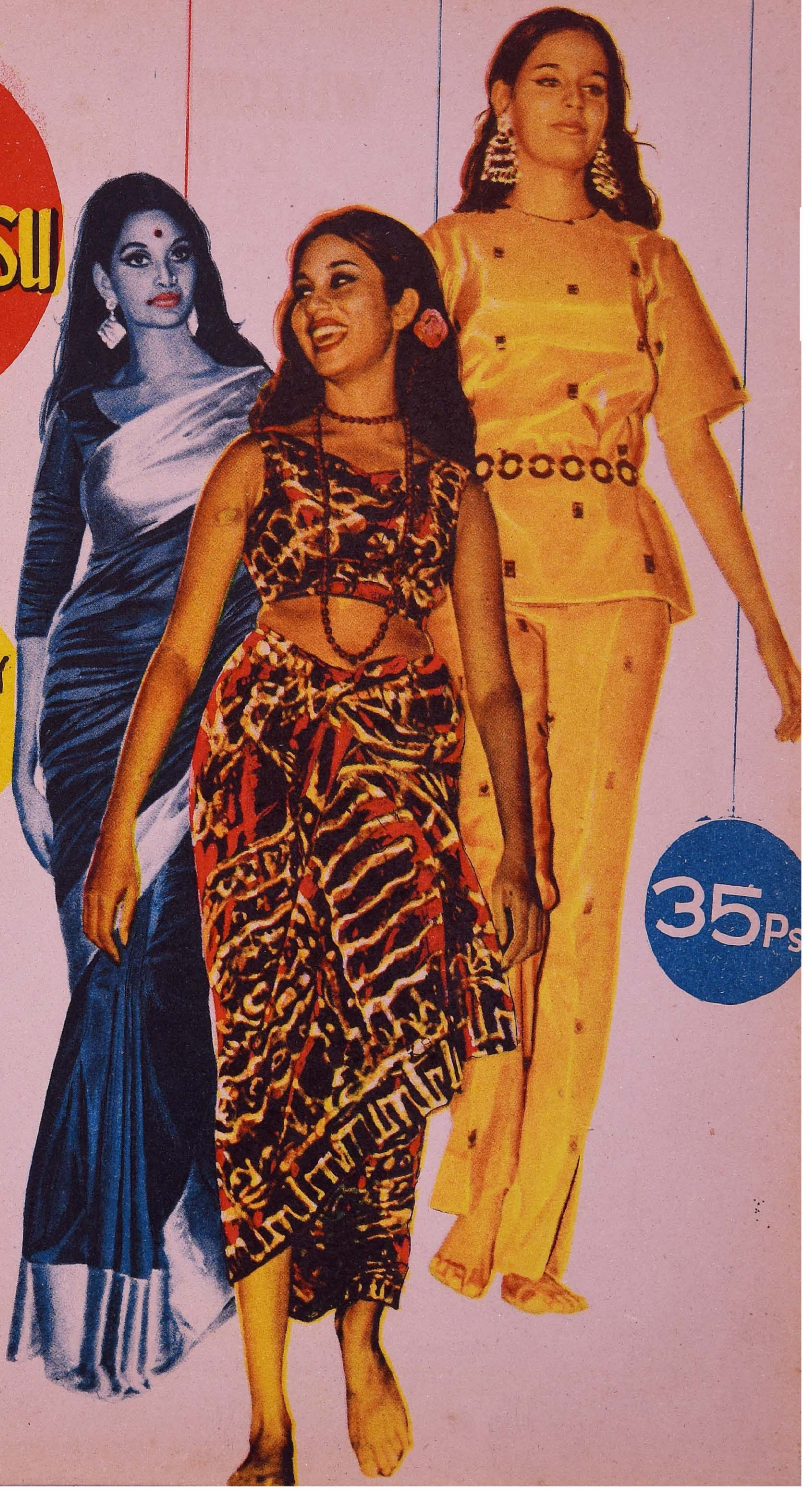
Tamil Arasu

FORTNIGHTLY

MAY 20, 1971

35Ps



co-optee

Swinging their way to a happy future!

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

Are they born lucky? No. Their parents were wise enough to know that with their limited means they could give them maximum attention only if they didn't have more children.

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

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

Plan your family-and live happily!

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

MOULIS

Vol. 1 MAY 20, 1971 No. 22

CONTENTS

Cover Page:

The Handloom Charisma displayed at the Fashion Parade.

Why State Planning ?

Tamil Nadu has appointed a Planning Commission to draft a 10-*year perspective plan of development for the State. The Planning strategy has necessarily to start with an awareness of the resources. The strategy for the State Plan has been spelt out by the Chief Minister in his reply to the Governor's Address. This was printed in* Tamil Arasu, *dated* 20*th April* 1971. *The strategy is also being discussed by an eminent economist, Dr. B. Natarajan in a separate article in this issue. With these material, students are requested to give their opinion on the subject of "Why State Planning" for publication in forthcoming issues of Tamil Arasu.* —(Ed.).

M. KARUNANIDHI

16. LUTHER AND BISMARCK.

We left for Cologne on the morning of 11th July. From the soil of Germany which spread the tang of gunpowder in the world, the city of Cologne has been supplying 'Eau de Cologne' for over 200 years.

Even today, the Goddess of Art reigns supreme in Cologne. Situated in the shape of a semi-circle on the bank of the Rhine, this beautiful city has emerged with new life from the destruction of World War II. From ancient times, Cologne has had a major share in the growth of German Art and Education. While in that city, a distinctly amusing experience came my way.

There is a Church here, of considerable charm and grandeur. Raffle-tickets were being sold to raise a collection for the purpose of renovating this Church. Impelled by a desire to contribute to that task, I purchased two raffle-tickets. The first ticket carried the verdict of "no prize" whereas the second set out that two more tickets could be claimed free of cost. The two fresh tickets secured entitlement to four free tickets. The expectation was roused in my heart that one of these four tickets would definitely earn a prize. Anna of course had issued the affectionate fiat that Ministers and members of their families should not purchase the Raffle-tickets of the Tamil Nadu Government, for if they were to win a prize, it would sow the seed of resentment, rightly or wrongly, in the hearts of the common people. Convinced that the stipulation was not applicable to Germany, I proceeded to get the raffle-tickets, in all eagerness. However none of the four tickets drew a prize! But the satisfaction was there that we could contribute at least a little to the noble task of renovation of the chapel.

As I was looking at the various specimens of the artistic workmanship of the Church, thoughts about Martin Luther did rise in my mind. During the earlier part of the 16th century, Luther was a nightmare to the Pope. Luther was one who asserted that he would not accept any order or decree from any religious leader, unless his reason accepted it in the first instance and unless it had the cited support of the scriptures. He was one who thundered that blind habits ought to be done away with. He was one who announced that a person who sins cannot seek absolution by making a contribution to the temporal needs of the Church. On 31st October 1517, Dr. Martin Luther nailed on the door of the castle-church at Wittenberg, his 95 theses attacking the sale of indulgences. Impressed deep on the minds of the people too, his ideas spread rapidly.

MARTIN LUTHER

Alarmed, the Pope branded him a heretic and issued an edict for his ex-communication. The undeterred Luther publicly burnt a copy of the papal bull in front of the Church itself. Even the war which raged for 30 years after Luther's demise could not check the spread of his ideas.

Thoughts of Martin Luther dominated my heart as I went round Cologne. It is a city noted for Textile manufacture, Banking and Business. It is also a centre of chocolate-industry and glass-ware manufacture.

At 2-00 p.m. we went to Essen, which is a prominent industrial city. This is a place where there is large-scale manufacture of a variety of items ranging from ordinary hardware to radio-active isotopes.

After resting a while at the Lodge in Essen we proceeded to the city of Recklinghausen. Into our ears that were literally drowned in the noise emanating from the factories of Essen, flowed as nectar, the sound of anklet-bells that mark the art of Indian dancing. It was the time when an Asian—South-East Asian Cultural Festival was being conducted there.

In a modern praiseworthy auditorium there, Miss Padma Subramaniam, daughter of the late Film Director Thiru K. Subramaniam, was providing a charming Bharatanatya programme. The Kathakali artistes of Kerala also conducted a performance exhibiting their skill. When it was known that I had come from Tamil Nadu, the spectators as well as the artistes gave expression to their tumultuous glee. Was it because I am Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu fragrant with Art or was it because I too am an Artiste? I am at a loss to explain.

Miss Padma, born on the soil of sweet Tamil,—out of the three sections of which language, two had been allotted to Music and Dance—was the very manifestation of the beauty of Art, from the glittering jewel on her forehead to the vermillion designs on the soles of her feet. Through her superb performance, the knowledgeable German audience was definitely able to appreciate the splendour of Bharatanatya. They must have indeed been impressed by the cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu where the art of Bharatanatya is being practised to a large extent. They might have been led to reflect that the people of the land who nurture and practise this art which explains

in a most eloquent manner, every aspect of the essence of dancing must certainly have attained a high level of civilisation.

Is not Bharatanatya that art which was fostered by dedicated experts such as Madhavi and Attan Athi who gave life to it?

The Germans there had also an opportunity to see and appreciate Kathakali which is a form of story-telling through the entwining of dance and drama, much in the manner of fruit-juice blending with the juice of the sugarcane and fragrance being added to a flower of gold. The apparel and make-up of the artistes and their matchless skill in the matter of movement synchronising with the notes from the musical instruments led the German rasikas to the height of enthusiasm. The spontaneous applause that greeted every scene was sufficient testimony to this.

After witnessing the Art programme, we went to Dusseldorf at 10-00 p.m. It is said that during Adolf Hitler's time, the pounding of his storm-troopers' feet could be heard at all hours there. But what is heard today is only the noise of a variety of automobiles speeding along the roads. During the Nazi regime, even urchins in this city used to go about in military uniform. The population of the city is over 7 lakhs and the people are bright-faced and genial. Through Dusseldorf and Cologne which are ports of the river Rhine, the excellent products manufactured so plentifully in Essen are taken for sale in all parts of the world.

The aerodrome of Dusseldorf is of International prominence. Germany is one of those countries well-known for the highways called "Autobahns". No one who visits Germany would be able to forget the quality and excellence of the country's highways. Highways leading to several cities touch Dusseldorf. Bright lights that convert night into day add great charm to the canal running through the city. Dusseldorf is the most beautiful city in the whole of West Germany. It serves as the headquarters of prominent banks and it is the place of residence for top businessmen of the world. Not only that, it is the centre of the Arts of

OTTOVON BISMARCK

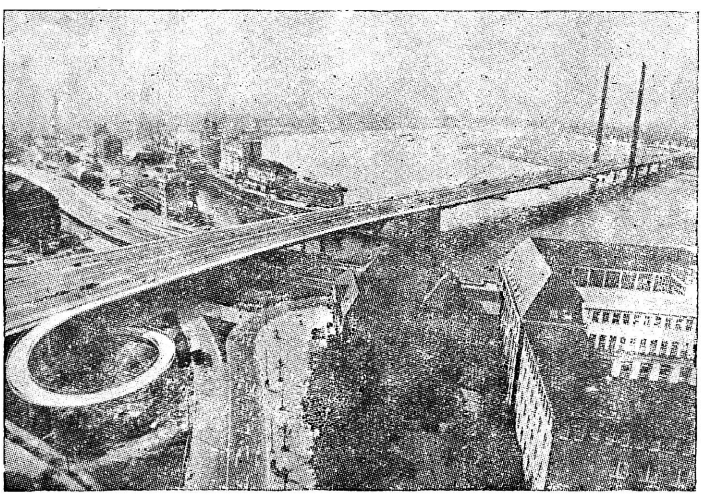
Europe. The school of colour portrait here is of substantial renown and the Art Gallery does deserve a visit.

In this city a statue for Bismarck was put up in the year 1899. Germany occupies a central place in Europe and it should have been acclaimed as the heart of Europe. But in actual fact, it had been in the nature of candy placed amidst ants or a flower come to bloom in the midst of bumble-bees. Never had it had natural frontiers determining its extent. Its borders had been subject to changes in accordance with the imperialist desires of the countries surrounding it. It has been the lot of the German people to be constantly haunted by the apprehension as to which foe would attack when.

