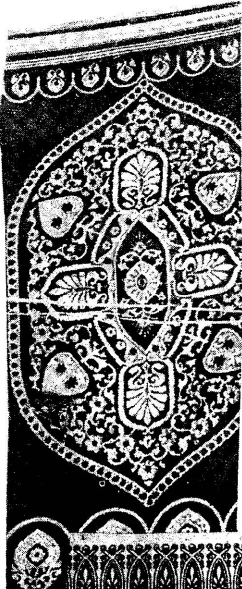
On a tipoff that some naxalites were hiding in Yelagiri Village, North Arcot, Inspector V. Palaniswamy and four constables raided the place last month and arrested some naxalites. While transporting them, one of them exploded a bomb, injuring everyone.

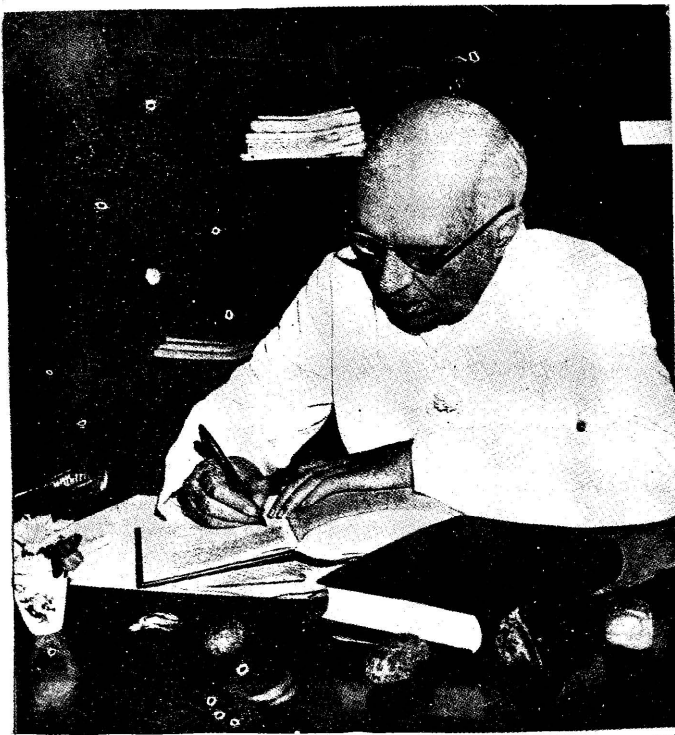
Unmindful of his grievous wounds, Palaniswamy managed to inform the hospital authorities about the arrests before he died. In view of his heroic deed, Palaniswamy was decorated posthumously with the Chief Minister's medal for gallantry.

Of the ten gallantry awards this year, seven were given posthumously- a record, as the Director-General of Police put it.

The Chief Minister, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, who took the salute at an impressive parade exhorted the police to imbue qualities of leadership, character and devotion to duty which would ultimately be reflected in public behaviour. He said the Tamil Nadu Police had carved a niche for itself by the high standard of its professional competence.

Forty-five members of the State police and Fire Services were awarded the Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding service gallantry.





are kept alive when their values are recreated in men's minds. And Nehru, more than anyone, kept in perspective the principal values of Indian Civilisation, viz. the freedom of the human spirit and the unity of humankind—the very values which constitute the basic ingredients of humanitarianism.

We are aware how the term 'humanitarian' was applied to the followers of Pierre Leroux, who taught the perfection of man apart from the divine. In a more general sense it is nowadays used of people who act to reduce the amount of human suffering in the world or who regard such action as of primary importance in political or social policy. Nehru was a humanitarian par excellence in this sense. To him freedom was a matter of mind and heart. If the mind is narrow and the heart acrimonious there is no freedom worth the name. Dr. Radhakrishnan's words come to our mind in this context. "No individual is complete unless he develops a sense of belonging to humanity. We are human first and foremost and not simply Indian or Chinese, American or Russian, Christian or Jew. At no moment in one's life could one say with certainty: 'I am the whole man. I have reached my fulfilment. We are never complete. There is always more to come and that more is incalculable'. Nehru essayed to bring to bear on political, economic and social problems the ethical principle of humanitarianism. Under his dynamic stewardship India took a leading part in the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations - in Korea

Gaza and the Congo. He spared no pains to see that the world did not become a cockpit of warring camps. To him non-alignment was not a negative concept. It was not moral apathy or spineless mentality. It was positive and dynamic in its approach. It was to keep the doors wide open for talks, however, aggrieved or infuriated we may be. The Great Powers, he pleaded, must learn to live together in peace, amity and friendly cooperation.

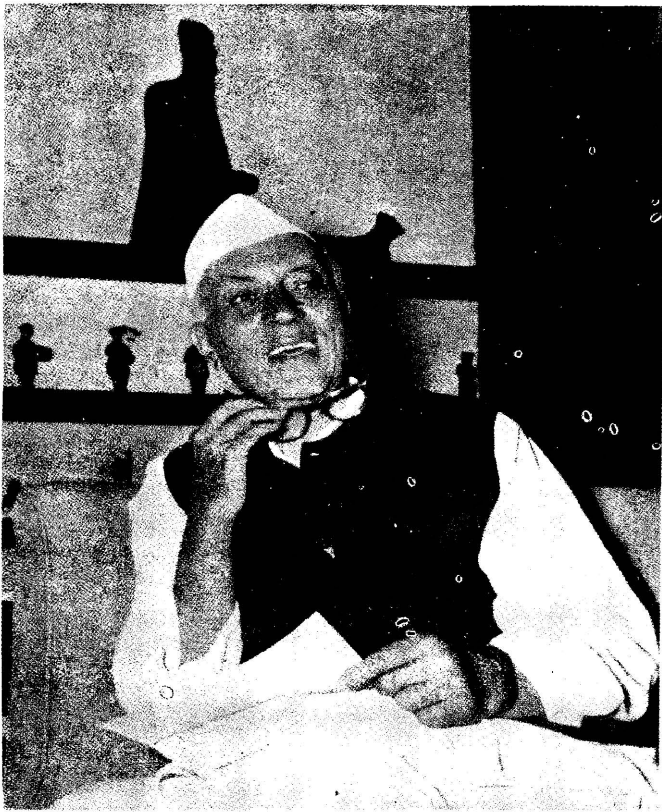
When some years ago T.S. Eliot was asked about the future of our civilisation he appears to have dejectedly observed: "Inter-necine fighting.... people killing one another in the streets". Civilisation seemed to him a crumbling edifice fated to be ultimately blown up to smithereens by global conflicts. But to Nehru things did not look this dismal or desparate. On the

Jawaharlal NEHRU the Humanitarian

PROF. S.V. CHITTIBABU

Jawaharlal Nehru, indisputably one of the greats of history, was a man of dynamic force, intellectual prowess, profound imagination and far-sighted vision. To these outstanding qualities he added a highly cultivated sense of humanism. He generously expended his rich and varied gifts for the cause of human freedom and weal. Great causes and little men go ill together. Nehru was no small man and the cause he

espoused and strove for was no small cause. He had a sense of history and looked not only to the past but into the future as well. This enriched him with a rare insight and penetrating vision without which true greatness is not possible. In the Constituent Assembly his vibrant voice reverberated: "Whether we are men and women of destiny" or not India is a country of destiny. What is this destiny? Civilisations



contrary, as he used to say, the very tragedy of the human condition imposed on us the opportunity and the obligation to lend meaning and significance to life, to develop human dignity, and endeavour to set the right climate for the youth to work with zest and zeal. He was not unaware that the world was becoming a bedlam where national jingoism, religious bigotry and racial hauteur as between individuals and countries resulted in moral blindness and the dethronement of reason. But he knew that the only antidote to this tormenting situation was the growth of decency and compassion, fellow-feeling and humanism. He loathed the instincts of fear and hated mistrust and suspicion which led to "Bella, horrida bella" and dehumanised men. He abhorred nuclear weapons which spelt death and disease to countless millions. A man of peace that he was, he was impassioned in his declamations against the stock piling of nuclear armaments by superpowers. He fervently appealed, in the name of reason and justice, for a total banishment of war as a means of solving international disputes.

Nehru was reputed for his versatility of mind and depth of scholarship. But this did not exclude the tenderness of heart that made him utterly human and hu-





Grapple them to thy soul with
hoops of steel”

Nehru was untainted by the hypocrisy cant and self-delusion of many people in regard to human relations. Whenever the misdemeanours of people were taken to his notice, he took a tolerant view, making allowance for “the credulity of the mind, the vulnerability of the heart, and the discursiveness of human nature”. He was not hasty in appraising human beings by denuding them of their humanity. This quality of his did not stem from a simple naivety or an inexplicable innocence but blossomed out of deep humility and gentle understanding of human nature. Sometimes he was blamed for being weak and hesitant on certain occasions. But this criticism was undeserved.

What to some casual observers may have seemed to be weakness or hesitancy in him was perhaps nothing more than the fact that he was anxious to take into account all facets of an issue and that he was possessed of that fundamental sense of fairness which enabled him to see the other man’s point of view as well as his own before taking a decision.

Jawaharlal’s humanism was happily characterised by a sentific temper and outlook. One knows how Scientific understanding dispels prejudice and inert traditional ideas. Science and technology do help accelerate the ushering in of a free society wedded to economic justice and social service. It must be said to the credit of Nehru that the spread of the Scientific outlook and the industrialisation of our India are in no small measure due to his elevating influence and his ceaseless effort to liberate the common people from the manacles of degrading poverty, crippling disease, stultifying illiteracy and agonising discrimination. In his lofty endeavours he succeeded to a large extent, though we have yet to cast away superstitious traditions, give up selfishness and rouse our social conscience.