It was Ottovon Bismarck who converted that apprehension into awakening and shaped heroes out of that metamorphosis. When he became Chancellor in 1862, he said openly in the Parliament:

"What indeed have you achieved till date through your ceaseless palaver ? Bring out your terrible swords and let us put an end to the machinations of evil-doers ! " Reforming the army he struck up an alliance with Austria and declared war on Denmark in two years. Later, he engineered a dispute with Austria itself, and conquered that country in the year 1870. Shattering the glory of France and securing prosperous regions of that country, Bismarck in addition received war-reparation to the tune of 200 million sovereigns. Regaining possession of all the territories belonging to it, the German nation took shape as a complete country on the map of the world for the first time in 1871. Germany became a fame-based Great Power of Europe. No wonder the people of the land have installed a statue for Bismarck by way of giving expression to their gratitude.

After going round this city of historic renown, industrial prosperity and beauty, we returned to Essen and spent the night there.



THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE RHINE.

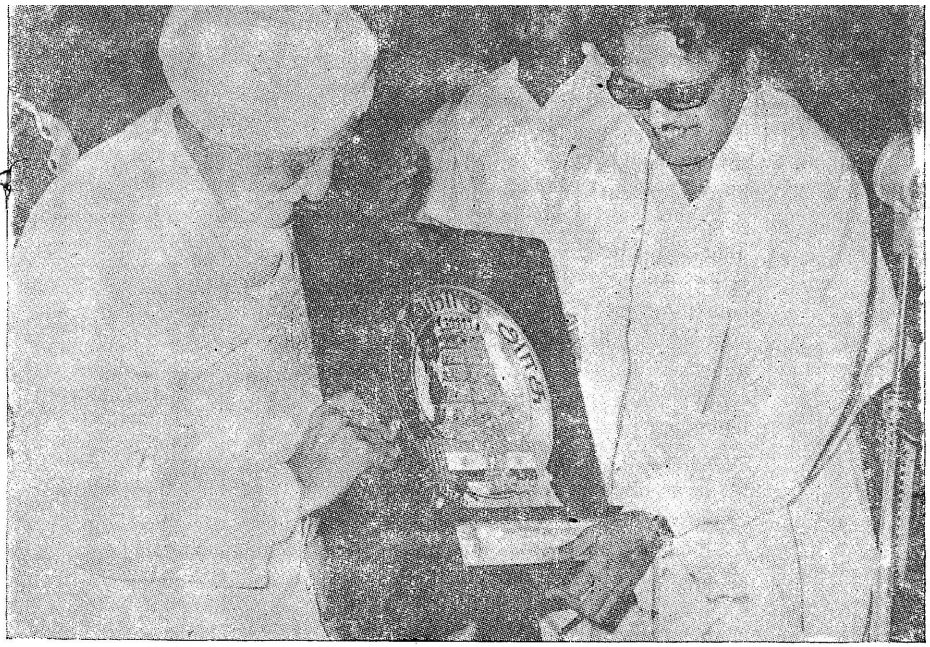
Apart from being an outstandingly industrious people, the Germans are also intellectuals capable of sound assessment. In addition, they are competent scientists. They are adepts not only in smelting iron-ore and giving shape to it but also in producing literary works, sweet as sugarcane and in dancing, agile as bees. In singing and painting too, they have proved their worth. The soil that gave to the world master-painters such as Albrecht Duerer, leading scientists such as Kepler, Humboldt and Roentgen, musical geniuses such as Bach, Handel, and Beethoven, poets such as Goethe and intellectuals of unparalelled merit such as Immanuel Kant stands divided into two sectors today, as a result of Hitler's tyranny. It is the great Wall that marks the border.

Separating relatives and close friends whose hearts had been commingling till the year 1945, the border runs across 800 miles in the Germany of today. With the tiller in East Germany and the land he cultivated left behind in West Germany, the brethren of Germany are living today between two different ideologies and in two different positions.

Taking leave of the resurgent West Germany that has attained spectacular development after World War II and carrying in our hearts evergreen memories of our contacts with the German people rich in culture and traditions, we reached the Dusseldorf aerodrome on 12th July. The plane from New York which arrived a little late carried us and flew high in the skies.

Our next destination was the Netherlands which is described as the flower-grove of Europe.

(To be continued)



Governor, Sardar Ujjal Singh and Sardarni Ujjal Singh were given a fond farewell by the Chief Minister. Assuming Office on 28th June 1966, the Governor is to demit his office on 23rd May 1971. A notable facet of his career is the fact that he was Member of Punjab Legislature from 1926 to 1956.

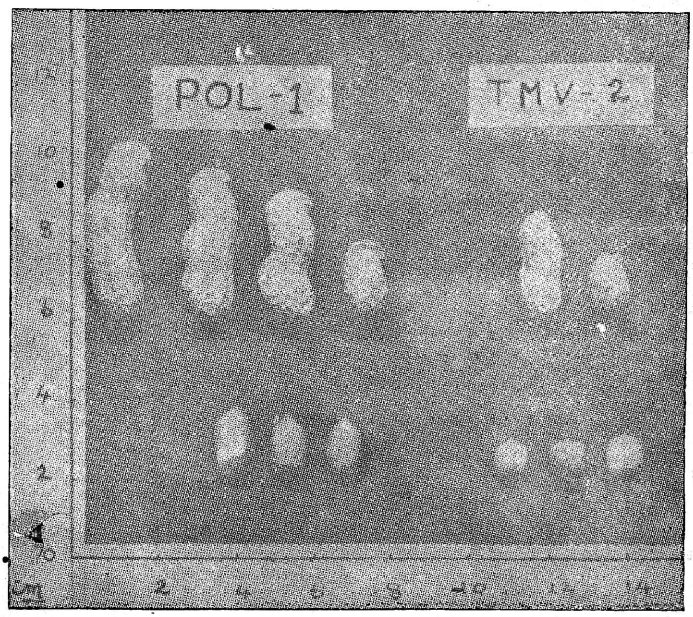
Jurisdiction of Civil and Criminal Courts

In order to secure for the litigant public speedier and easier justice, the Government have appointed a committee to undertake a comprehensive State-wide examination of the jurisdiction of civil and criminal courts in Tamil Nadu. The enquiry will also embrace appellate courts. As roads and other means of communication have opened up larger and larger areas in the interiors of the State it is felt that the ends of justice would be best served by realigning the jurisdiction of courts giving due consideration to the existence of a competent bar in these new areas.

The terms of reference of the committee are firstly to consider how far the existing jurisdictional alignments of civil and criminal courts meet the requirements of the litigant public. A questionnaire framed by the committee seeks to elicit information on points such as: (1) Distance and transport facilities to reach the seat of courts and appellate courts from the farthest place in the existing jurisdiction, (2) Congestion of cases in courts, and (3) Facilities available in new seats for courts to be recommended by public during the committee's enquiry. This State-wide examination for realignment of jurisdiction of courts has been undertaken at the instance of the High Court.

Public Opinion to be Sought for Re-alignment

A NEW GROUNDNUT FROM POLLACHI



SUITABLE FOR EXPORT

Pollachi tract in Coimbatore District is a rich farm-belt noted for a variety of crops, particularly groundnut.

Based on research work carried out at the Groundnut Research Station, Pollachi, a new bunch groundnut strain POL. 1 suitable for replacing the strain TMV. 2 has been released. At present TMV. 2 is widely cultivated as a rain-fed crop in the Pollachi tract between April and September.

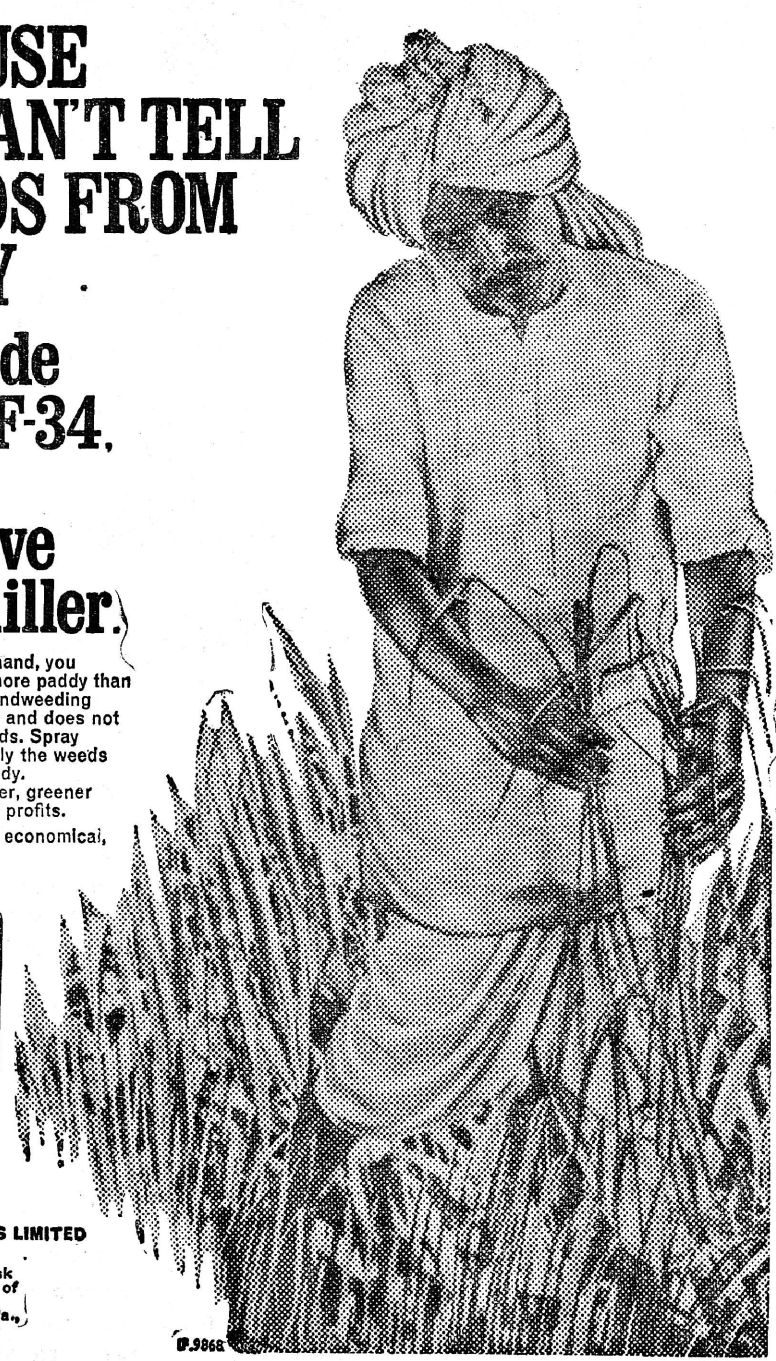
In trials conducted at the Coimbatore Research Station and in the holdings of progressive farmers in the Pollachi Taluk, the strain POL. 1 has, during the past three years, given increased yields ranging from 13 to 40 per cent over that of the strain TMV. 2

BECAUSE YOU CAN'T TELL WEEDS FROM PADDY

we made STAM F-34, the selective weedkiller.

When you weed by hand, you may be pulling out more paddy than weeds. Moreover, handweeding is troublesome, slow and does not eliminate all the weeds. Spray Stam F-34. It kills only the weeds without injury to paddy. Paddy grows healthier, greener and brings in bigger profits.

Stam F-34, the quick, economical, selective weedkiller.



INDOFIL CHEMICALS LIMITED
Bombay 25, India

STAM F-34 and the flask symbol are trade marks of ROHM AND HAAS CO/PHILADELPHIA, Pa., registered in U.S.A. and other countries.

P.9868

NEW VEGETABLE VARIETIES

POL. 1. strain of ground nut is a bunch type, suitable for rainfed and irrigated conditions. It has a duration of about 107 days. Its pods are big, two or three seeded. The kernel is rose coloured and big with an oil content of 1·5 per cent more than that of TMV. 2. This variety responds well to high doses of fertilizers. Oils and Seeds Association has certified it as suitable for export as a big seeded variety.

Encouraged by the performance POL. 1. strain was raised in the National Demonstration Plot under rainfed conditions during 1969-70 at Sethumadai village in Pollachi taluk. The plot was owned by Thiru V. R. Thirumalaiswamy. The crop was sown on May 10, and harvested on August 29. The total duration of the crop was 110 days. The yield worked out to be 1,415 kilograms per acre. The comparative yield of TMV. 2 was 980 kilograms per acre.

These were the package of practices followed :—

Six ploughings with a country plough and three ploughings with a tractor-drawn tiller.

Cattle penning was done. The soil was acidic. Based on a soil test, lime was added at 685 kilograms per acre. The plot was fertilized with 15 kilograms urea, 75 kilograms of super phosphate and 37 kilograms of muriate of potash per acre.

The seeds were pre-treated with a fungicide TMTD at 2·5 grams per kilogram and sown behind a country plough adopting a spacing of 15 to 16 centimetres from seed to seed. The seed rate was 64 kilograms of picked kernels per acre.

The first weeding was done when the crop was 19 days old and second weeding when 32 days old. Prominent weeds noted subsequently were removed when the crop was 60 days old.

When the crop was 20 days old it was dusted with a mixture of B.H.C. 10 per cent and D.D.T. 5 per cent. Two sprayings with Parathion and wettable sulphur were given when the crop was 33 days and 60 days old.

The crop was harvested in the presence of important officials and leading farmers. An yield of 2,825 kilograms of fresh pods was obtained from one acre which was dried and cleaned thoroughly and an acre yield of 1,415 kilograms of dried pods was recorded. The percentage of dryage works out to nearly 50.

By

S. Varisai Mohamed, A. R. Viswanathan, K.S. Paramasivan and P. Seshadhri.

Co-1. Pumpkin, a new variety evolved by the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, is giving very high yields about 28,000 kilograms of pumpkins per hectare.

The variety is responding well to fertilizers. Application of 25 kilograms of farmyard manure and 100 grams of fertilizer mixture (6 : 12 : 12) to each pit at the time of sowing the seed, and 50 grams of ammonium sulphate as top-dressing is recommended.

Co-1. Pumpkin can be sown either in June or in December. Pumpkins come for harvest after 115 days of sowing; but harvesting can be continued for another 60 days more.

New Water Melon.

A new variety of water melon which gives higher yields has been released by the Punjab Agricultural University at Ludhiana.

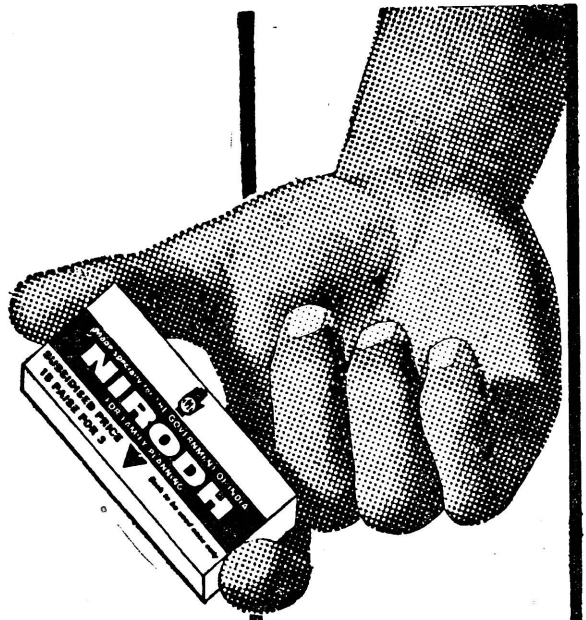
Called as the Improved Shipper, a selection from Shipper introduced from U.S.A., this new variety gives 55 per cent more yield than the present recommended variety and is sweeter than the local Punjab varieties.

More paddy through urea spraying.

With urea spraying, even the rainfed paddy crop gave an extra yield of 2·6 quintals per hectare. Thus, an additional return of Rs. 115 per hectare was obtained after meeting the cost of urea and its aerial application.

Eighty-nine litres of 20 per cent urea solutions was sprayed (17·8 kilograms of urea giving 8 kilograms of nitrogen per hectare) when the paddy crop was 55 to 60 days old.

The large scale aerial spraying of urea on 4,800 hectares of paddy grown under rainfed conditions in Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh revealed this fact.



A mere 5 paise gives you the power to limit your family!

USE

NIRODH

Super Quality Rubber Contraceptive

FOR FAMILY PLANNING

15 paise for 3

Price kept low through Government subsidy

FOR SPACING CHILDREN

Today, children can be had by choice and not by chance. Nirodh gives you the choice to have a child only when you desire it.

FOR THE HEALTH OF MOTHER AND CHILD

Doctors say a child needs special care during its first three or four years for its proper growth. Also, the mother needs the time to recoup her health after child-birth. With the use of Nirodh, you can easily postpone the birth of your next child.

Nirodh (condom) is a contraceptive made of super quality rubber for men. This is used all over the world because it is simple, safe and does not affect the health of the users. Nirodh is available everywhere.

SOLD BY PROVISION STORES, GROCERS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, PAN SHOPS ETC.

70/61

It has been suggested that a switch over from centralised to decentralised planning and decision making within a broad frame work of national planning priorities may be a solution to the problem of under-utilised capacity and retarded growth in our economy, says Dr. B. Natarajan and argues his surmise here.

WHY STATE PLANNING?

NEW STRATEGY FOR ENSURING GROWTH WITH STABILITY.

by

Dr. B. Natarajan.

Decentralised planning is more than planning at the State level. The formulation of planned economic development should commence at the grass roots : the village, the block, the taluk and the district upward should be the base for formulation of projects, grounded on sound techno economic considerations and on requirements matched to resources. Apart from the fuller utilisation of the natural and physical resources, planning should focus on the efficient harnessing of human resources. Wholesale imitative adoption of western technology, hinging on capital intensive methods, while it has enabled the country to build a valuable infrastructure, has failed to solve for us the question of structural transformation of the economy, so vital for achievement of full employment and continuous rise in living standards.

Employment oriented approach does not imply discarding or disregarding production-oriented planning. The way out of the present economic impasse lies in evolving planning technique which will blend employment expansion with immediate product generation. For this altered approach, the climate is quite congenial, thanks to the vast infrastructure, the past planning efforts have built up and the signal success the Green Revolution has achieved. In the evolution of such a strategy active and enthusiastic participation by the people at large should figure as a built-in component. Choice of projects in villages and at block levels which are keenly demanded will help to spark off people's whole-hearted involvement in the planning programme

City-centred Industrialisation Profitless

As a result of the policy of industrialisation pursued in the last two decades, there has been a heavy concentration of industries in the cities and major towns. In certain areas, urbanisation has grown snowballing, turning towns into cities and metropolises into megalopolises where limitless congestion tends population to burst at the seams. Location of new industries in such urban centres and further unwieldy growth have to be halted, lest the lure of the external economics should turn into a miasma of diseconomies. The cost of providing water, drainage and other amenities soars up progressively as the city expands pushing up both private and social costs. Hence it is of paramount importance that the new planning strategy should discourage if not ban the establishment of new industries in the overgrown industrial centres. Industries should go in search of small and medium towns with potentialities for development. A policy of medium town centred industrialisation should be enunciated and vigorously implemented.

This line of dispersal and diffusion of industrialisation will derive considerable support and gains from the large measure of success the Green Revolution has been attended with. This is

the psychological moment for setting up a variety of agro-based industries in all smaller and medium towns. Corridor development apart, wherever feasible, it should be the declared policy of planning to forge a continuous chain of industries all along the line from the big city to the hamlet in the hinterland. This would help to break the isolation of the agricultural and subsistence sector from the industrial and modernised sector. It will effectively build a bridge across the chasm now existing between the urban and rural sectors.

Nation-wide Programme of rural housing.

Simultaneously a nation-wide programme of rural housing should be launched. Conditions of housing in rural sector are no less appalling than in the urban. Till now some progress in urban housing has been made for middle income, low income and industrial workers; but this programme has but scratched the surface. A nation-wide rural housing project based on indigenous building materials rural manpower and the idle engineering personnel is bound to produce impressive spread effects. It may even be on a scale larger than that produced by the growth of the Railway in USA or textiles in UK. National Housing may well prove to be the "leading sector "of India's future economy. In addition to creating employment, it will generate a new demand for several manufactured goods, resulting in factories working to installed capacity and to expand. Above all, the "rural slums" which are a blot on the face fair of the countryside and to which little thought is given will have been removed. It will be one of the surest means of reducing the glaring disparities that hurt our eyes and conscience.

In this new strategy of planning equitable distribution is as important as efficient production. It is often said that if we take care of production, distribution will take care of itself. This faith is erroneous and misleading. More production should go hand in hand with fair distribution. Better distribution is as much a production technique as it is a means of achieving Social Justice. The Economy of High wages was long ago convincingly demonstrated by Henry Ford.

To sum up, the major ingredients of a new strategy for planning are :

(i) Decentralised planning starting from grass-roots matching resources with requirements in each village, and piecing the village plans together to build up the district and State plans to conform to the broad framework of the National Plan.

(ii) Adoption of employment-*cum*-production based techniques for purposeful utilisation of human resources ;

(iii) effective employment of the abundant rural manpower to a massive rural housing programme ;

(iv) evocation of the active and enthusiastic involvement of the people in the countryside in planning efforts by an elaborate apparatus of mass media ;

(v) a judicious ban on establishment of new industries in the bigger towns and cities ; a directive to set up the new factories in the medium and smaller towns having the requisite potential;

(vi) a deliberate and purposive effort to bridge the gap between the urban and rural sectors by establishing a hierarchy of growth centres leading to corridor development by means of industrial dispersal, development of agro industries, etc., so as to promote linkage effects and inter-industry integration ;

(vii) attainment of higher levels of production and productivity, along with more equitable distribution ; in short, Growth with Social Justice.

All this looks simple. It is but a sketch. The details can be worked out. But it is my firm belief that much of this can be accomplished within the existing framework of State Government's powers. It is a strategy calling for improvement in planning techniques calculated to enhance labour productivity, effect better economic management, and widen employment opportunities rather than waiting for massive capital accumulation although adequate monetary support will be essential. It is a shift from the quantitative to qualitative aspects of planning, and in a sense from the macro to micro approach.

KNOW YOUR STATE

AND ITS RESOURCES

Economic Planning for any region has necessarily to begin with an analysis of the basic Physio-geographic data relating to the region and an appraisal with reference to such data of the potential of natural resources, the present pattern of utilisation and prospects of future development. Tamil Nadu can be divided into four essential physio-geographic regions : (i) the Coastal Plain ; (ii) The Eastern Ghats ; (iii) the Central Plateau; and (iv) the Western Ghats. The Coastal Plain stretches for 620 miles (992 kms.) from Pulicat lake to Cape Comorin. It can be best described under three sub-regions : the Northern plain, the Cauvery delta and the Southern plain. The northern plain comprises Chingleput district, a major part of South Arcot district, the eastern part of North Arcot district and northern part of Tiruchirappalli district. It is about 50 to 60 miles wide with an average height of 250 feet from the sea level. The Cauvery delta consists of Thanjavur, and part of Tiruchirappalli districts. The southern coastal plain is shared by Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. It is covered with alluvial, marine and aeolian deposits. Between the rivers Palar and Cauvery, the coastal plain is backed by a discontinuous line of hills—the Javadis, Shevaroys, Kalrayans, Pachaimalais and Kollimalais. North of the Palar, smaller and even more broken hillls are linked with the tail of Cuddapah in the Nagari hills. Across the Cauvery, further detached massifs lead on to the long Varushanad-Andipatti range and then to Cardamom hills. This line of discontinuous hills is known as the Eastern Ghats. It rises steeply above the plateau-level to 3,600 feet to 3,800 feet in the Javadis and 5,000 feet to 5,400 feet in the Shevaroys. Between the Eastern and Western Ghats lies the plateau area with elevations between 500 feet and 2,000 feet. Hence the topography is undulating. In the west of this region lies the broad Palghat gap between the Nilgiris and the Anaimalai hills. Between the Cuavery and the Palghat lies an extensive low plateau rising gradually from 400 feet to 600 feet along the river to 1,200 feet to 1,500 feet in the west, broken occasionally by granitic and gneissic monadnocks From the Nilgiris and Anaimalais, the Bhavani, the Noyil and Amaravathi take their rise and flow through mature valleys across the plateau. The width of the plateau narrows down gradually from 72 miles near Palghat gap in the north to only 14 miles near Shencottah gap in the south.

The rivers of the state flow in broad and shallow valleys maturely graded almost to their heads with only slight interruptions of profiles when they pass through the Eastern Ghats. They are entirely dependent on rainfall concentrated in five or six months in a year and flow over a thin soil cover. They are, therefore, almost dry in the hot weather. To be harnessed for irrigational uses these rivers need the construction of expensive storage works in barrages. The principa rivers of the State are the Palar, Pennaiyar, Cauvery, Vaigai and the Tambaraparni. Of these the Cauvery is the most important. Though this river is not large by Indian standards, its delta presents some extremely distinctive features and its power and irrigational developments are outstanding.