One may recall a telling passage in Shakespeare’s Julius Caesar:

“O! he sits high in all the
people’s hearts;
And that which would appear
offence in us
His countenance, like richest
alchemy,



Will change to virtue and to
worthiness”

This appropriately delineates the magic spell that Nehru had cast over the Indian masses. He felt he was part and parcel of the people of this land and was never so happy as in the midst of an always responsive crowd whose loving loyalty he always commanded. His attractive bearing evoked the admiration of crowds who ignored his occasional burst of temper and his errors of judgement with regard to the character and the advice of those whom he trusted. And even his very faults appeared to be virtues in the eyes of many people. He could adjust himself to every environment. When he was amidst children he was one with them. He tickled them, played with them and talked to them in their idiom and of things that provoked their curiosity and interest. When with the youth he shook off fifty years of his age and exuded a refreshing spirit of camaraderia. With the tribal people he would don their fancy costumes and even join in their dances. When addressing mammoth gatherings, he would speak to them of their problems in an easy conversational style and go direct into their hearts and minds. He radiated youth and joyousness wherever he went and infected others with them. That was why Tagore once said that Nehru was “a person greater than his deeds and truer than his surroundings”

In fine the most remarkable characteristic of Jawarharlal Nehru for which he will be ever remembered was his intense humanity. He was quick on the uptake and generous in his judgement as well as with his money. Though sometimes short tempered he was always quick to forget and forgive. As a fair-minded critic aptly remarked, “he was not only a great political and intellectual pathfinder, but a man of the widest sympathies and tolerance and a convinced and constant humanitarian”.

mane. He was a man of warm affections and like Yudhishtra in the the Mahabharata he would, on no account, betray or forsake a comrade or follower and his personal affection towards friends and followers was abiding and boundless. Very few politicians can boast of their lasting friendships, but Jawaharlal was a notable exception. He may be said to have been inspired by the words of, Shake speare:

“The friends thou hast, and
their adoption tried

international institute of TAMIL STUDIES

International Institute of Tamil Studies is a national and International Centre for Tamil Studies and Research. With a view to carry out co-ordinated and comprehensive Research in many aspects on Tamil Studies and allied fields. Dr. S.M. Katre, the then Director of Deccan College Post-Graduate Research Institute, Pune, presented a blue print in regard to the establishment of International Institute of Tamil Studies at the Second International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies held in Madras on 3rd-10th January 1968. When a detailed project was submitted to the UNESCO for consideration, it invited the Member States to associate themselves in the creation and membership of the institute including the mutual assistance and co-operation required. The responsibility for the follow-up work has been entrusted to the Managing Committee. The late Dr. C.N. Annadurai the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, supported the idea by wishing to create the Institute on the lines of the French Academy. A Special drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, the then Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, went deep into the question. So the International Institute of Tamil Studies came into existence on 21st October 1970 and registered under Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860.

OBJECTS:

The main objects of the Institute is to promote in all aspects of Tamil Studies and also in interdisciplinary fields with the active co-

Dr. S. V. Subramaniam,

Director.

operation of internationally reputed scholars, interested in the field of Tamilology. The Institute since its inception undertakes all steps to provide and promote the congenial atmosphere required for conducting Research.

It would be on the following lines:

- (i) Provide an academic environment suitable for research including a Library and other equipments and undertake and promote advanced research in Tamil Studies and other related fields. Training Scholars for that purpose.
- (ii) Ensure intimate contact between specialists in Tamilology living in different countries and also to co-ordinate the dissemination of knowledge of the field.
- (iii) Collaborate with other Academic, Government, International and Private organisation and persons in promoting the objective of the Institute without prejudice to its own academic autonomy.

With its limited capacity, the Institute seeks to encourage research in the fields of Tamil Literature, Linguistics, Archaeology, History and Culture.

LOCATION:

The Institute is now housed in a building owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu at the Central Institute of Technology Campus, Adaiyaru, Madras.

AIDS AND ASSISTANCE:

A Missionary tour was undertaken successfully in 1969 with the aid of UNESCO by the then Member Secretary of the Managing Committee. As a result a Senior Research Fellow of this Institute has been deputed to study the methods of Language Teaching in various American Universities where Tamil is being studied. Again two Senior Research Fellows have been deputed to undergo training in the field of Literary Criticism at New York and Evanston. These three fellowships were awarded by UNESCO.

Under the participation programme for 1971-72 a language laboratory with ten booths has been installed in a specially constructed room, where the equipment is protected against variations in temperature, humidity and noise.

LIBRARY:

The Institute takes pride in its recent collection of books, Journals and unpublished monographs (Over 16,000). A number of Research Scholars, both native and foreign, are utilising the Library. Collections from the personal libraries of famous writers like Akilan and Dr. M. Varadarajan have been presented to the Institute. Some rare books and magazines are also collected and preserved in the Institute. It received a gift of valuable text books from the Tamilnadu Text Book Society.

In addition to these facilities, an electrostatic copier is also available to take copies from rare books. The Institute further helps scholars by getting rare books from various other libraries in India.

LANGUAGE TEACHING:

The Institute has taken keen interest in providing facilities to foreign students to learn Tamil through four different Courses viz., Introductory, Advanced, Intensive Courses and Individual Projects. So far, more than Ninetyfive foreign and sixty six Indian (Non-Tamils) students have undergone training in these courses.

MANUSCRIPTOLOGY / TRANSLATION COURSES:

The Institute has started two Diploma Courses in Manuscriptology and Translation. The first batch of students have successfully completed these courses. They were trained to collect, preserve and edit the manuscripts; and to translate the works from English to Tamil and vice versa.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Institute has published the following Twenty one books to date, which are mainly the result of Research in Linguistics, Language Teaching, Literary Theories, etc.,

- 1 Tamizhil Vidukataikal.
- 2 Araicci Nerimuraigal.
- 3 A Course in Modern Standard Tamil.
- 4 Tamil Research Through Journals.
- 5 Dr. Muv Va.
- 6 Ulakil Tamizhum Tamilarum.
- 7 Atiyarkunallar Uraittiran.
- 8 Dissertations on Tamilology.
- 9 Tamil Nattupura Iyal Aivu.
- 10 Cinna Makipan Kuluva Natakam.
- 11 Ulagat Tamil Eluttalar Yaar? Evar?
- 12 Tamil Ilakkiyak kolkai -Vol.I.
- 13 Tamil Ilakkiyak Kolkai-Vol. II.
- 14 Tamil Ilakkiyak Kolkai-Vol. III.
- 15 Tamil Ilakkiyak Kolkai-Vol. IV.
- 16 Tamil Ilakkiyak Kolkai-Vol. V.
- 17 Heritage of the Tamils -Language and Grammar.
- 18 Pana vitu tutu.
- 19 Tolkappiyam - Cirappuppayiram.
- 20 Tirukkukur Tiruvkatanathan Pillait Tamil.
- 21 Tamilar - Nattu Vilayattukal.

The following are in print:

1. Literary Heritage of the Tamils.
2. Tanti Vana Puranam.
3. Tolkappiyam - Nun marapu.
4. Pirabandha Tirattu.
5. Tamilar-Unavu.

6. Tamilar, Nampikkaikalum Pazhakkavalakkangalum
7. Tamilar-Atai.
8. Evidences for Tamil Studies in Inscriptions.
9. Tamilar Manaiyiyal.
10. Kuva nul.
11. Cultural Heritage of the Tamils.

JOURNAL:

The Institute is publishing a bilingual and bi-annual journal, 'Journal of Tamil Studies', which helps to disseminate the current trends in the various fields of Tamil Research being carried out in India and abroad. So far 16 numbers have been brought out.

SEMINARS:

The pivotal role of the Institute's activities is the organisation of Seminars. It has conducted more than seventy three seminars covering the entire range of its interests. On the second Monday of every month the Institute is conducting Seminars on Tamil Literary Theories inviting eminent scholars to present papers. It has also conducted five major Seminars - one on Research methodology in 1975, another on Folklore in 1977 and the other four in (1) Cultural, (2) Literary, (3) Language and Grammatical Heritage of the Tamils in 1978 and 1979 and (4) Art and Architecture in 1980 in which eminent scholars of various disciplines associated with Tamilology have participated and presented papers on their respective areas of specialisation. Such Seminars will also be conducted in the following topics and the papers will be published.

1. Archaeological Heritage of the Tamils.
2. Historical Heritage of the Tamils.
3. Musical Heritage of the Tamils.
4. Dance and Traditional Heritage of the Tamils.
5. The Impact of Tamil Culture on Foreigners.
6. Sculptural Tradition of the Tamils.
7. Festivals of the Tamils.
8. Political Concepts of the Tamils.
9. Scientific Heritage of the Tamils.

PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCE AND SEMINARS:

The Director and other staff members of the Institute are invited by other Universities, Research Institutions and Organisations to present papers on important topics on Tamilology. The Institute participated in the joint venture of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, to prepare and publish Text Books for Bridge Course in Tamil.

ADMINISTRATION:

The general direction, control and administration of the affairs of the Institute are vested with the Board of Governors consisting of the Hon'ble. Minister for Education as Chairman.

The entire recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the Institute is being met by the Government of Tamilnadu since its inception.

FELLOWSHIPS:

The Institute offers every year International Senior Visiting Professorships for three months.

Dr. A. Velupillai of Peradeniya University of Sri Lanka is now in office as the Visiting Professor and Dr. Kamil Zvelebil of Netherlands is expected during the month of December 1980.

Two International Junior Fellowships for three years are offered by the Institute and extended to Mr. Gregory James of University of Exeter, London.

At present the Institute offers Post-Doctoral Fellowships for a period of two years for five scholars for pursuing the projects assigned to them on the following lines:

- 1 A study of Place Names in Tamil Nadu.
- 2 Tamil Dialects and Linguistic Technical Terms.
- 3 Tamil Literary - Technical Terms Dictionary.
- 4 The Social Life of the Tamils (In the Pallava Period) and
- 5 Dictionary of Tamil-Sanskrit-Prakrit and Pali.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES:

The Institute seeks to encourage research in the fields of Tamil Literature, Linguistics, Archaeo-

logy, History, Culture, Comparative Literature, Philosophy, Sociology Etc.

About 50 students are pursuing their research leading to Ph.D. in Tamil, of the Madras University.

RESEARCH PROJECTS UNDER PROGRESS:

A Companion to Tamil Literature: It will serve a champion for references. It is modelled on "The Oxford Companion to English Literature". The Chief contents include:

1. Poets with biographical sketches wherever possible.
2. Works, extinct and extant, with short critical synopsis, literary as well as bibliographic.
3. Forms and patterns of Tamil Literature.
4. Allusions, Literary, and Mythological.
5. Grammatical Terms and the Tamil Prosody.
6. Religions and their influences on Literature and the polity of the Tamils.
7. Beliefs, Traditions and customs.
8. Royal Families with their respective representative rulers.
9. Concepts of Music, Dance and Drama, Arts and Architecture.
10. Other Social and Commercial Contacts of the Tamils with foreigners and the consequent impact of their life and literature.