From the point of view of rainfall, the State of Tamil Nadu has three distinct seasons (i) advancing monsoon season (South-west winds)—June to September, (ii) retreating monsoon season (North-eastern winds)—October to January, and (iii) transitional dry season side of Western Ghats and hence give little rain unless

they are forced to ascend by the intervening groups of hills. The heaviest rainfall of this season occurs in the high hills of Nilgiris district because of its direct exposure to south-west winds. The northern part of Coimbatore district, Salem and part of Tiruchirappalli district get more rain fall during the advancing monsoon season than during the retreating monsoon season. The rainfall of the retreating monsoon is closely associated with seasonal depressions in the Bay of Bengal round which humid currents of the retreating monsoon blow towards the east coast of this region. Since the direction is either easterly or north-easterly, rainfall is heaviest along the east coast and declines steadily in the interior till it ascends up the Ghats. During the hot weather season, climate is generally dry interrupted by thunder-storms whose frequencies increase rapidly with the increase of temperature. Broadly speaking Nilgiris district and Palani taluk of Madurai district receive the highest amount of rainfall. The east coast ranks next in regard to rainfall. The third area of medium rainfall is Kanyakumari in the south-west. The whole of the interior plateau is an area of low rainfall amidst which there are two pockets of very low rainfall, one in Coimbatore district and the other in Ramanathapuram district. Planning in Tamil Nadu has to take note of this crucial fact that over bulk of the area of the State, the rainfall is low and protective irrigation through tanks or simple wells or deep bore wells is an essential pre-requisite for successful implementation of any programme for modernisation of agriculture.

AS ALSO ITS REQUIREMENTS

Extensive analysis on the basis of the incidence of rainfall and variability of rainfall for the different taluks in the State, together with available irrigation facilities has enabled us to divide the state into three district categories : (i) areas where irrigation facilities are highly inadequate-less than 20 per cent of cultivable area being covered by irrigation facilities, (ii) areas where irrigation facilities are a little less than adequate—between 20 and 35 per cent of the cultivable area being covered by irrigation facilities and (iii) areas where irrigation facilities are more than adequate—more than 35 per cent of the cultivable area being covered by irrigation facilities. The rainfall regions were superimposed upon irrigation regions, which led us to delimit 31 taluks which fared badly on either or both counts. These 31 taluks of the State constituting 40·86 per cent of the State's area have been identified as chronically drought affected and consequently also backward economically. These taluks are as follows :—

(*a*) North Arcot district—
1. Tirupattur taluk.

(*b*) Dharmapuri district—
2. Hosur taluk.
3. Krishnagiri taluk.
4. Harur taluk.
5. Dharmapuri taluk.

(*c*) Salem district—
6. Sankari taluk.
7. Tiruchengode taluk.
8. Namakkal taluk.

(*d*) Coimbatore district—
9. Dharapuram taluk.
10. Palladam taluk.
11. Avanashi taluk.

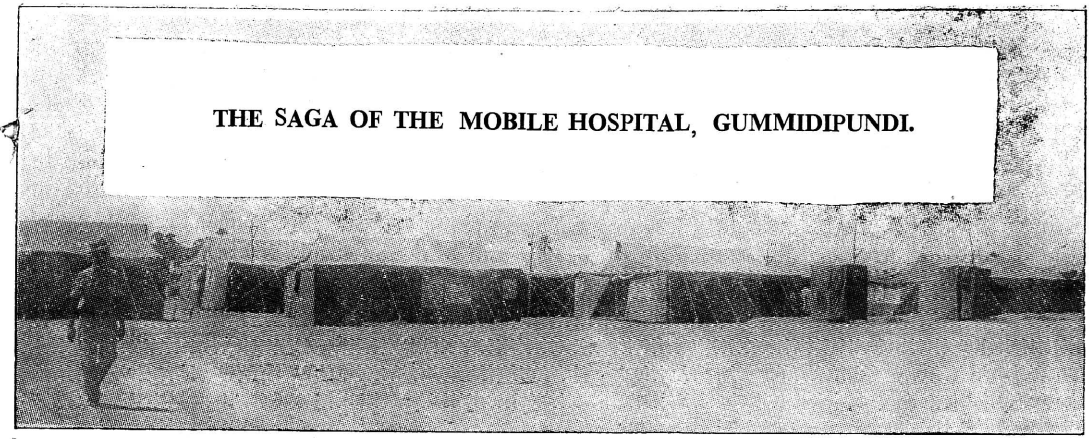
(*e*) Tiruchirappalli district—
12. Perambalur taluk.
13. Udayarpalayam taluk.
14. Karur taluk.
15. Kolathur taluk.
16. Alangudi taluk.
17. Tirumayam taluk.

(*f*) Madurai district—
18. Dindigul taluk.
19. Palani taluk.
20. Tirumangalam taluk.

(*g*) Ramanathapuram district—
21. Tiruvadanai taluk.
22. Paramakudi taluk.
23. Ramanathapuram taluk.
24. Mudukulathur taluk.
25. Aruppukottai taluk.
26. Sattur taluk.

(*h*) Tirunelveli district—
27. Sankarankoil taluk.
28. Koilpatti taluk.
29. Nanguneri taluk.
30. Tiruchendur taluk.
31. Srivaikuntam taluk.

THE SAGA OF THE MOBILE HOSPITAL, GUMMIDIPUNDI.



62 tents comprise the mobile hospital run by the Stanley Medical College at Gummidipundi.

The idea of a mobile hospital was born out of the simple fact that rural India, which accounts for 70 per cent of the Gross National Product and where 80 per cent of our population lives, was not being treated with due respect medically. With most of our hospitals concentrated in urban areas, the rural folk were always finding it an ordeal to secure medical aid and advice in proper time.

Bhore Committee

It was the Bhore Committee set up in 1946 for health survey and development which underlined the " immensity of the debt India owes to the tiller of the soil " and suggested a three tier system of health service comprising the Primary Health Centre, the Secondary Health Centre and the District Health Centre with enormous facilities to serve the rural population to a substantial degree. Paucity of funds and also of medical and para-medical personnel however came in the way of the implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

The Mudaliar Committee of 1961 approached the subject with a broader perspective and said that the Primary Health Centre should function as a unit of social security services for the community, covering all the main developmental activities of the Government in the fields of education, agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operative cottage industries, apart from medical aid. For the same reasons as in the case of the Bhore Committee recommendations, the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee were also diluted a great deal.

Present Problems

At present a Primary Health Centre serves a population of more than a lakh whereas the rational target should be one Centre for every ten thousand to twenty thousand population. Finding trained medical personnel in sufficient numbers for the purpose still remains a problem. The standard of India's medical education has come down since Independence for the simple reason that while the number of medical colleges has increased from 25 (with an admission capacity of less than 2,000) to 95, (with an admission capacity of nearly 12,000) there has not been a corresponding increase in the number of teachers and in the quantum of training facilities. Whatever it may be, the country at the end of the Fourth Plan, will be faced with the stupendous task of finding employment for nearly 10,000 medical graduates who will qualify annually. And to forestall unemployment among doctors, most of these men will have to be provided for only in rural areas, as over 70 per cent of the existing 1,05,000 Doctors practising modern medicine are concentrated in urban areas. This is as it should be, because we cannot afford any longer to neglect our vast rural population without running the risk of harming the

productivity of rural India. It has been realised that as a medical college in India spends as much as Rs. 80,000 on a medical graduate and much more on a post-graduate, every effort should be made to absorb all the doctors who return from foreign countries. Not only that, it should be our constant endeavour to orient our medical and nursing students and interns to rural community medicine, find job opportunities for them in rural areas and offer them reasonable incentives to forestall " brain drain ".

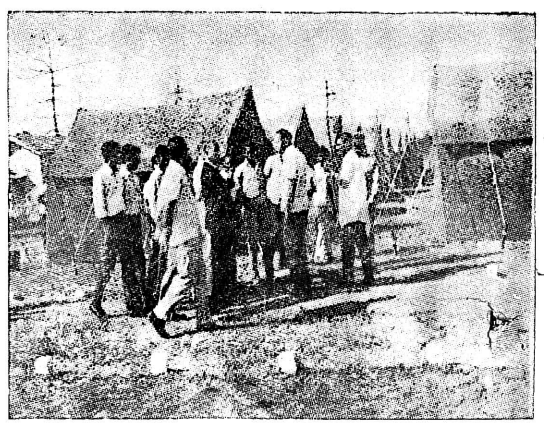
The Scheme envisages the provision of comprehensive health and medical care including specialist and family planning services to the rural population. The mobile hospitals will give the necessary stimulus to the villagers to help themselves by opening dispensaries and small hospitals on their own, providing employment to a large number of new medical men. The Scheme will absorb any number of Indian specialists returning from abroad and also all the unemployed specialists in our country ; it will provide them with practical experience in all aspects of rural community medicine. In a developing country like India, where financial resources and trained man-power are limited, the type of in-service training offered by the mobile hospitals will go a long way in solving our practical training and medical and health care problems. Because, it is a massive programme under which about 10,000 final year students, 8,000 interns, 3,000 post-graduates and 5,000 nurses will be rendering health and medical care to the rural population under the supervision of their teachers. These will be the figures possible even with the existing 95 medical colleges, let alone the additional eight to be started during the Fourth Plan period.

Deshabandu

As it is, twenty-two mobile hospitals have been sanctioned. Of these, five are in the Central Sector—one each in Tamil Nadu (Madurai), Maharashtra (Aurangabad), Gujarat (Baroda), Rajasthan (Ajmer) and Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow). For each of the five mobile hospitals in the Central Sector, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Planning will bear the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3·10 lakhs and the annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 2·40 lakhs. In the case of each Chittaranjan Mobile Hospital the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3·10 lakhs will be borne by the Union Ministry of Education and Youth Services and the recurring expenditure of Rs. 2·40 lakhs per year by the respective State.

In order to facilitate the expeditious setting up of the mobile hospitals, all the items required, such as tents, furniture, equipment, etc., have been standardised, with none of them involving foreign exchange. Detailed guidelines have been drawn up for setting up the mobile hospitals and communicated to the authorities concerned. There is ample provision for follow-up action. When a hospital concludes its visit to a particular area, it leaves with the Primary Health Centre all the information about each and every

There are altogether 8 wards with 25 beds in each. All diagnostic facilities as also X-ray and operation theatres are available here.



family in the area, to enable the Centre to keep track and further assist the family ; an information card is retained by the medical college concerned to enable the teachers and post-graduates to carry out field research on epidemiology of any disease or diseases widely prevalent in the area and ensure corrective action by the public health authorities.

It has become imperative to evolve an infra-structure which can take care of the Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Services for the vast rural population along with health and medical care. That is why a Master Plan has been drawn up for the provision of health, medical and family planning services in rural areas. It envisages among other things the upgrading of Primary Health Centres, the setting up of such Centres in Blocks which are without them and the addition of family planning wings to all the Primary Health Centres. The Plan also provides for starting Mobile Training-*cum*-Service hospitals and dispensaries on a contributory basis. As the Master Plan is to be implemented with the available resources, it cannot be overemphasized that these resources in men and money should be used to the best advantage.

A Child diabetric learns to take insulin injection.

Insulin Therapy for diabetics

Patients with diabetes, young or old must be capable of taking self injection of insulin. After practising on an orange the patient is able to manage themselves. Other precautions are :—

Keep his teeth, skin and feet clean. Any bruise or cut may become infected if perfect cleanliness is not kept.

Get bruises and injuries promptly treated.

Seek prompt medical assistance in case of any infection—common cold, flu, etc.

Avoid coming in contact with T.B. patients.

Avoid marriage into a family with known diabetic history.

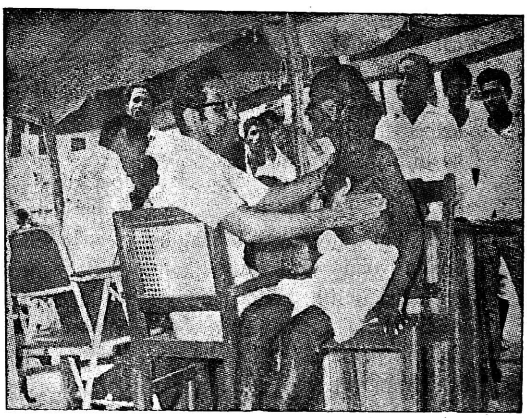
Avoid alcoholic drinks.

Avoid overeating or remaining hungry.

Carry his full address and also the fact that he is diabetic in his wallet or pocket.

Be more careful and see the doctor at once in case of tuberculosis, carbuncle and pregnancies.

On an average 500 out-patients are treated daily. About 240 have availed treatment as in-patients. After working for the last 4 months at Gummidipundi, the stay of the mobile hospital has been extended for 3 more months.



THE INSULIN STORY

In the recent times, many drugs have been found to be effective, in the management of diabetes, and are being used extensively, but Insulin still continues to be the sheet anchor, in the therapy of this disorder.

It was in the summer of 1921, i.e., 50 years ago at the University of Toronto, that the historic partnership, of Prof. Charles H. Best, and Sir Frederick G. Banting, resulted in the discovery, of Insulin which changed the outlook of the diabetes patients the world over, from despair to hope. In fact we now talk of diabetes as a disorder and not a disease and teach the diabetic patients to have a full life despite diabetes. All this has been possible only because of Insulin.

No single achievement in medical science, has ever had such, far reaching implications. for the benefit of man. Insulin has helped to save lives, to preserve health, and to assure continued activity.

At that time, in 1921, Banting was a young Orthopaedic Surgeon and Best a Junior graduate Assistant. They have earned the right to be considered to be two of the greatest benefactors of mankind. Tragically, Banting gave his life, in the service of his country, in 1941. But Prof. Best, continues as the acknowledged leader, in the World of Diabetes, and Diabetes research. Though the credit for the discovery and development of Insulin goes to Banting and Best, this was made possible only due to the determined research, by a number of selfless, and dedicated workers, during the preceding thirty years.

On this occasion, it won't be out of place, if we try to assess, how much we have progressed in our efforts, to relieve the suffering of our people, afflicted by this disorder. Education and Research, from the backbone of any programme, that we take up, in order to advance the well being of man, and in no other disease, is thus more important than in diabetes.

Diabetes is in many respects, different from other diseases. In fact, it has to be considered as a disorder, and not, as a disease. It does not, and should not, affect the activities of the individuals, in any way. Those afflicted, should be properly guided to learn to live with the disorder.

In our country and especially in this part of it, we lack many of the sophisticated instruments, but, this has not prevented us, from carrying out, various research schemes. In fact, much of the impetus for the study of diabetes, came originally, from clinical observations on sick people, which in turn stimulated laboratory research. Most of us believe in this clinical approach in research. We have Diabetic Clinics in all the city hospitals. The Diabetic Clinic in the Stanley Hospital was one of the earliest to be established in India, and has entered, its 25th year of activity. A few years later, the Diabetic Clinic, in the General Hospital, was started and this clinic has completed 20 years. In the recent years, Diabetic Clinics have been started, in the Royapettah and Kilpauk Hospitals, also. All these Clinics, have been doing very useful work, and have helped many of those, afflicted from this disorder.

It was Banting who said that " It is not, within the power, of the properly constructed human mind, to be satisfied. Progress would cease, if this were the case".

Let us hope, that we shall never be satisfied, with what we know about diabetes and what we do for the diabetic.

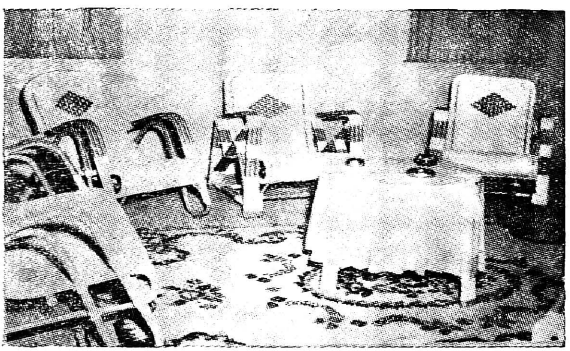
Diabetic Clinics can look after, and help in the control of the disease in individuals, but this is a disorder which requires much more, than this. Diabetes is a preventable condition, and even, in those afflicted, many of the later complications are preventable, and for achieving this, education of the patients, and the public, is absolutely necessary. It is in this field, that organisations, like the Diabetic Association, have a great part to play. The Diabetic Association can also serve, as a connecting link, between the various clinics and help to co-ordinate, the various research activities.

HOSPITABLE
TOURIST BUNGALOWS

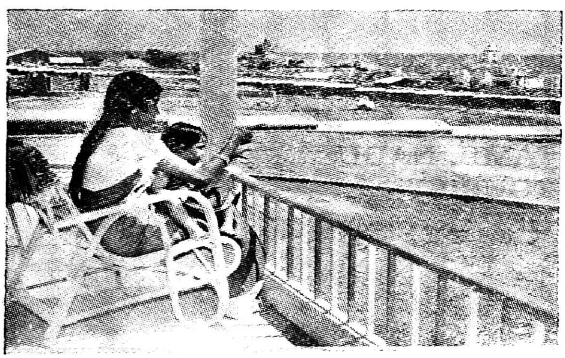
OF
TAMIL NADU
TOURIST
DEPARTMENT

COUNTER AND ADVANCE
RESERVATION FACILITIES
AVAILABLE IN EACH UNIT

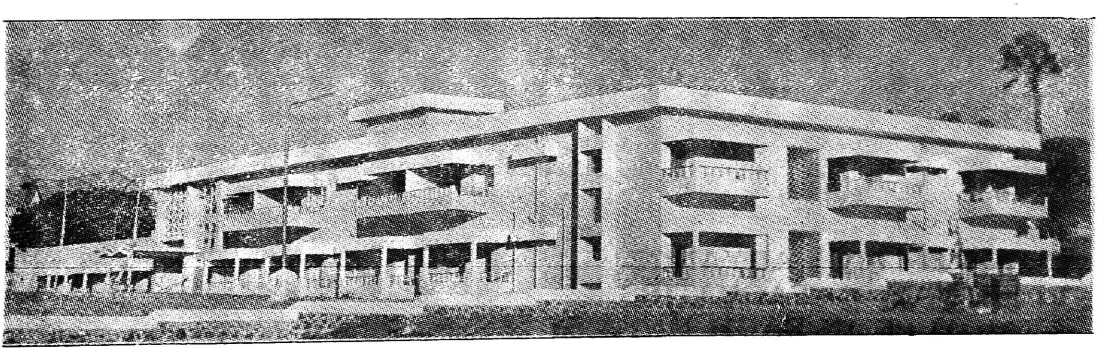
The Ooty Tourist Bungalow with 32 Single rooms, 12 Double rooms, 4 suites and two 8 bed dormitories.

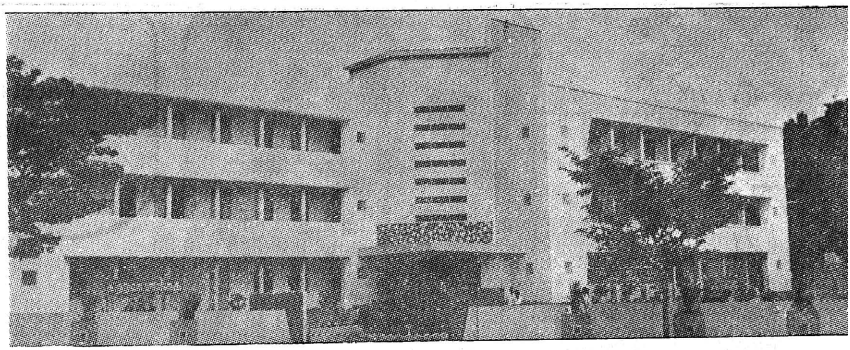


Comfortable lounge and view balconies are made available to all guests in each Tourist Bungalow.

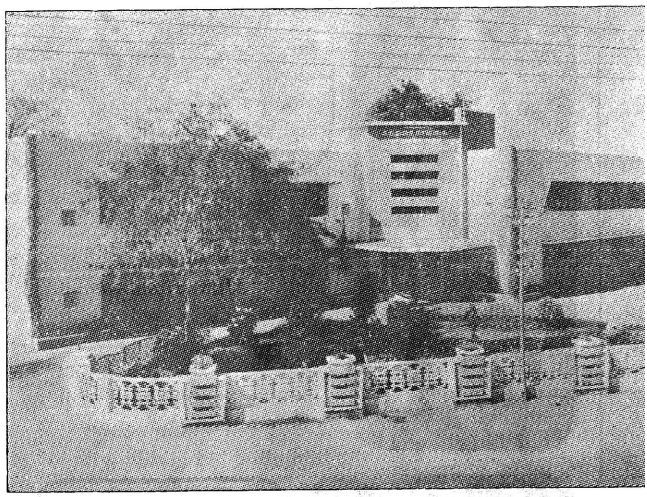


The Kanyakumari Tourist Bungalow with 20 double rooms.



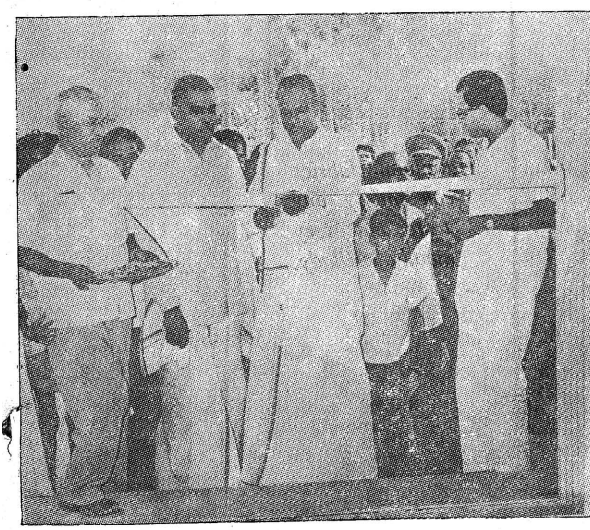


The Madurai Tourist Bungalow with 16 single, 14 double rooms and one family room.



The Tourist Bungalow of Tiruchi which has 8 single and 10 double rooms, besides a dormitory for large groups.

The latest addition is the Tiruchendur Tourist Bungalow declared open by Tourism Minister Thiru K. Rajaram, on 5-5-71. It has 7 single and 14 double rooms.



Facets of Handloom Fashion Parade

Crowning of Miss Handloom.

Handloom fabrics can satisfy any taste and every mood of Milady.

THE ART OF SELLING HANDLOOM CLOTH.

IN THE ARSENAL OF CO-OPTEX

That sales by itself is an art which promotes industry has been amply demonstrated by The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. Established in 1935 as a federation of the primary weavers societies in the State, its main objects are the provision of yarn, appliances and other requisites to the primaries, purchase and sale of their finished goods and general guidance and assistance to them. Marketing of handloom products of primary societies is the most important function of the apex society. It makes outright purchase from them allowing a margin of 6 per cent over their cost of production. For attending to the work of procurement from the primaries and also for the supervision of the selling units, the society has got six marketing offices at the rate of one per region of 2 or 3 districts and one at Calcutta in respect of the selling units outside the State. It runs about 330 selling units throughout the country, of which 95 are outside the State. The annual sales come to about Rs. 4·50 crores.

The other important function of the apex society is the supply of yarn and other materials to the primary societies. During the period when yarn control was in force, the society arranged to get a specific quota for the primary societies. When in 1953 the yarn control was lifted, the society had to make its own arrangements to procure yarn from the Mills.

FASHION PARADE BOOSTS SALES

The Chief Minister and the Industries Minister at a stall of Handloom Exhibition.

In order to ensure a regular supply of yarn and avoid wide fluctuations in its price, Co-operative Spinning Mills were established as separate units. The first Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu was started in 1952 at Tirunelveli with the active assistance of the apex society, which contributed Rs. 15·90 lakhs towards its share capital. In due course 11 more Co-operative Spinning Mills were set up. The Government of Tamil Nadu have made substantial investment in the share capital of these mills to a total extent of Rs. 184 lakhs. These mills with a total installed capacity of 1·73 lakh spindles produce about 50,000 bales of cotton yarn ranging from 20s to 100s counts. The apex society purchases about 75 per cent of the production of the Co-operative Spinning Mills to the value of about Rs. 3·50 crores a year and distributes to the primaries, charging a nominal margin of one per cent.