Compilation of Research Papers published in English on Tamilology:

Great Scholars and eminent students of Tamil have contributed a number of articles on various aspects of Tamil Studies and also their own findings to the famous journals in English. Most of them have become defunct and the rare and those valuable studies are not easily accessible now to the students as well as scholars of Tamil. So it has planned to publish a selection of valuable essays. This work is in progress.

FOLKLORE:

A new project on the comparative study of 'Folklore of India and South and South East Asia with a special reference to those of Tamilnadu' is under progress the outcome of which will reveal the commonness in the socio-cultural behaviour of the people of Asia as a whole, which were never identified and established before.

THE STRUCTURE OF MODERN LITERARY TAMIL:

A synthetic study of Modern Literary Tamil, a longfelt need in the field of Tamilology, is under progress as part of the research activities of the Institute.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE TAMILS TO WORLD THOUGHT AND CULTURE:

A study of contributions of the Tamils to world thought and culture has been a desideratum for a long time and this volume will serve as an useful introduction to this subject. The main aim of this volume is to focus much attention on the special contributions made by the Tamil poets and Saints to world thought and culture.

THE IMPACT OF WESTERN INFLUENCE ON TAMIL LITERATURE:

It comprises the collection of the historical evidences to the earliest influences and their impact. A chronological survey of the Dutch, French and British contacts, a generic survey of various literary forms and the impacts of Western thought on them. This project is almost finished and is under evaluation process.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIAN LITERATURE:

A detailed and comprehensive study of Indian Literature comparing and contrasting various works found in various Indian Languages in a modest way by comparing Literature of one Language with those of others which is conveniently divided into three divisions viz., Earlier period, Medieval period and Modern period.

HISTORICAL DICTIONARY ON TAMIL:

The importance of a Historical Dictionary of any well developed

language is well known and the Institute proposes to prepare a Historical Dictionary of Tamil.

EDITION AND PUBLICATION OF TAMIL MANUSCRIPTS:

The Institute is engaged with the edition and publication of the Tamil Manuscripts available with the manuscripts libraries in Madras, Trivandrum etc. It is also proposed to prepare a 'Bibliography of Tamil Manuscripts in the World'.

TAMIL READER:

The Institute is preparing a Tamil Reader for non-Tamils in collaboration with the Department of Oriental and African Studies, Charles University, Czechoslovakia.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND CRITICAL EDITION OF TEXTS:

The Institute has a programme for the preparation of "Variorum Edition of Tolkappiyam" and the "19th Century History of Tamil Literature".

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS:

The Institute is engaged in preparing an Archaeological Atlas of Thanjavur District with Archaeological and Geological references, after the completion of which the Government of Tamil Nadu is expected to assign the preparation of such Atlas works for all the Districts in Tamil nadu.

LITERARY THEORY AND LITERARY CRITICISM:

The faculty members of the Institute have now focussed their attention in preparing books on:

Evolution and Evaluation of Ethical Literature.

Tamil Novels - A Critical Study.

Tamil Dramas - A Critical Study.

Tamil Grammatical Theories.

Influence of Tamil on foreign scholars,

- (i) Tamil Course
- (ii) Tamil Course Guide
- (iii) Tamil Course Exercises.

A Noble Son Of Tamilnadu

Tuticorin, famous for its pearls, which were exported to China as far back as the Seventh Century B.C. is also a famous sea-port. It has been in existence for several centuries and today is a modern port with latest facilities for shipping and docking.

Early in the century, this port has seen great activity of not only shipping but also in the realm of politics. It was a scene of intense political activity during the Swadeshi movement.

V.O. Chidambaram, a pleader of Tuticorin, was inspired by the Swadeshi movement and was advised by Swami Ramakrishnananda, the founder of Ramakrishna Mutt in South to take up Swadeshi work in right earnest.

Taking the advise to heart, Chidambaram set about his mission in right earnest. He started the Tuticorin Industrial Welfare Association and the Dharma-Sangam for fostering the Swadeshi Industry and Commerce. He set up a national emporium to sell Swadeshi goods and also a spinning and weaving centre.

Due to the enthusiasm, hard work and indefatigable energy of Chidambaram all those units thrive well. The efforts of Chidambaram did not go unnoticed. The local mercantile community who were observing Chidambaram's success thought his energies should be channelised into a new venture.

The British had a stronghold on the shipping concern in the coastal trade with Ceylon. The local merchants wanted a breach on this stronghold. They thought that a man like Chidambaram with his organising ability could alone achieve this.

They approached Chidambaram with the idea of chartering a ship. Listening to their idea, Chidambaram's vision broadened. He put before them a wider plan, combining business with patriotism. He put forth his idea before them

of floating their own steamship company, which would operate a fleet of its own and thus achieve their objectives. The local merchants were inspired by Chidambaram's plan and agreed to this wholeheartedly and entrusted him with the responsibility of organising such a service. Thus the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company Ltd. came into being in Tuticorin in October 1906.

It was not merely a profit-oriented business concern, but a truly national venture concern with the idea of a resurgent India. It was also intended as a challenge to established and entrenched British vested interests.

The launching of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation company was hailed as a landmark all over the country by industrialists. Patriots like Balagangadhar Tilak, Babu Aurobindo Ghose, veteran journalists like G. Subramania Iyer and Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and the great poet Subramania Bharathi welcomed the venture and Chidambaram's valour and wished the venture all success.

Naturally there was keen competition between the British India Steam Navigation company and the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company. The British did a lot of propaganda against the Swadeshi company. This led Chidambaram to buy ships for his company. During those days it was difficult to procure a ship. Chidambaram went to Bombay to conduct negotiations with other countries. Soon after, two ships and launches arrived in Bombay. Chidambaram was given a hero's welcome when he returned with the ships flying the national flags of the day inscribed with the words "Vande Mautaram".

The arrival of the two Swadeshi ships, while it roused Indian enthusiasm, however, alarmed the British India Steam Navigation company. The facilities provided in the Swadeshi ships were not only more modern and up to date, but also less costly than those in the British ships.



Worsted in a straight commercial competition, the British company started using its leverage with the Government to bolster it. Secret instructions were issued by the government to officials in Tuticorin resulting in unfriendly attitude towards the Swadeshi company. Certain orders restricted the movements and the actual operation of the Swadeshi ships.

Harassment began in all respects, finally attempting to buy Chidambaram off. They offered him a lakh of rupees on condition that he would cut off his connection with the Swadeshi company. Chidambaram spurned the offer.

Meanwhile Chidambaram was also taking active part in politics. Events moved fast. In Tuticorin Subramaniam Siva, an able orator who could rouse the masses came

into contact with Chidambaram. Together they held mass meetings and the main theme of the speeches were fearlessness and freedom for the country.

Both became champions of the labourers and underdogs. Their intervention in a textile mill dispute, a murder case and the intention of celebrating "Swaraj Day" were twisted and they were said to be sowing the seeds of sedition. Notices were served on Chidambaram and Siva to appear before the magistrate on March 9, 1908. The day before a public meeting was held and an explanation about the action of the authorities were given to the people. The next day they appeared at the office of the Collector of Tirunelveli

Collector L.M. Wynch, was full of arrogance and did not treat them with due respect and also threatened them of dire consequences. The

Swadeshi leaders were of strong calibre and did not break down.

Following a remand order, the leaders were taken to the district jail. These sparked off a series of riots when a Municipal office, a police station and a kerosene tank were set on fire. The riots continued for three days.

Chidambaram and Siva appealed to the High Court against the order of detention by the district magistrate of Tirunelveli. The High Court held the detention order illegal and ordered their release. But the District Magistrate did not carry out the order. He held them in detention and took steps to move the Government for permission to prosecute Chidambaram and Siva for sedition.

The Press in Madras which had been observing the disturbances in Tirunelveli were universal in criticising the handling of the situation by the District Magistrate. Despite the hue and cry by the press, official harassment continued.

The Sedition cases against V.O. Chidambaram and Subramania Siva were taken up by the committing Magistrate E.H. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate on the 26th March 1908. Chidambaram and Siva were committed to sessions. The Madras Government appointed a special Sessions Judge to try case and appointed A.F. Pinhey to conduct the trial.

Charges were framed against them and both were found guilty. Chidambaram was sentenced to two terms of transportation for life each of twenty years with the sentences to run concurrently. Siva was sentenced to ten years of transportation. Judgement was delivered on July 7, 1908.

In the course of his judgement Pinhey said "The accused are morally responsible for all the lives lost in quelling the riots, that led to their arrest" and added "that light sentences of imprisonment of a few months or may be a year or two are instances of misplaced leniency...The first object of a sentence is that it shall be deterrent not to the criminal alone but to others who feel any inclination to follow his example."

The sentence "double transportation for life" which was unheard of, a monstrosity shocked

the whole country. The Press commented on the biased nature of the judge and the crudity of his abominable sentences.

The Madras High Court modified the sentence and the Privy Council reduced the sentence to one of six years rigorous imprisonment. Chidambaram was taken to Coimbatore Central Jail and Siva to Tiruchirappalli.

Harsh treatment was meted out to Chidambaram and Siva. Though they were sentenced to transportation, they were kept only in Indian jails. The Andaman Jails had become overcrowded and the Government of India had prohibited deportation of prisoners. During their imprisonment Chidambaram and Siva were given hard physical labour which sapped their energies.

Chidambaram was made to work at an oil mill and push the burning plank and stone all day long. He was yoked to an oil press like an animal and made to work in the hot sun. This inhuman torture was devised by the Superintendent of the Jail, the object of which was to break his morale.

Chidambaram submitted a number of petitions to the Madras Government, the India Government and the King-Emperor requesting that he be transported to the Andamans or atleast some other jail. His petitions were turned down.

Harsh physical labour was not the only torture Chidambaram had to undergo. He endured untold sufferings. He was told to attend to scavenging. The food given to him was full of maggots and uneatable. His protests for better treatment went unheeded. After long hard ships in Coimbatore, which included solitary confinement he was transferred to the Cannanore jail in Kerala.