The society runs six dye factories in the districts, two of which have been equipped with automatic machine-dyeing. With a view to giving attractive finishing to handloom cloth, a yarn and cloth processing centre was set up at ERODE with an installed capacity of 5 lakh yards of cloth per month. As it could not be run profitably, the centre was closed down in 1968. Attempts are being made to revive its functioning by making modifications to the machinery.

The share capital of the society is Rs. 43 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 21 lakhs contributed by the State Government. Its reserves amount to Rs. 56 lakhs. Towards working capital, it has been provided a credit limit of Rs. 130 lakhs by the Reserve Bank of India through the State Co-operative Bank.

In order to give wide publicity to handloom fabrics, the society conducts an exhibition at Madras every year during the All-India Handloom Week Celebrations. In the district headquarters committees are formed with officials and representatives of primary societies for the celebration of the week including the conduct of exhibitions.

The Co-optex parts its heart into the popularisation of handloom products in Tamil Nadu.

EFFECTIVE GUIDANCE FOR WEAVERS

The net work of Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu with production and sale turn over to the extent of about Rs. 12 crores per year are providing valuable help to their weaver members. The substantial financial assistance provided by the Government to the Weavers Co-operative Societies under the different schemes has promoted their development.

With a view to strengthening the Weavers Co-operatives by effective guidance and supervision, the Government considered it necessary to reorganise the administrative set up at the district level. The Deputy Registrars (General Duty) of the Co-operative Department who were in administrative charge of the weavers co-operative societies along with several other types of societies could not be expected to pay adequate attention to the weavers co-operative societies. Hence five posts of Special Deputy Registrars (Handlooms) were sanctioned with the complementary staff, to be in exclusive charge of the weavers societies. The staff for the supervision of weavers societies have been placed under their control. With the Salem Circle already in existence there are now six circles of Special Deputy Registrar (Handlooms) each covering 1 to 3 districts. This set up which has come into existence from October 1969 facilitates expeditious reorganisation of the primary weavers co-operative societies into viable units, promotion of production of fast moving varieties of handloom goods and a general overall improvement in all working of the societies and the welfare of the weavers.

Subsidy for managerial staff

Under this scheme, assistance is given to the financially weak weavers co-operative societies in the shape of subsidy towards the cost of managerial staff on a sliding scale for four years, the maximum for the first year being Rs. 1,000 per society subject to the conditions that there should be 100 looms in the society of which 50 should have worked and that the society should have sustained net loss.

Finance for weavers outside the co-operative fold is provided by the Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance Corporation, which was sponsored by the Government in 1964 as a Public Limited Company and non-banking financing institution. The Corporation provides financial assistance to the persons engaged in the handloom, powerloom and ancillary industries mainly outside the co-operative sector, out of the authorised paid up share capital of the Corporation amounting to Rs. 62·35 lakhs as on 31st December 1970. The Tamil Nadu Government took shares in the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 25·00 lakhs. The State Bank of India has provided a continuous cash credit accommodation of Rs. 90 lakhs to the Corporation on Government guarantee. The Corporation has sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 140·09 lakhs during the current year.

The allotment of indigenous art silk yarn is now made by the South India Regional Committee at Bangalore of the Central Committee of Spinners and weavers of the distribution of Viscose filament yarn, to the Associations of Handloom goods manufactures on the basis of the recommendation of the Director of Handlooms and Textiles.

The requirement of raw silk is purchased from the Bangalore Silk Market which is the main procuring centre for the manufacturers of silk fabrics in this State. However in order to arrest the rising trend of price of raw silk, the Central Silk Board as a short term measure, has already initiated action on (i) canalisation of imports, (ii) setting up a raw material bank and (iii) banning of new installation or conversion of powerlooms to work on raw silk during the current calendar year.

The silk handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu have been buying gold zari to the extent of more than a crore of rupees every year from Surat. With a view to make gold zari available at reasonable prices, the Government have sanctioned the establishment of a zari manufacturing unit at Kancheepuram at a cost of Rs. 25·00 lakhs. The Government of India have made the necessary allotment of gold. Acquisition of site for the location of the zari unit is in progress.

FULL ASSURANCE OF RAW MATERIAL FOR WEAVERS

The handloom weaver in Tamil Nadu will never be short of cotton yarn. Such an impregnable position has been built up, with effective grip on imported cotton and curb on speculative trading. The Government is also in a position to influence the price of yarn as was demonstrated in recent months.

In the last two months, the price of 20s has come down from Rs. 48 per bundle of 4·54 Kg. to Rs. 42·50. In the case of 30s, the price has declined from Rs. 59 to Rs. 48·50 and in the case of 40s from Rs. 62 to Rs. 53·25. But the current prices are still higher than the prices, which prevailed in May, 1970 and even more higher than the maximum prices, fixed by the Government under the cotton yarn pool system. A further decline in yarn prices is not far off.

The special pool of cotton carded yarn for supply to cotton handloom, powerloom and hosiery sectors, which was created in February, 1971 expired on April 30. The scheme has been extended by three months. Under the scheme, one lakh bales of foreign cotton other than Sudanese and Egyptian were made available to the participating mills during the quarter February-April on the assurance that the mills would supply yarn in counts of 10s, 20s, 30s and 40s at the maximum market prices, stipulated by the Government.

In Tamil Nadu as many as 28 mills participated in the scheme and between themselves supplied 11,000 bales of yarn. This was one of the factors, which helped to bring down yarn prices. The other main reasons were the decline in cotton prices and credit curbs imposed on the speculative elements in the cotton trade.

The Madras yarn market is overstocked. According to a spokesman of the trade, the co-operative spinning mills have come into the open market to dictate the prices. The decline in prices is bound to lead to improved offtake of yarn.

With the twin objectives of supplying good quality of yarn at reasonable prices to the handloom weavers in general and to the co-operatives in particular and stabilising the market prices of yarn, the Government have established a chain of 12 co-operative spinning mills in Tamil Nadu. The Government are contributing in the share capital of the above co-operative spinning mills under the State participation scheme and have so far invested in these mills to the extent of Rs. 199·46 lakhs. The Government have also extended guarantees in favour of the co-operative spinning mills for the repayment of terms loans and working capital loans to the tune of Rs. 618·98 lakhs besides the guarantee for the repayment of the deferred payment instalments to the extent of Rs. 30·69 lakhs.

The optimum consumption of the handloom industry in the State is about 20,000 bales per month. The powerlooms, hosiery and other ancillary industries require about 9,000 bales per month. Considering the total production by all the mills including private and co-operative spinning mills, Tamil Nadu is always surplus in the production of cotton yarn. The overall position reveals that there cannot be scarcity in the availability of cotton yarn within the State.

But the prices of yarn depend upon so many factors, viz., market trend and cotton price. It is significant to point out that the total production of cotton falls short of the requirements for the same, especially in Tamil Nadu. So the prices of yarn trends to increase as a result of the increase in the prices of cotton. The recent increase in cotton prices caused inconveniences in yarn price adversely affecting the Handloom Industry to a large extent.

With a view to relieve those engaged in Handloom Industry, the Government of India have recently introduced the Special Cotton Yarn Pool Scheme for the distribution of cotton yarn of 10s, 20s, 30s and 40s count to the decentralised sector(Handloom Powerloom and Hosiery Industries) under the import of foreign cotton. The scheme is in force from February to April 1971 and has been extended upto July, 1971. The prices of cotton yarn have been fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. The scheme is under implementation.

CO-OPTEX.....in tune with modern trend,

Started as a small venture with 1,000 looms in the 30's, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-op. Society Ltd., today has under its control and direct supervision over 2 lakhs of looms in Tamil Nadu. Engaged in the manufacture of variety of handloom fabrics, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weaver's Co-op. Society Ltd., markets its products under the now well-known brand name "CO-OPTEX".

The CO-OPTEX range includes silk sarees from various famous centres, cotton and art silk sarees of good quality, dhotis and towels of durable nature, furnishing materials of exquisite colours and bed-covers in manifold designs.

Colours in competition with the rainbow and butterfly, of dawn and sunset glow, sea blue and grey clouds and the green of the leaves, have taken the imagination of the consumers, resulting in ever-increasing demand.

Colours, designs and varieties in CO-OPTEX fabrics are actively competing with other brands and the range of prices in which the CO-OPTEX fabrics are available is indeed praise-worthy.

The CO-OPTEX fabrics of excellent quality, immense variety and wonderful collection are brought to the consumers directly through its own selling units spread far and wide in the country. Over 350 selling units cater to the market needs at all times during the year.

In regard to variety to mention a few :

Bed sheets from Chennimalai, Nasiyanur, Thingalur, Madurai. Towels from Erode, Thingalur, Madurai and Pondicherry. Dhotis from Coimbatore, Rasipuram, Woraiyur, Arisipalayam, and a few other well-known makes are all manufactured by this Society.

Sarees are plenty from Conjeevaram, Arni, Dharmavaram, Chinnalampatti, Kumbakonam, Salem. The varieties are comprehensive, the price range to suit every pocket, and the quality, really good.

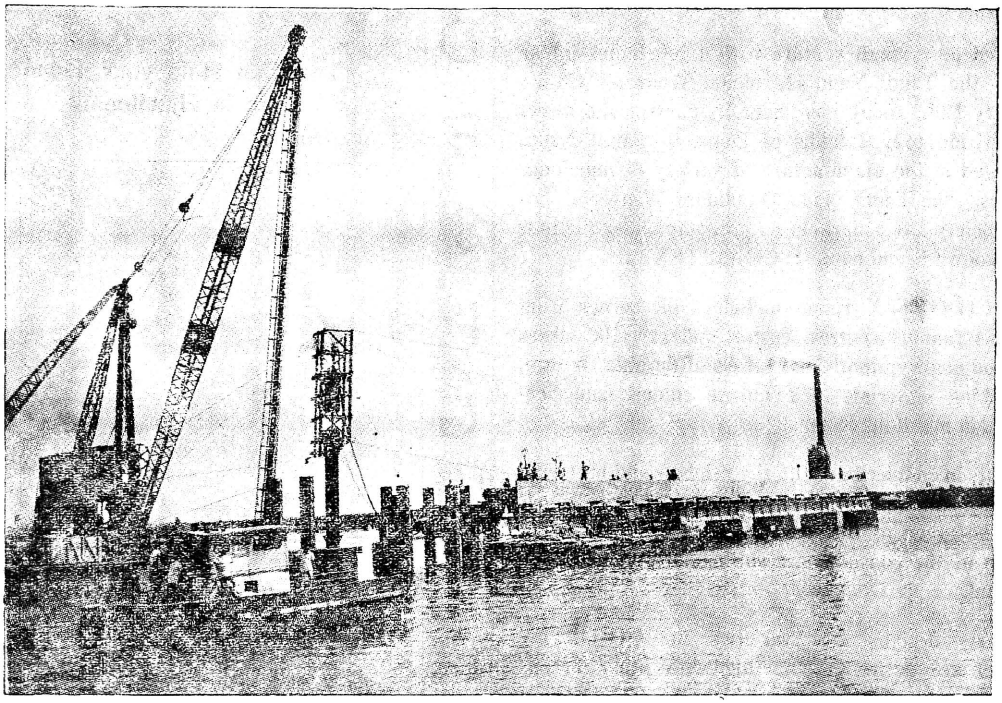
CO-OPTEX fabrics Cost a lot less; last a long time.

D E S I G N F O R L I F E

You Can Hold your Head High in Handlooms

Handloom House Show Piece.

HANDLOOM FABRICS MAKE EVEN A DOLL COME TO LIFE



OIL JETTY FOR MADRAS HARBOUR

Work on the construction of an oil jetty which forms part of the Madras Outer Harbour project was started on 15th May 1971 by Thiru Raj Bahadur, Union Minister for Shipping and Transport. The Outer Harbour Project of Madras Port was conceived as far back as 1966 as a Rs. 50 crore scheme to handle imports of crude oil and export of ore. The work now commenced will cost Rs. 1·80 crores to provide four berthing dolphins, four mooring dolphins and a jetty head at the centre for carrying the hose handling towers. This work is expected to be completed by January 1972 and would be in a position to discharge 3,000 tons of oil per hour. The Union Minister said that the ore handling portion of the outer harbour project would be included for execution in the final years of the Fourth Plan.

Cargo handled in Madras harbour has been increasing from year to year, without taking into account the large food imports of 1966-67. The cargo handling at Madras harbour crossed the 4 million tonnes mark in 1963-64. Last year it reached 7 million tonnes and the Port authorities forecast that the traffic would cross the 10 million tonnes mark in the next two years. So the project has been started none-too-soon. Other harbour facilities like shipberths, warehouse space, cranes, and railway track have all been multiplied

many times since the 1950 to cope with the enormous increase in traffic.