Chidambaram was released from Cannanore Central Jail, on 12 December, 1912, after undergoing his full term of imprisonment. Though released from prison, Chidambaram was served with restrictive orders, that he should not enter his native Tirunelveli district. His 'Sanad' was cancelled and he could not practise law. He had to seek his living elsewhere.

Chidambaram settled down in Madras. He gave tuition to students

and even ran a provision shop to eke out a living.

During his imprisonment, he tried his hand at literature translating an English work. "As a man thinketh" by James Allen into Tamil. He prepared a commentary of his own on parts of the Kural. He edited and published Ilampooranar's commentary on a chapter of "Tolkappiam" the ancient Tamil Work on Grammar.

Chidambaram welcomed Gandhiji's call for Satyagraha in 1919 against the Rowlat Act. But the idea of Non-cooperation movement did not find favour with him. His differences with Gandhi widened and he did not take active part in politics thereafter.

Chidambaram turned his attention to literary pursuits and his last years were spent quietly. He fell seriously ill in 1936. He was in bed for about a month and the great pioneer of India's shipping industry passed away on the night of November 18, 1936.

After India gained independence a shipping service between Tuticorin and Ceylon was operated by Indian interests. As a fitting tribute, the first ship was named S.S. "V.O. Chidambaram" after the great patriot, nationalist and freedom fighter V.O.C. In commemoration with the centenary celebrations of V.O.C. on September 5, 1972, the Post and Telegraphs department issued a memorial stamp with his portrait and a ship in the background. A life-size statue of V.O.C. was set up before the new Tuticorin Port. A dock in the port is also named after him.

The great dreams outlined by Chidambaram in the prospectus of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in 1906 have been realised today.

The oil press which he operated in the central jail in Coimbatore has been brought to Madras and placed on the lawns of "Gandhi Illam" as part of the Centenary Celebrations of V.O.C. This exhibit of the great patriot draws large crowds of people every day.

Let us hope that the younger generation draws inspiration, dedication and a spirit of nationalism from the life of this noble son of Tirunelveli.



Food for Work

V. Paranjothi, M.A.,D.J.,
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Department.

Tamil Nadu has been playing an active role in rural reconstruction and rural rejuvenation. The Firka Development Scheme, launched upon by the country immediately after Independence, broke new grounds in generating awareness among rural masses for a better life, and the various processes of this programme as implemented in Tamil Nadu helped the Nation to evolve subsequently the frame of the Community Development Project and National Extension Service Scheme.

The "Food for Work" Scheme launched by the Government of India aims at the elimination of rural poverty and inertia. Its objectives are:

1. Additional gainful employment generation in rural areas;
2. Change in income level of the beneficiaries;
3. Creating durable community assets and providing infrastructure for rural development;
4. To create favourable trend in farm prices and agricultural wages;
5. To increase in the consumption level and nutritional intake of beneficiaries; and
6. to bring about the social change in that village community.

With all earnestness and vigour the 'Food for Work' Scheme is implemented in Tamilnadu. The Departments of Rural Development Highways, Agriculture, Irrigation and Public Works have taken the gadget to improve the rural landscape under this programme and create viable rural community-assets.

Tamil Nadu is a rice consumer and our request to the Centre to allot more rice instead of wheat has been accepted and we draw rice from the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation for distribution under this scheme. We have requested the Government of India to release one lakh metric tonnes of rice for the year 1980-81.





The allocation under food for work programme is utilised for expanding the activities of Irrigation, Highways and Agriculture Department. It has been possible to take up construction of channels and road and soil conservation work. These departments utilised 4,940 tonnes of rice during 1979-80. In addition, rural development department has utilised 50,636 metric tonnes of rice for construction of school buildings, Panchayat offices and women welfare centres and also for maintaining office buildings, road, irrigation sources and water-supply system. Of the 43,199 works taken up 32,904 were completed. 23 lakh persons were employed generating employment for 142 lakh mandays and works worth Rs. 9.27 crores were implemented.

The planning and fixing priority under this programme are done scientifically. Supply of rice alone is not enough. It should serve the poor and create community assets. The 'Food for Work' goes very well in our State. The rural people feel that the community assets generated through this work are of permanent value and the assets are their own for their commonweal.





The Minister for Local Administration Thiru Kolandaivelu inspecting the approach roads laid to the burial grounds in the Harijan Habitations as part of the "Food, for work" programme at Vadathupatti Village in Mathanur Panchayat Union North Arcot District on 7.9.'80.

The Minister for Local Administration Thiru Kolandaivelu apprising the people of the Mathanur Panchayat Union, Vaduthupatti in North Arcot District on details regarding old-age pension scheme.



SELF SUFFICIENCY SCHEME

THANJAVUR ON THE MARCH

The Self-Sufficiency Scheme aims at creating infrastructural facilities in the rural parts of Tamil Nadu and usher the villagers into bright future and better living conditions.

This scheme has been launched in Tamil Nadu in 69 out of 376 blocks in August 79, to be followed by 100 more blocks. The residuary blocks will be taken up for executing this scheme during the course of next 2 or 3 years.

The following 9 items of works have been specifically identified.

1. Drinking water supply.
2. Link Roads
3. Culverts
4. Pathway to Burial Ground for Harijan Habitations.
5. Improvement to Minor Irrigation Sources.
6. Rural Dispensaries.
7. Maternity and Child Welfare
8. School buildings
9. Houses for Harijans (Rural Housing Scheme)

Thanjavur district will be taken up to see the progress of works executed under the Self-Sufficiency Scheme.

Out of 34 Panchayat Unions in this district 5 Unions viz. Kottur, Thiruthirai-poondi, Kuttalam, Budalur and Kilvelur have been selected in the first instances. In other words 3,93,836 villagers in 215 panchayats are the beneficiaries in the beginning.

265 Villages will have assured drinking Water Supply, 331 hamlets will be connected with link roads; 420 culverts will be constructed and the entire Harijan habitations will be provided with approach to burial grounds like other 829 habitats in the district.

Besides, improvements will be made to 22 minor irrigation channels.

In these five blocks, 17 dispensaries are already functioning out of which only 3 are situated in permanent buildings. Work is under rapid progress to house the remaining 14 dispensaries as well as in permanent buildings.

Fourteen more maternity and child welfare centres will be constructed.

Special schemes have been formulated for the benefit of the Harijan Community.

26,900 huts will be connected to electricity and 107 acres of land will be acquired for harijan housing. 1188 families will be provided with housing facilities.

All these schemes are executed on a war footing and they will be consolidated well before March 1981.



The Chief Minister along with Ministers for Revenue, Health and Social Welfare inspected comprehensive water supply scheme benefiting 36 villages in Kilvelur Block on 21.8.80. The estimated cost of the scheme is 34.32 Lakhs.



UNITED NATIONS DAY

The deep-felt needs and intentions which inspired the founding of the United Nations are proclaimed in the preamble of the Charter, signed at San Francisco on the twenty-sixth day of June 1945.

The first blueprint of the United Nations was prepared at a conference held at a mansion known as Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. The first phase of the conference was between the representatives of the U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and the United States from August 21 to September 28, 1944; and the second phase, between the representatives of China, the United Kingdom and the United States from September 29 to October 7. (This arrangement served to respect U.S.S.R. neutrality in the war against Japan). At the end of the conference, proposals for the structure of a world organisation were published.

Delegates of fifty nations met at San Francisco between April 25 and June 26, 1945. Working on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the Yalta agreement, and amendments proposed by various Governments, the Conference agreed upon the Charter of the United Nations and the statue of the new International Court of Justice. The Charter was passed unanimously and signed by all the representatives.

It came into force on October 24, 1945 when China, France, the U.S.S.R. the United Kingdom and the United States and a majority of the other signatories had filed their instruments of ratification. On October 31, 1947, the General Assembly decided that October 24, the anniversary of the entry into force of the Charter of the United Nations should be officially called "United Nations Day" and be devoted to informing the peoples of the world of the aims and achievements of the United Nations and to obtaining support for its work. Member Governments were invited to co-operate in the observance of the anniversary. From then onwards, October 24 is observed as United Nations Day.

Purposes:

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. to maintain international peace and security;
2. to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
3. to co-operate in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; and

4. to be a centre for Harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

Its principles are:

To fulfill the purposes for which it was established, the United Nations acts in accordance with the following principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the foreign equality of all its members;
2. Members are to fulfill in good faith the obligations they have assumed under the Charter;
3. they are to settle their inter-national disputes by peaceful means;
4. they are to refrain in their international relation from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;
5. they are to give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the Charter, and to refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the Organization is taking preventive or enforcement action;
6. the United Nation is to ensure-that non-members act in accordance with these principles so far as is necessary for maintaining inter-national peace and security;
7. the Organization is not to intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. This provision does not prejudice, however, the application of enforcement action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.

Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving states which accept and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter. Any state desiring to become a member must submit an application containing a declaration that it accepts the obligations contained in the Charter.

New members are admitted by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Membership becomes effective on the date on which the Assembly takes its decision on the application.

(Compiled by K. Mallika.)

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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Environment consists of four Elements-Physical, Biologic and Social and Economic-the aggregate effect of which determines the Health. The mutual inter relationship and their action between the Human Host and the Agent, influenced by the factors, and conditions of the Environment, result in the dynamic Equilibrium- i.e. Health or disturbance i.e. disease.

The Health of the individual, individuals, and groups of individuals largely depends not only on the nature and characteristics of the Human hosts and the Agents, but also on the nature and Characteristics of physical, biologic and social and economic Environment and the influence the Environment has on the life, growth and development, and behaviour of the Human beings.

Hence the causes in the causation, occurrence and distribution of diseases lie in the Multiple factors, conditions and circumstances, pertaining to Human Host, Agent and Environment. Therefore, we have an ecological approach to the study of the mutual relationship between the human host and his Environment with reference to his state of health & the Variations in the broad setting of the environment, since Ecology is defined as the mutual relationship between the living organisms and their environment and the dynamic adjustment between them. The effect of the physical, biologic, social and economic environment on health and disease is so great the analysis of the vast majority of factors of Environment will only lead to the knowledge of the origins of diseases:

Physical Environment:-

The climate, meteorological and weather conditions, seasons the geo-

graphic aspects, topography, and geologic characteristics of the soil, Radiation, ionising Radiation, sound noise mechanical stress, atmospheric pressure, High Altitude, the physical properties of the surroundings such as temperature, Humidity, air-movement-its direction and speed, the quantity, quality and distribution, water, land, food, Air and Housing and pollution influence directly and indirectly can effect our Health.

Heat or Sunstroke, Heat Exhaustion, Heat Cramps, due to exposure to high temperatures, besides physiological discomfort due to lack of thermal comfort, and frost bite, trench foot, acute transient, inflammation and Allergic effects due to exposure to Cold and Low temperatures, susceptibility to Respiratory illness, and altitude sickness, Mountain sickness pulmonary oedema, decompression sickness, pnybarism due to pressure, Noise deafness are a few conditions of ill health. We can prevent these condition by provision of better working conditions, ventilations and avoidance of exposure and efficient management and personal prophylaxis.

The discharges of Pollutants from the home, (smoke) automobiles and building operations cause harm to health. The specific nature, types and concentration of Pollutants vary greatly depending on the density of population, the types of fuel used for power and domestic purposes, types of industries, and weather conditions. The smoke out put from home furnaces can be eliminated by providing smokeless domestic ovens or stoves. Out put of smoke from industrial operations can be greatly reduced by specific inplant control measures for complete and improved combustion efficiency and by using low volatile fuels.

Acid gases, sulphur dioxide' Hydrogen sulphide, sulphuric Acid mists and Hydrofluoric acid, Chlorine compounds oxidants and organic compounds such as vinyl chloride and photo chemical reactions involving organic compounds and Nitrogenoxides in the atmosphere, visibility reducing aerosols, carbon monoxide emissions from automobiles, power plants and industries using coal and coke and other Environmental chemicals mercury asbestos, beryllium and lead may cause acute and immediate or chronic and systemic health hazards and even death and damage to property and monuments and are harmful to animal and plant life. Some of these pollutants and contaminants are scrubbed and absorbed and removed by suitable equipment. Dusts and Fumes may be removed by filters, precipitators and dust collectors. Dusts and particulate matters may be removed by provision of Bag Filters, cyclones or Electrostatic precipitators, besides built in control and good house-keeping by industries. Discharge of gaseous effluents through stacks of sufficient height for satisfactory dispersion of gases, since increase in the height of the stack and the temperature of the discharged air encourages better and wider dispersal through diffusion of the contaminants and Pollutants in the High air. Some of the organic pollutants are burnt some are Neutralised and discharged or recovered and reutilised. If the dust particulate size is not exceedingly small, safe disposal thro' discharge into the high air is not possible. Industries such as cement, fertilizers, chemicals, Thermal Power stations, Paper and refineries due to the omission of dusts and particulate matter, and fumes cause irritation of eyes, mucosa and lungs, and cause pneumoconiosis and act as carcinogens and affect animal and

plant life and property and monuments. As the exhaust gasses from the automobiles constitute major air pollution in urban areas, provision of necessary blow by devices by which the exhaust fumes escaping around crank case can be returned back to engine should be insisted upon. The automobile industry should develop after burner and catalyst type devices which can remove the hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and other harmful chemicals from the exhaust. Some state Departments of Public Health in America (e. g. California) have enacted legislation to establish ambient air quality for exhaust emissions from automobiles.

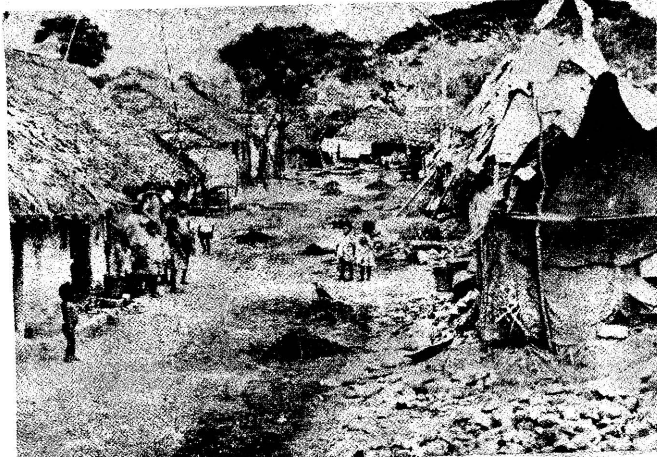
The industries which cause environmental Pollutional Problems are:

1. Cement factories
2. Sugar factories
3. Distilleries
4. Tanneries
5. Paper Industries
6. Fertilizers
7. Textiles
8. Chemicals and dyes
9. Refineries
10. Plastics
11. Food Procession Plants
12. Steel Products
13. Sago Factories
14. Synthetic Fibre Plants
15. Thermal Plants
16. Insecticide Factories.

Most of these industries are situated at places where plenty of water electrical energy and transport facilities are available. Their liquid wastes (effluents) are discharged into these water courses affecting the water quality and causing health hazards to human, animal and plant and fish life and thus disturbing the eco system. The effluent disposal on land without proper and effective treatment causes ground water pollutions in the surroundings.

Most of these industries do not adopt satisfactory treatment measures to render the effluvia, innocuous before disposal. These effluents contain high mineral content and organic matter (represented by BOD value) toxic chemicals and substances, making the water unfit for drinking and the soil unfit for irrigation.

The rapid industrialisation and the fast urbanisation, with no re-



gard to the consequences, have resulted in pollution of air, water and soil to such an extensive extent that no stream in our country is virtually unharmed and no city seems to have any break or freedom from the serious air pollution and noise pollution. People know little about the degradation and degeneration experienced by their environment due to pollution and contamination by their living, physiological activity and industries ect.

Abuse of environment, without realising the cost of sacrificing the environment is on the increase and hence problems of Environmental pollution are assuming dangerous proportions. Problems of pollution of Earth, fouling of air, accumulation of wastes and sewage and contamination of water toxic poisonous effects due to chemicals are increasing unabated. Some of the water courses like Cooum and Adyar and Buckingham Canal contain only the contents of peoples' contribution i.e. sewage and industrial wastes and this causes irreparable harm to the environment and incalculable damage to the health of people cities like Madras should have effective and efficient underground water carriage system for carrying away sewage, and otherwise the city has to float on its own sewage. Anything that can not be burnt or buried is dumped to the sea. It is unfortunate that no one is concerned with the harm done to the Ocean, due to the final disposal of all the wastes of civilisation into the sea. Because of Pollution of Rivers and Sea, the commercial fish catching is reported to be affected and Marine Biologists and Fisheries experts are much alarmed.

The worst pollutants are derived from Tanning and finishing of leather. Besides the pollution, the tanneries cause and the ground water in the area becoming saline, the crops and the drinking water sources are also affected.

Many water courses and water sources and soil are contaminated by letting in of sewage and sullage, in addition to the indiscriminate discharge of industrial wastes, thus creating serious problems of sanitation and public health. Indiscriminate and insanitary solid waste disposal by land fill (garbage, rubbish and animal and human excreta etc.) open air defaecation cause not only serious concern to the health and welfare of the mankind but also nuisance to the sense of sight and smell and contamination of surface and ground water, and insect, and fly breeding etc. Lack of safe, sanitary and satisfactory disposal of human and animal excreta and garbage, and lack of safe and protected supply of water of hygienic quality, and lack of sanitation and hygiene of food and lack of personal hygiene contribute for more than 60% of total morbidity in terms of infective and parasitic diseases. It is a shocking surprise that even in urban areas more than 85% to 90% of the people do not have sanitary water seal toilets. We should feel ashamed that it is still our socio cultural practice in our country that we defecate openly, and eat secretly inspite of, modernisation and civilisation even though safe and sanitary disposal of Human excretas possible by provision of Hand flush out water seal latrines for each family (even in HUTS) if no underground

sewage system is available. The domestic solid wastes can be sanitarly disposed off by composting.

Hook worm disease and Tetanus can be easily controlled if satisfactory disposal of human and animal excreta is ensured.

Social and Economic Environment:-

These Social and Economic components pertaining to the man's association with his fellow beings and standard and manner of living determine to a large extent the health status. Our habits, customs, beliefs cultural practices have a direct bearing and definite influence on our health. Lowered Socio Economic status promotes disease and reduces the Socio Economic status and this is a vicious cycle, since the housing food and nutrition depend upon socio economic status.

In fact the infant mortality rate is defined as the most sensitive index of socio economic status and standard of living which determine the sanitation and hygiene of environment. Power, ignorance and illiteracy and overcrowding etc., are responsible for many diseases.

Biologic Component of Environment:- is the universe of all living agents that surround the human host-all else than the human being himself. The insects, the microbes and the animals and plants affect the health of human host. The stagnant sources of sullage and sewage, improperly closed septic tanks, open wells, overhead tanks, water cisterns, tubes and sumps breed mosquitoes which act as vectors for the transmission and spread of Malaria, Filaria and Japanese Encephalitis. The highest priority given to the provision of water supply to all the towns and villages with no concomitant and concurrent provision for the safe and sanitary disposal of sullage and sewage has resulted in the sullage and sewage stagnations in many places encouraging breeding

of mosquitoes. If the wells and overhead tanks and septic tanks are completely sealed and closed and made air tight and the sullage stagnation is prevented by utilising the same for kitchen, garden and irrigation, the mosquito transmitted diseases can be easily prevented. Effective environmental control over water sources, and water utilisation through minor Engineering and source reduction is necessary.

Promotion of Environmental Health:

To prevent Harmful effects on human, animal and plant life and health hazards and damage to monuments and property and to conserve the nature and safeguard the environment, it is absolutely necessary that environmental consciousness and awareness to the various social and health problems are created and developed through pursued education among the people.

The Social obligation and the responsibility each individual citizen has to keep up and maintain and preserve the quality of environment in the interests of health and welfare and safety must be well appreciated and recognised by one and all to achieve health for all by 2000 AD.

It is high time that public opinion is generated against the ills and evils of abuse of environment, in this sanitation decade, as the world Environmental year has already been observed.