The main features of these improvements are : The passenger-*cum*-cargo berth in 1959; a semi-mechanised ore handling scheme in 1960, acquisition, of land south of existing port up to Cooum River, improved facilities for coal trade, improved cargo handling equipment, improvements to berths in 1960, purchase of floating crane capable of lifting 120 tons in 1963, construction of various warehouses, transit sheds, Administrative Office, Signal Station, etc. All the above schemes were carried out to increase the capacity and efficiency of the port by executing certain schemes within the framework as it existed then.

The need for expansion of the port itself by providing increased number of berths was felt right from the year 1920, as in the pre-plan days, the port had only 9 berths and each berth had to handle twice the tonnage of cargo that a berth in other ports was being called upon to handle. Successive Chief Engineers of the port had drawn out plans and schemes for construction of a new dock to increase the capacity of the port. The final proposal envisaged a dock 1,700′ long and 500' wide for six alongside berths to accommodate six 500′ vessels.

The new dock was built on the south side of the harbour in what was called the sand accretion. Entrance to this dock from the main harbour basin had to be made through the south breakwater which necessitated the demolition and the dismantling of a considerable portion of the block work wall forming the south break water of the original harbour. This 110′—0'' wide entrance wall is flanked on the eastern side by the South Quay berth and on the western side by the South Quay I berth. The work was completed in 1964. Since then the oil jetty work now inaugurated is the major piece of work in the Madras Harbour.

STABILIZATION PONDS FOR FACTORY WASTES

With a view to providing cheap, simple and reliable means of treatment for sewage and certain industrial wastes, Indian Standards Institution has published an Indian Standard Code of Practice for Waste Stabilization Ponds. The Standard Code covers design, construction, commissioning, operation and maintenance of waste stabilization ponds of faculative type for treatment of sewage.

As simple as a septic tank, and yet as effective as a complete sewage treatment plant, the waste treatment is a relatively new tool in the hands of Public Health Engineering awaiting wider and newer applications. Its cheapness makes it possible to bring sewage treatment within the scope of smaller communities and help reduce pollution of rivers and streams. It is particularly suitable in the tropics where sunshine is plentiful and money scarce and the Standard Code fulfils a long-felt need for treatment of waste from communities and townships.

From the large number of waste stabilization ponds functioning in our country for domestic as well as for industrial wastes, it can be said that the treatment of wastes by stabilization ponds is an established process and is no longer in the experimental stage. While the efficiency of the stabilization ponds is comparable or even superior in some respects to that of any conventional treatment, it has advantages over them like cheapness and easy maintenance.

Stabilization ponds that are properly designed and operated enjoy many advantages which place them as the first choice among waste treatment devices under favourable conditions.

Stabilization ponds are receiving increasing attention in recent years and there are now about 40 ponds working satisfactorily in India. Ponds for treatment of industrial wastes combined with domestic sewage have been constructed, for example, in Bombay by a pharmaceutical firm, near Kanpur for a sugar factory, in Bhilai for a part of steel mill wastes, at Hyderabad for milk wastes, and ponds are also under construction for treatment of wastes from a fertilizer factory.

Waste stabilization ponds are artificial or natural basins of waste water in which sewage and other organic waste water are rendered stable and inoffensive for discharge into receiving water or on land through physical, chemical and biological processes, commonly referred to as 'self-purification', involving the action of algae and bacteria under the influence of sunlight and air. In stabilization ponds, the objective of making the waste innocuous and inoffensive can be accomplished with minimum of maintenance and operation costs.

The use of stabilization ponds in India is virtually unrecorded historically. The village tank which invariably receives pollution and is commonly green can be taken as an example, though unintended, of the early use of stabilization ponds in our country. The natural depressions in the rural areas where all sullage finds its way creating ponds afford another example of stabilization ponds. The moats that surrounded castles in the middle ages would have functioned not only as defensive devices but also as stabilization ponds for treating wastes which invariably found their way to this body of water from the community living within the castle.

But in the recent years, ponds have come to be installed as distinct treatment devices in India, designed on the basis of certain empirical or rational criteria. Perhaps, the first small installation was a pond for the Madras University campus built in 1958, and the first large-scale installation was the one at Bhilai where it serves a population of 1,00,000 people, notwithstanding the large ponds which were in use for some years at Ahmedabad.

HINTS FOR COCOA CULTIVATION

Cocoa is a tropical plant which takes 4 to 5 years to come to bearing. Cocoa is a medium sized tree growing to a height of 25 feet. When the stem attains a height of 3 feet, it branches out into three or more primary branches which develop a dense foliar cover. The beans obtained from the cocoa pods are utilised for making different products of cocoa. Products like cocoa butter, cocoa powder, cocoa paste, nut chocolate, milk chocolate, etc. are made from processing the cured beans. There are many known varieties of cocoa in the world, the most important being Forastero, Amelonado, Calabacillo and Criollo. The first three varieties are inferior to the variety Criollo, in quality but are hardy, more prolific yielders. The Criollo variety of cocoa which was introduced about forty years back in Kallar and Burliar fruit stations in the foot of Nilgiris was found to perform well and served as basic material for distribution in the different cocoa growing regions of Tamil Nadu as well as other South Indian States. Bulk of the world trade is in the West African types of beans derived from Forastero. It produces uniform types with good chocolate flavour. This type of cocoa is produced throughout West African countries, Brazil and Dominican Republic. It forms about 90 per cent of the world supply. Fine grades derived from Criollo are produced in countries like Trinidad, Newguinea, Ceylon, Venezuala, Semoa and Java. The fine grades are used for blending. The main alkaloid for which cocoa is universally popular is Theobromine which gives the stimulant.

Active assistance of the Government of Tamil Nadu is now available for growing cocoa in plantation schemes in the districts of Madurai and hill regions of Thirunelveli. A few hints for nursery growth of cocoa are given below :—

Cocoa is strictly a tropical plant. It thrives well in tracts where the humidity and warmth are high. It is highly sensitive to low temperature and frost. A temperature range of 60 degree 'F' to 105 degree 'F' is considered to be the optimum for the crop. It is grown in areas having well distributed rain fall ranging from 60 inches to 150 inches. Elevation ranging from 1,000 feet to 2,500 feet in the lower slopes of different hill ranges are ideally suited for growing cocoa. The crop is to be irrigated in the initial stages in the hot summer. If the area is affected by wind damage it is advisable to have wind barriers.

The ideal soil for cocoa is one which is rich in humus and deep. It should be retentive of moisture but should not allow water logging. The depth may be about 5 feet. A little variation in texture from loam to clay is tolerable. It is advisable to avoid soils interspersed with a rocky outgrowth, steep slopes which are susceptible to heavy soil wash are to be avoided. A top soil, with a high percentage of organic matter, i.e., generally met with in the lower slopes is good for the crop.

Nursery Operations.

The plant in the nursery is going to be the kind of the tree in the plantations in future. Hence due importance must be given in the selection of mother plants for seed purposes. The site for raising nursery should be preferably selected near a perennial water source. Mother trees of

SELECTION OF SEED TREE

recorded performance free from damage by pests and diseases are selected and nature ripe pods are harvested carefully by using a knife to cut the pedicel without injuring the cushion of the parent tree. The selected pods should also be normal in shape and size and should be free from blemishes or damage caused by pests and diseases. As the cocoa seeds loose viability in storage sowing of the seeds should be done as early as possible after removal of the pods from the parent tree. The seeds are separated by breaking the pods on a small log of wood. Small seeds in the terminal point of the pod may be rejected. The adhering pulp can be removed by rolling them in dry earth or ash. As the sowing of the seeds in the nursery beds and potting them in a later date enables the plants to develop bent roots which is injurious for the proper establishment of cocoa, the system of sowing the seeds in the nursery bed is deprecated. The seeds can be directly sown just buried in the soil with the pointed end facing up in earthern pots, bamboo baskets or polythene bags of 150 gauge and 6″×8″ in size. Cocoa seedlings require shade in the early stages and where natural shade is not available artificial overhead shade may be provided. Initially the shade should be heavy and then reduced gradually in the later stages to facilitate " hardening off ". Watering should be done judiciously every second day or so depending upon the weather conditions. In general, the media used is rich and the plants need no manuring. The seedlings must be kept free of weeds, pests and diseases. Healthy and vigorous seedlings may be used for planting. The seedlings are normally ready for planting in six months.

Planting.

Prior to planting, the land should be thoroughly cleared of all scrub growth leaving only such trees as are required for providing natural shade. All vegetation must be allowed to rot in the usual course. If the land is uneven it is necessary to terrace it. The area may be well cropped with a good leguminous crop prior to planting. This treatment is necessary if the land is not fertile. The land is divided into convenient blocks for easy management and supervision. Necessary foot paths and drains are provided. Two feet cubic pits are dug well in advance of the planting season so that the soil may be weathered and the roots of trees, etc., crossing the pit may be killed. The pits may be refilled with the dug up soil and one basket of farmyard manure or compost. The actual planting starts in the month of June, advantage being taken of the south-west monsoon showers. When the plants attain a height of 1½′ to 2′ they are ready for planting. Seedlings are removed with a ball of earth and planted in the main site without disturbing

BRITANNIA

Glaxo®

BISCUITS

The perfect solid for babies,
it's loaded with the nourishment of milk
and prepared under strict supervision.
Give your baby and the entire family
Britannia Glaxo Biscuits everyday.

BRITANNIA ***means quality***

BBC. 1001

the ball of earth. The plant can be easily separated either by careful tilting upside down or by gently breaking the pot. Polythene bags can be easily cut by a blade before planting. While closing the pits the top soil which is more fertile must be retained to its original position while planting. The seedlings must be at the same level as they were in nursery. The soil is packed around the seedlings uniformly and evenly taking care to see that the root system is in proper position. The basins of the seedlings must be mulched with dried forest leaves. A stake is usually provided for each plant and its position is secured by means of eight (8) knot with a banana sheath fibre. Cocoa seedlings are planted giving a spacing ranging from 10′ × 10′ to 15′ × 15′ depending upon the fertility of the soil and other local conditions.

After Cultivation.

Cocoa is a shade loving plant. Lack of shade usually leads to poor growth and low yields. In area where there is no shade, leguminous quick growing and spreading type of shade trees may be grown at a spacing of 40 feet. This can be carried out before planting cocoa seedlings. Plants like *Gliricidia maculata, Albizzia stipulata, Erythrina lithosperma* (dadap) and banana may also be grown for shade purposes. The shade may be from about 25 per cent to 50 per cent and if the shade is in excess branches of shade trees may be pruned. During hot summer the plants must be irrigated. Small temporary pandals may be erected to provide shade during hot months. Weeding should be given three to four times a year to keep the area free from weeds and other scrub growth. Immediately after the commencement of main monsoon one weeding called 'slash weeding' is to be given. Another weeding is given at the end of the rains. Clean weeding by giving mummutty digging is practised during the hot weather period as this helps in the complete removal of weeds and loosening the soil. For each tree broad basins must be formed and they must be kept clean of weeds. The basins must be mulched with dried forest leaves and other debris. Along the contour of the slope deep trenches of 1 foot to 1½ feet wide and 1 foot deep, should be dug on the upper side of each tree. While opening such trenches big roots of neighbouring trees must be cut and removed. By doing so the root effect on the cocoa plant is reduced. The trenching also helps in conserving soil and moisture. Renovation of such trenches must be taken up in April-May or October as the soil will be fairly moist and work can be carried out easily. The soil dug is spread out thinly in the area above the trench.

Manuring.

Manuring with one basket of cattle manure or compost is done for the first two years. Thereafter one to two baskets of cattle manure according to size of trees, in addition to that half pound of Ammonium Sulphate, half pound of Super Phosphate and quarter pound of Muriate of Potash are applied.

No regular pruning operations are practised in cocoa. Dead and decayed shoots should be removed to promote the play of the sun and air circulation. Water suckers must be removed then and there.

Harvest.

Though the trees start bearing from fourth to fifth year of planting, satisfactory crop is got only from eighth year onwards and the peak bearing will be observed only from the tenth year onwards. The main harvesting season for cocoa in South India is December to January which continues up to March. A second harvest is also possible though not regularly, in April and May. Harvesting of pods in cocoa is to be done very carefully. The mature ripe pod will turn from red to yellow in colour and the beans will rattle inside. Harvesting of pods should be done with a knife by cutting the pedicel or fruit stalk without injuring the cushion, in which flowers and fruits are borne successively.