The suggestions to the problems may appear simple, but solution is complex. Since environment quality management is not only technological, but also sociological active involvement, responsible recognition of all the problems and coordinated and organised efforts of all the concerned, i.e. people, policy makers, planners, political leaders, public health physicians, medical practitioners, education industrialists and voluntary organisations are absolutely essential.

Penal action against the person persisting in polluting the environment is no doubt imperative.

Let us realise that legislation alone cannot solve the problem. Legal enforcement supplemented by Educational approach to promote and preserve the environment will pay some dividends. We have adequate provisions in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Act 1939 to abate nuisances caused by pollution.

It is important that political leaders and industrialists should show sufficient interest in the adoption of satisfactory measures of safe disposal of the industrial wastes to save the environment.

It is necessary that sanitary water seal toilets are provided in all the Elementary schools as expeditiously as possible so that such facility not only serves the purpose of the children and arranges safe disposal of excreta, but also provides a valuable opportunity for the children to learn the habit and develop an attitude to use sanitary toilets; which will go a long way in avoiding indiscriminate defecation. Habits are bricks attitude is the mortar with which the building of health is constructed.

I hope that you will all agree with me that we have to strain every nerve to generate public opinion on the importance of maintaining and preserving the quality of environment for healthful living.

It is needless to point out that the promoters of the industries should feel that it is their social obligation and responsibility to provide for adequate treatment for all the types of industrial wastes to render them harmless before disposal to prevent environmental pollution.

The importance and significance of zoning of areas for various types of industries and reserving localities



for residential purposes should be recognised by the local authorities and expeditious action is taken as required under Public Health Act, Town Planning Act and Local Body Acts to set apart areas separately for residences and variety of industries in the interests of protecting the environment and promoting the health of the people. The demarcation and declaration of areas for industries will go a long way in preventing the hazards of Pollution.

The need to educate the people all about the environment needs no extra emphasis and as such education an environment should commence from high school so that the Today's child - the Tomorrow's Citizen known to protect the environment and prevent pollution and preserve nature and thus helps to promote Health and prevent disease.

I conclude with sincere hope that all of you with all the best efforts will do your utmost for the promotion of Health and Prevention of Disease and preservation of the quality environment in which we live for the welfare of ALL.

WATER RELATED DISEASES

1. Those caused by the present of an infective agent:

(a) **VIRAL:** Infections hepatitis, Polimyelitis

(b) **BACTERIAL:**
Cholera, Bacillary dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, gastroenteritis, infantile diarrhoea, tuberaemia rarely)

(c) **PROTOZOAL**
Amoebiasis, giardiasis

(d) **HELMINTHIC:**
Roundworm, whipworm, thedurom hydatid disease

(e) **LEPTOSPIRAL:**
Weils disease.

2. Those due to the presence of an aquatic host:

(a) **Water**
Multiplied:
Sohistosomiasis (Vector snail)

(b) **Not multiplied:**
Guineaworm, and fish tapeworm (Vector: cyclops)

3. Those due to the presence of toxic and inert substances:

(a) **Toxic substances:**

Lead, arsonic, selenium, mercury, cyanide, cadmium. These substances, if present at concentrations above certain level, may give rise to actual danger to health.

(b) **Substances which may affect health:**

Flourides and nitrates. Excess of flourides is associated with dental and skeletal flurosis, and deficiency of flourides with dental caries. The ingestion of water which contains nitrates in excess of 45 mg/l (as Nos.) may give rise to infantile methaemo globinaemia.

Food Transmitted Diseases:

A detailed list of food transmitted diseases classified as below:

1. FOOD-BORNE INFECTIONS:

a. **Bacterial**
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers
Streptococcal infections
Bacillary dysentary
Brucellosis
Bovine tuberculosis.

b. **Viral**
1. Infectious hepatitis
2. Viral gastroenteritis
3. Poliomyelitis

c. **Protozoal:**

1. Amoebiasis
2. Balanlidiasis

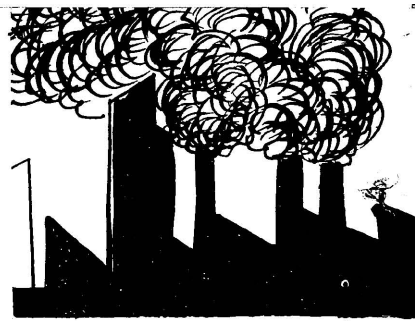
d. **Helminthic:**

1. T.Saginata
2. T. Solium
3. Cysticercus cellulosal
4. Trichenella spirals
5. Fasciola hepatica

2. FOOD POISONING AND INTOXICATIONS:

a. **Bacterial**
Salmonella food poisoning
Staphylococcal food poisoning
Clostridium food poisoning

b. **Chemical**
Arenic
Lead
Cadmium
Cyanide



Zinc
Flouride
Antimony
Insecticides, etc.,

c. **Plants and Animals:**

Lathyrism
Epidemic dropsy
Aflatoxicosis
Goitrogens
Cyanogenetic glycoside

Anti-enzyme factors
Seafood poisons

d. **Food Antigen and Allergies:**

	Sensitization to milk ,eggs and others.
160	Mechanical damage
150	
140	Threshold of Pain
130	
120	
110	Train Passing Station
100	Recommended Maximum (85)
90	Printing Press
80	Heavy Street traffic
70	Normal Conversation
60	
50	Quiet litrary
40	
30	Whispering
20	
10	Community Noise levels

HEALTH EFFECTS OF RADIATION.

Immediate

1. Radiation Sickness
2. Acute radiation Syndrome

SOMATIC

Delayed

1. Leukaemia
2. Carcinogenesis
3. Poetal development abnormalities.
4. Shortening of life.

GENETIC

1. Chromo some mutations
2. Point mutations.

TAPCO

Makes
great
strides



The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited (TAPCO) was started on 12.7.1973 with the main object of implementing Poultry Development Programmes in the State ensuring at the same time their economic viability. The Corporation also undertakes marketing of eggs, meat in the State to stabilise the prices and to assure a reasonable income to the farmer.

The activities of the Corporation are broadly classified as (A) Commercial and (B) Extension.

Feed Mixing Units Marketing Centres and Hybrid Chick Hatchery at Arasur (Coimbatore District) and Kappalur (Madurai District) comprise the commercial wing. Extension wing comprises TAPCO Grower Farms and Extension Centres only.

The activities are brought out below function wise:-

1. POULTRY FEED MIXING UNITS:

- 1 Nandanam (Madras)
- 2 Kottapattu (Trichy)
- 3 Kappalur (Madurai)
- 4 Tiruppur (Coimbatore).

These four Poultry Feed Mixing Units are engaged in the production of balanced Poultry feed, using industrial and agricultural by-products. While the quality of Poultry Feeds Mixed at TAPCO Units

is maintained, the Feed Analytical Laboratory at Nandanam (Madras) continues to exercise rigid quality control in the purchase of quality feed ingredients and mixed feed. The giant feed mixing plant installed at Feed Mixing Unit, Nandanam (Madras) continues to function satisfactorily. A uniform price policy as already evolved is followed continuously.

2. MARKETING CENTRES:

TAPCO has marketing centres of:

- 1 Madras (Seven Zones)
- 2 Chengalpattu (Tambaram)
- 3 Vellore (Dharmapuri and Arcot)
- 4 Salem
- 5 Madurai
- 6 Tiruchi (Thanjavur)
- 7 Tirunelveli
- 8 Coimbatore (Udagamandalam and Tiruppur).

These Marketing Centres provide necessary inputs to the farmers such as quality chicks, balanced feed, technical expertise and collect the products such as eggs and spent birds for marketing. Flat procurement rate is adopted, which enables TAPCO to quote flat selling rates for several bulk buyers including Government institutions as also the Central Government institutions, like Railways and Defence Units. Priority for procurement in Tamil Nadu is given as usual to remove middlemen and the products are procured from the farmers direct.

MODERNISATION OF EXISTING DRESSING PLANT AT ADAYAR:

A scheme has been drawn up to modernise the existing Dressing Plant at Adayar at a cost of Rs.1.76 lakhs with a capacity to dress 250 birds per hour with a view to provide chicken meat to the consumers more hygienically. Civil works have been completed and the equipments are being installed.

SALES PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Under the Special Animal Husbandry Programme Scheme eggs.





are procured at 33 paise per egg. This ensures a ready market for the eggs produced by the Special Animal Husbandry Programme Farmers and enables TAPCO to maintain uninterrupted distribution of eggs.

In order to cater to the market in Madras City and to meet the growing demand for Poultry Products, a trade agreement has been finalised and 1,58,000 eggs are purchased per week from 17 farmers in Nellore in Andhra Pradesh on contract purchase price of 33 Paise per egg throughout the year. By this, the egg selling price by TAPCO is also kept at a constant level to a certain extent. The turnover in eggs will be increased to 97.66 lakh numbers in a full year in Madras City alone. A beginning has been made for the supply of eggs to other States by supplying eggs to Nicobar Islands in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. So far 3 Shipments of eggs (1000 Nos. each) have been despatched.

TAPCO'S SNACKATERIA:

TAPCO has opened Canteens at Secretariat and in Madras Corporation premises for serving dishes made out of Poultry Products to the public at reasonable rates.

Encouraged by the Public response for the above said canteens a "SNACKATERIA" - Drive-in Restaurant, situated at the junction of Anna Salai and Thiru Vi-Ka-Road (Thousand Lights) is to be

opened shortly at a cost of Rs.1.05 lakhs.

TAPCO had been participating in the All India Tourist Trade Fair organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the past 4 years by putting up a canteen where dishes made out of eggs and poultry meat were sold to the public who visited the Trade Fair. This year two canteens were opened. These canteens, not only provided tasty dishes but also gave wide publicity to the TAPCO, especially in its efforts to popularise the sale of chicks.

SELLING OF PORK, PORK PRODUCTS:

Besides selling poultry products, TAPCO is selling pork and pork products also. Pork is procured from Animal Husbandry Department of the State Government and Pork Products are purchased from MAFCO, BOMBAY. The following pork products are sold in the retail outlets of TAPCO:

- (a) Salami; (b) Cocktail sausages
- (c) Hot dogs; (d) Frank Furter;
- (e) Bacon; (f) Ham; (g) Chicken-Ham.

At Present pork products are purchased on retail basis. The question of getting agency-ship for selling MAFCO pork products to earn more profits is being examined. Simultaneously the possibilities of selling pork products in Vellore, Tiruchi, Salem, Coim-

batore, Tirunelveli and Madurai is being explored.

There are in all 120 retail outlets functioning in the state at present, Madras alone having 78 such outlets.

3. REGIONAL OFFICE AT NAMAKKAL AND SERVICE CENTRE AT ERODE:

These Centres continue to concentrate on the development of Poultry Industry in and around Salem, and Coimbatore Districts by arranging all inputs like chicks, quality feed, etc, procuring the produce of the farmers and furnishing technical expertise etc.,

4. CHICK HATCHERY AT ARASUR (COIMBATORE DISTRICT):

This Hatchery which has been hitherto rearing "Poona Pearls" parent stocks of eggers and broiler has now switched over to rearing of "Babcock" strain of egg parents and "Cobb" Broiler parents. The first batch of "Babcock" eggger chicks was released on 15-8-1979. The first batch of "Cobb Broiler" chicks were released during February 1980.

5. COMMERCIALISATION OF EXISTING CHICK HATCHERY AT KAPPALUR (MADURAI DISTRICT):

The pureline Hatchery at Kappalur was converted into a Commercial Hatchery and "H260" parent stocks

(egger) are housed therein. The first batch of egger chicks was released on 19-10-1979. Government of Tamil Nadu have released a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for investment in the said project.

6. TAPCO GROWER FARMS AND EXTENSION CENTRES:

These Centres are situated at the following places:-

- 1 Chengalpattu
- 2 Kottapattu (Trichy District)
- 3 Perundurai (Periyar District)
- 4 Seshanchavadi (Salem District)
- 5 T.Kallupatti (Madurai District)

These five centres rear day old chicks and supply to the Poultry farmers, Government Institutions, Farmers under Special Animal Husbandry Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme and other schemes etc. These centres also provide technical knowhow and health cover to the birds reared in and around these centres.

7. SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY TAPCO:

(i) SPECIAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMME. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

This scheme sponsored by the Government of India is implemented by TAPCO in the Districts of North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Salem and Madurai. The scheme which was sanctioned in 1976-77, envisages the establishment of 6000 poultry units at the rate of 1500 poultry units in the above mentioned Districts.

The scheme has been sanctioned initially for a period of 3 years from 1976-77 onwards. It is continued by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the funding pattern of sharing the expenditure by Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India at 50:50 basis. Upto 31-3-80, 3611 farmers have been benefitted under the scheme. A sum of Rs.30 lakhs was released towards subsidy during 1979-80. During 1980-81 another 2,000 poultry units are to be set up under the scheme.

OTHER SCHEMES IN WHICH TAPCO IS PARTICIPATING

(i) Integrated Rural Development programme:

One of the schemes contempla-



ted under "Integrated Rural Development Programme", is to establish poultry units in the area covered by Small Farmers Development Agency. Under this scheme, TAPCO has undertaken the supply of necessary inputs such as quality chicks, and poultry feeds: The scheme is to be implemented by the concerned District Collectors in co-ordination with Small Farmers Development Agency and Block level agencies. Poultry Units under this scheme have been established in "Kanniyakumari" District, where it has been implemented with great vigour. In Tiruchirapalli District the scheme is gaining momentum.

(ii) STATE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK SCHEME CHENGALPATTU:

Under this scheme, the State Land Development Bank has prepared a project for setting up 30 egger units and 10 Broiler Units in and around Sripurumbudur and Poonamallee. The egger units will consist of 250 birds and broiler units 200 birds each.

So far as TAPCO is concerned, chicks and feed are supplied to the said beneficiaries. All other assistance are given by the State Land Development Bank. 3 Broiler Units have been established so far in Senthamangalam Village in Sriperumbudur Taluk.

NEW SCHEMES UNDER FORMULATION:

(i) Poultry Projects with World Bank Aid:

As egger and Broiler Project at an approximate cost of Rs. 31.53 crores to obtain World Bank assistance was submitted to the Government of India and the decision of the Government of India is awaited.

(ii) Belt Area Development Programme:

The main object of this project is to rehabilitate the landless labourers and marginal farmers and strengthen them economically so that their migration into city in search of job is prevented. This will cover the suburban area of 80 Kilometers of Madras City. A scheme is being drawn upto establish 1000 poultry Units at a total cost of Rs. 33.04 lakhs.

(iii) Expansion of Feed Mixing unit at Kappalur (Madurai District):

The existing Feed Mixing Plant at Kappalur (Madurai District) is to be expanded so as to produce 600 metric tonnes of feed per month at a cost of Rs. 4.35 lakhs as envisaged in the project report for the Commercialisation of the Chick Hatchery at Kappalur.

The achievements of TAPCO indicated below deserve particular mention:

1. The Government of Tamil Nadu with effect from April 1979 have exempted levy of Sales Tax/ Surcharge on the live birds sales as a measure of reducing additional burden on the farmers and to encourage poultry farming in Tamil Nadu.

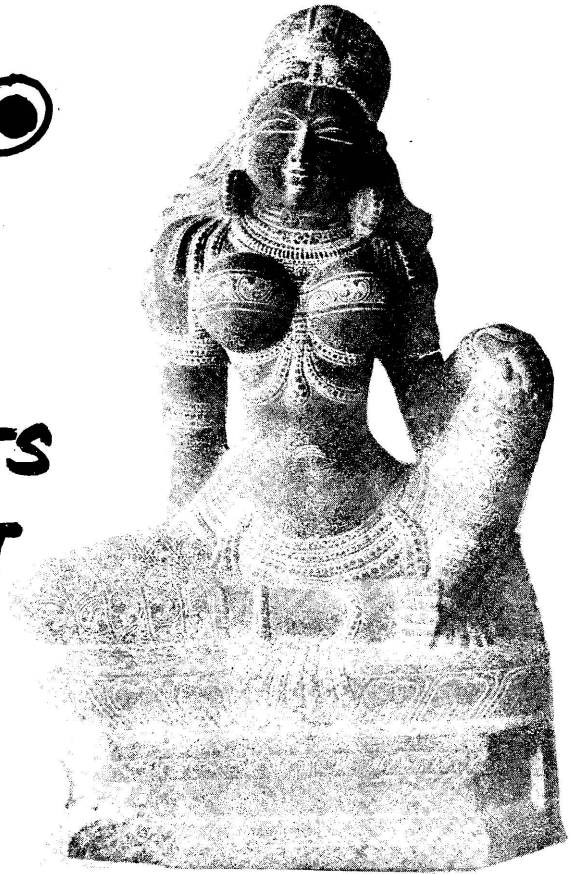
2. Lower power Tariff for the electricity used in Poultry Farms continues to be in force.

3. The Insurance coverage scheme for Special Animal Husbandry Programme Scheme is also in vogue.

4. TAPCO continues to enjoy ISI merit certificate for the feed mixed by it.

V.T.I.

PIONEER IN PROMOTING HANDI CRAFTS DEVELOPMENT

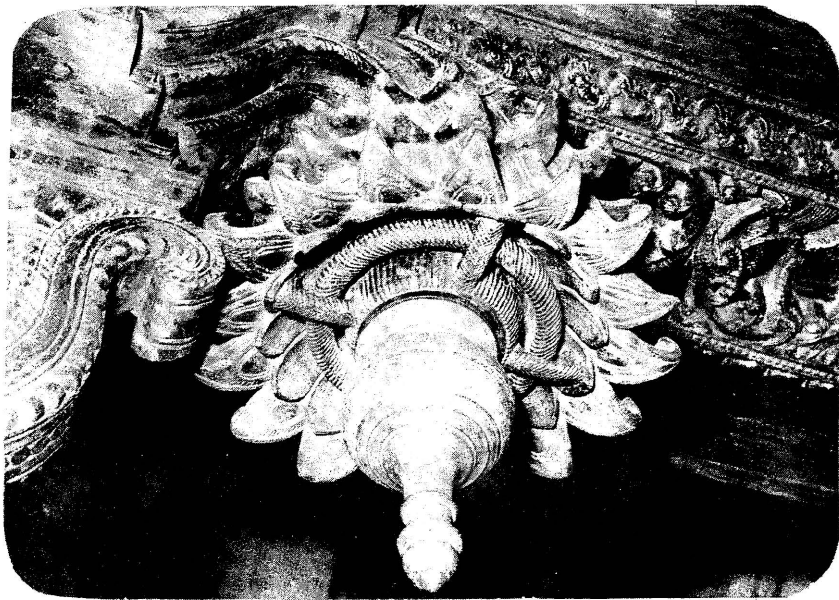


The handicrafts of Tamil Nadu have won recognition and admiration for their skilled artisans all over the world. The State's tradition in the arts and crafts is drawn from a distinguished and long lineage of artists and craftsmen. From time immemorial their inspiration from the temple-centred culture is visibly represented in their art forms.

Articles of daily use were not merely objects of utility—they were embellished to the point of becoming works of art.

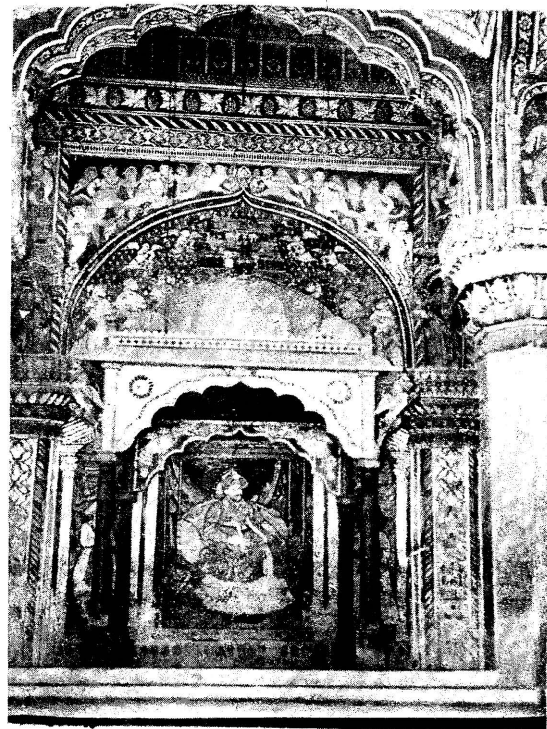
This rich heritage of the Tamils was on the wane for a short period due to want of patronage from the aristocracy. Before independence the Government of the day did substantial spadework for the development of handicrafts. The Government took into cognizance the native talent of the craftsmen in the rural areas and also become aware that the art, and crafts that were being produced were indeed of a high quality and would compare favourably with any handicrafts produced in other countries.

In order to promote the handicrafts and to improve the lot of the craftsmen in the rural areas, the Victoria Technical Institute was founded in the year 1887 from funds publicly subscribed. The aim of the Institute is to spread technical education and to provide a market



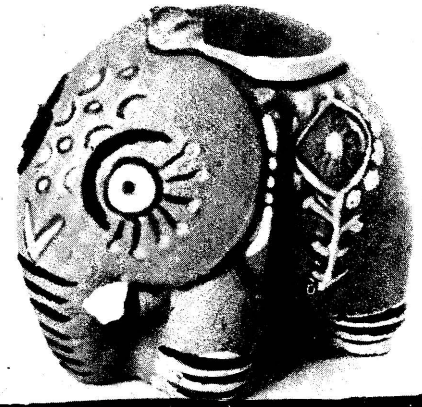
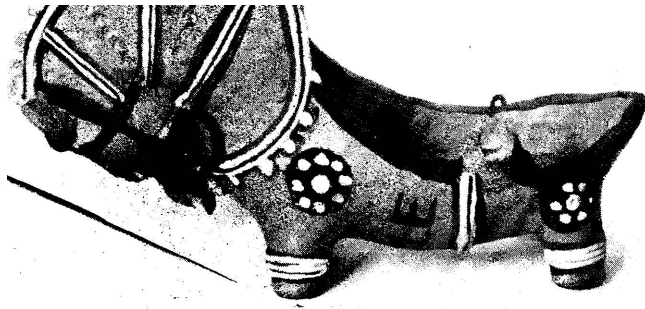
for products of arts and handicrafts. During the first year of its inception, the Institute had awarded 10 scholarships for drawing and engineering.

As an encouragement to artisans and craftsmen, the Institute has been conducting annual exhibitions of South Indian handicrafts. As part of the promotion programme of South Indian handicrafts, an Award was instituted during the Gandhi Centenary year in 1969, setting apart a sum of Rs. 30,000. Every year on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, which falls on 2nd October, a competition is held in which artists and craftsmen from all over the South participate. Three prizes are given to the best artist and craftsmen and certificates of merit are also awarded to deserving participants. The articles entering the competition are displayed in an exhibition for the public. The exhibits displayed



consist a rich variety like carved ivory and sandalwood, inlay work, terracotta, soapstone carvings, oil paintings, Kalam Kari and batik work, embroidery and miniature copies of masters.

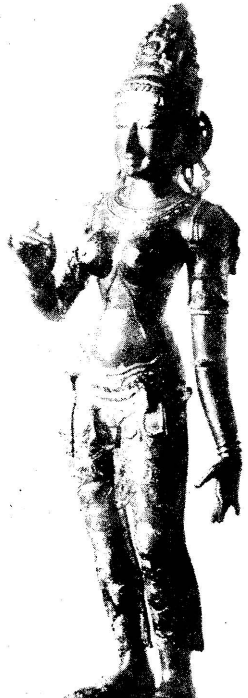
There is a permanent display of a rich variety of handicrafts of Tamil Nadu for sale in the show rooms of the Institute.



The icons of Gods and Goddesses, Siva, Parvati, the dancing Nataraja, Vishnu and Lakshmi are some of the exquisite creations of dedicated craftsmen. Decorative articles in attractive shapes, traditional designs, beautiful inlay work of intricate patterns in copper and brass plates, bowls, powder boxes, flower vases are some of the enchanting products of these skilled artisans. Exquisitely carved tables, teapoy and other articles of wood, excellent pith works with their delicate beauty purchased from this institute are on proud display in many a home in India and abroad, not to mention the fantastic range of leather and ceramic utility articles.

Tamil craftsmen also specialize in weaving beautiful handicrafts of utility, out of grass and palm leaf-lampshades, flower baskets and shopping bags. Mats woven with fine grass fibres and attractively dyed are spread on the floor or used as table mats and wall hangings.

The V.T.I., has thus been striving to promote and develop the South Indian handicrafts. It also looks after the interest of the poor Missions, Orphanages and Educational Institutions in South India and market their products. The V.T.I., has earned world wide reputation for marketing and selling handicrafts of good quality, and a visit to the Institute is considered essential in the itinerary of the foreign dignitaries visiting Tamil Nadu.





MENTAL HANDICAP PSYCHIATRIC ASPECTS

Dr. O. Somasundram
Dr. M. Papakumari
Dr. Jeyanthini,
Inst. of Mental Health,

Since 1960, emphasis is on a liberal approach maintaining the subnormal within the community at large. Morris (1970) did a national survey of facilities of the older traditional type for the mentally handicapped in England and it revealed to the dismay of everyone that many of the subnormality hospitals have remained custodial in character and the facilities were found to be inadequate due to lack of money, staffing problems and antiquated buildings.

It is generally accepted that smaller facilities offer greater opportunity for human living but we cannot ignore the fact that at the present stage, large scale institutional such as is provided in mental hospital will have to continue for many years to come. It would be impossible to resettle all the older long stay more severely incapacitated residents into community based facilities. But these traditional facilities have to develop the recent therapeutic regimens of care.

There are 298 mentally handicapped patients in the Institute of Mental Health, Madras aged between 6 to 45 years. Most of these patients fall within the severe range of handicap are helpless and inarticulate. The majority are admitted to the hospital on a permanent basis with little or no thought given to whether they could be

reassimilated into the community. Many families satisfy themselves believing that these children were better brought up in the hospital being cared by the specialists.

Tizard (1960) Car. (1970) Lyle (1960) Centerwal (1960) Shipchand Shotwell (1965) showed that severely subnormal children brought up in their own homes are far more forward in their development than are those brought up in institutions. This knowledge has increased the pressure on parents to keep their mentally handicapped child at home.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A large proportion of the patients in the Institute of Mental Health, Madras are mentally handicapped. These 298 patients (102 females & 196 males) who attend as outpatient regularly from more than 5 years have been taken up as a control group.

Craliker Kock and Hendrson (1965) studied the families of 32 children who had been placed in an institution and 37 who had not been institutionalised. He did not find any difference between the groups on social class, religion and educational level. Stone (1961) studied families of Downs anomaly children and found places to come from the poorest in socio economic

status and in family relationship and the postponers had the most variable social conditions.

In the present study, the two groups of the institutionalised and the non-institutionalised mentally handicapped have been compared to see if there are differences between the placers and the non-placers as seen in the other studies.

Tizard and Grad in 1901 studied 150 families with mentally handicapped individuals at once and 100 with a handicapped in an institution. Those in the Institutions were found to be extremely handicapped when compared to those at home. (62:25) The present study also reveals that the Institutionalised handicapped are more severely mentally handicapped when compared to the control group & 67% and 37% respectively.

ETIOLOGY:

In 41% of the institutionalised group, the history is not available as they are abandoned individuals. In another 18% of cases, there is no definite cause seen which could lead to mental handicap. In the rest (41%) a definite cause had led to the mental handicap. In 29.3% of cases it is seen as a post encephalitic or post meningitic sequelae. 6.4% of the cases are due to genetic and chromosomal disorders as tubero Sclerosis and Down's anomaly. In another 5.3% severe asphyxia neonatorum has been the cause.

TABLE-II

ETIOLOGY
No.-298

1 Primary	18%
2 Post Encephalitic	20.3%
3 Post Meningitic	9%
4 Genetic and Chromosomal	6.4%
5 Asphyxia Neonatorum	5.3%
6 Cause not Known	41%

The institutionalised group have multiple problems as motor and sensory deficits and management problems in addition to the mental handicap, Tizard and Grad (1961) found that many in the home group did not have any other problem other than the mental handicap.

Saenger (1962) had also found that cases with severe motor deficit, epilepsy and behaviour problems were more likely to be institutionalised.

Car (1974) found that institutionalisation was highest where parents are inadequate and the child had run into problems as sexual problems. In the Madras study group two mentally handicapped females have been institutionalised mainly for being sexually promiscuous. The females with family are all admitted to protect them from being sexually assaulted. Hyperkinetic behaviour is seen as a common reason for institutionalisation in this study.

The family conditions are found to be very poor in the institutionalised group. Only 29 have occasional contact with their families (10%)

There is no difference in the social status between the two

groups as the institute mainly caters to the needs of the lower social class. 41% of the patients in the Institution do not have anyone. They are destitutes abandoned by their families. 40% in the study group have only one parent which is the mother. These individuals are infrequently visited by the mother. Only a small percentage (19%) have both parents. Only 10% are in frequently taken home on a temporary basis. The majority (82%) in the control group have both parents and are tolerated at home. In spite of all the difficulties, humiliations, inconveniences and problems of management, most families manage to adjust having a mentally handicapped individual at home. Tizard and Grad (1961) and Caldwell and Guze (1960)

also found that most families adjust to the situation of having a handicapped child at home.

Those institutionalised are mostly far from their homes. They are from all over the State of Tamil Nadu and the neighbouring states. One child is from Vietnam. Those not institutionalised live in Madras and the suburbs and are able to make use of the out-patient services available in this Institute.

SUMMARY:

The Institutionalised Mentally Handicapped are mostly severely handicapped and have multiple handicaps. The family integrity is found to be defective and most are abandoned in the institution on a permanent basis.

DISCUSSION:

TABLE-I
Institutionalised Mentally Handicapped

	Study Group N-298	Mental Handicap		%
		%	Control Group	
Mild and Moderate	98	33	102	63
Severe	200	67	61	37
Tizard and Grad(1961)	—	62	—	25

TABLE—III

	Study Group N-298	%	Control Group	
			N-163	%
Epilepsy	152	51	23	14
Behaviour disorder	200	67	22	13
Other handicaps	154	62	40	25

TABLE—IV

	Study group N-298	Family Conditions		%
		%	Control group N-163	
Both parents	58	19	133	82
Single parent	118	40	30	18
Nil	122	41	—	—