Pests and diseases.

Helopeltis sp (Tea mosquito), the mealy bug *Pseudococcus citri*, the aphid, *Aphis gossypil* are found to affect the cocoa pods in all stages of pod development. They can be controlled by spraying Parathion ·025 per cent.

The fungal diseases may be controlled by periodic spraying of one per cent Bordeaux mixture.

[S. MURUGAN, M.SC. (AG.), *Student, Agricultural College, Bubaneshwar*.]

TAMIL NADU MARCHES AHEAD IN

Power Generation

The energy generated in the Electricity Board's generating stations and purchased from the neighbouring States was 1053 Million Units at the end of the First Plan, which increased to 2214 M.U. at the end of the Second Plan. At the end of the Third Plan, the generation and purchase of power was 4041 M.U. In 1970–71, the total power generated in the State was 6189 M.U. out of which 3603 M.U. or nearly 59% were generated in the Board's generating stations. Out of the balance (2586 M.U.) 1523 M.U were purchased from Neyveli, 733 M.U. from Mysore and 328 M.U. from Kerala and 2 M.U. from Andhra. It may be mentioned that in 1970–71, the generation of power was so carefully managed by suitable operation of the power plants that in spite of the failure of the North East monsoon in that year, the demand of the State was fully and satisfactorily met, without recourse to power cut.

—:o:—

TIIC EXTENDS THE HELPING HAND TO SMALL INDUSTRIES

Industrial growth . . . breath of TIIC.

Do you intend starting a small-scale industry? Or do you intend expanding your present unit? In either case, come to TIIC and obtain its help and assistance that you need.

TIIC also renders assistance to the medium and big industries.

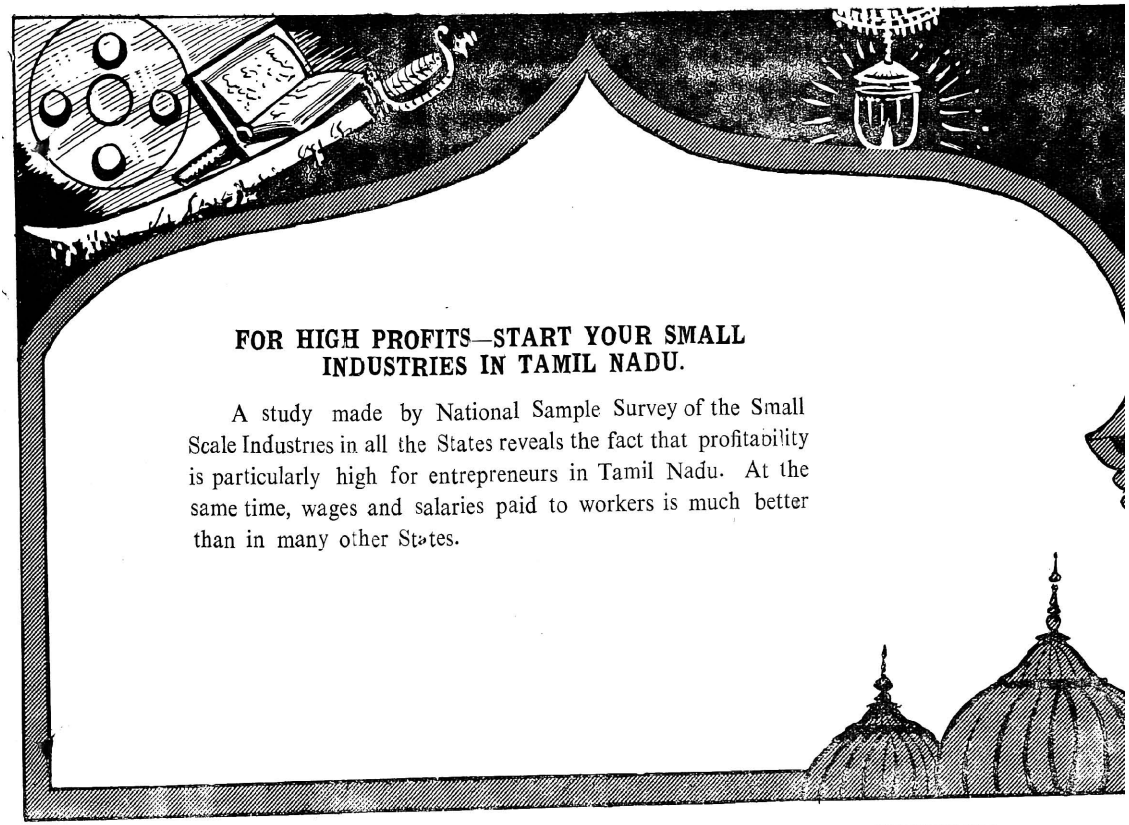
TIIC

THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION WITH A HEART

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD.,

L. L. A. Buildings,
150-A, Mount Road Madras-2.

CriterionTIIC2453



FOR HIGH PROFITS—START YOUR SMALL INDUSTRIES IN TAMIL NADU.

A study made by National Sample Survey of the Small Scale Industries in all the States reveals the fact that profitability is particularly high for entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu. At the same time, wages and salaries paid to workers is much better than in many other States.

the living past

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

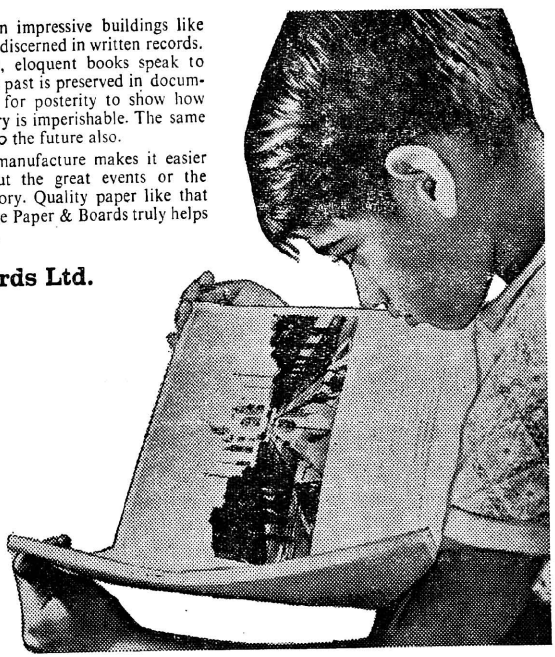
Modern paper manufacture makes it easier to write or read about the great events or the mighty makers of history. Quality paper like that produced now by Seshasayee Paper & Boards truly helps the study of the living past.

Seshasayee Paper and Boards Ltd.

Pallipalayam, Salem District, S. India

SPB

The Watermark of Quality



FDSSPB 777 A

MARKET INTELLIGENCE FOR CO-OPS.

A Southern Regional Seminar on Agricultural Market Intelligence for the benefit of Co-operative marketing societies is to be held in June in Madras. A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the Central and State Government officials dealing with agricultural marketing, held in Madras on 7th May 1971.

Thiru M. B. Nayar, Chief of the Promotional Division in the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation, New Delhi, told the officials that the first requirement in agricultural marketing is a thorough market intelligence to serve the interests of the co-operative marketing societies. He said that the services of the Promotional Division of the National Federation in this regard are fully available to the State Governments and the co-operative marketing societies. He added that the National Federation is interested in reaching all the three thousand and odd co-operative marketing societies in the country at all levels—State, District and Block levels. Thiru Nayar underlined the increasing role to be played by the co-operative marketing societies in the task of agricultural marketing in future.

A Sub-Committee was set up with Thiru M. S. Rajagopalan as the convenor to make arrangements for the Seminar and also to collect basic data on market intelligence from all the States in the Southern Region.

Foundry sand find in Tamil Nadu.

The Geological Survey of India has located an occurrence of quartz-rich white sand near Cheyyur in Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu. The sand consists of angular to sub-angular fragments of milky-white and transparent quartz with traces of magc minerals. Reserves upto 5 m. depth are estimated at 820,000 tonnes with possibilities of additional reserves in the dip direction. Tests conducted on the sand show that the grain size, clay content, silica percentage, bonding characteristics and sintering range satisfy the requirements of foundry sands used for steel castings.

FAMILY PLANNING.

Operation without a Scar.—

Award winner lady doctor P. Shanmugavadivu is one of the pioneers in the field of transvaginal tubectomy, which is catching on in Tamil Nadu. She has to her credit about 3,700 I.U.C.Ds. and 3,060 tubectomies ; of these she has done 60 transvaginal tubectomies.

In an interview, she said, " when I joined the family planning clinic there was not much work ". Therefore, she used to canvass for family planning. Persistent and persuasive campaign among out-patients dispelled their fears. The number of women opting for family planning increased slowly. She never allowed complicated cases to leave the hospital unless they were completely cured. Satisfied patients, returning to the villages brought back their relatives and neighbours to accept permanent methods.

The doctor said " The latest method—TVT—has been attracting more and more ladies. The recent TVT camp was such a success that we are getting cases regularly during our off-camp periods, thus justifying a special 20-bed family planning ward in the hospital at Salem. "

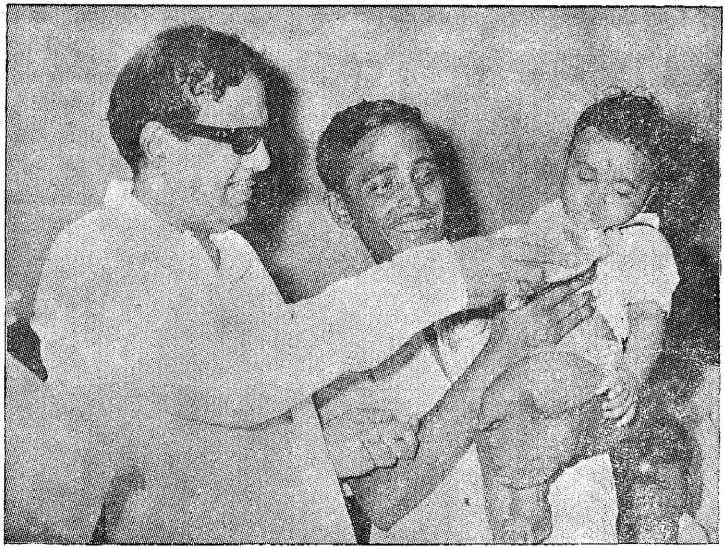
WORK OF DIABETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Diabetic Association of India, is affiliated to the International Diabetes Federation, and Madras branch, came into existence in 1963. It has various aims and objectives, like research, diabetes detection drives, supply of drugs at cost price, to provide laboratory facilities, to run model kitchens, etc. But all these aims, are dwarfed, in comparison with the main objective of educating the diabetics and other members of the public.

Its teachings are beneficial, not merely to the comparatively diabetic victims. These lessons are of immense help, even to the non-diabetics, for afterall; there is not much of difference in the various principles of health, that the diabetics and the non-diabetics should follow. They are both liable to develop similar types of complications. Only the diabetic is more prone, to get them, and much earlier, in life.

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME

INAUGURATION AT TAMBARAM FOR BELT AREAS



The Chief Minister giving nutritious bread to a Child at Tambaram on 16-5-71 while inaugurating the scheme.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister inaugurated the Special Nutrition Programme for the Children of Slums at Tambaram and belt areas on 16th May 1971.

The non-availability of protein-rich food affects the body and mind of the Children resulting in retarded brain. To offset the deficiency in protein, the Government of Tamil Nadu introduced the Special Nutrition Programme for the first time in October 1970 for the benefit of the pre-school Children in the slums of Madras in the age group of 6 months to 3 years. The programme having proved a success has been extended to benefit the Children in the slums of Chingleput, Madurai, Trichy and Coimbatore districts.

In Chingleput District, the Special Nutrition Programme is benefiting 20,000 Children of the slums in the Belt area. Accordingly the following local bodies are covered by the Scheme :—

1 St. Thomas Mount Panchayat Union.
2 Madhavaram Panchayat Union.
3 Villivakkam Panchayat Union.
4 Tambaram Municipality.
5 Pallavaram Municipality.
6 Thiruvottiyur Municipality.
7 Madhavaram Municipality.
8 Ambathur Municipality.
9 Kathivakkam Municipality.
10 Alandur Municipality.
11 Avadi Municipality.

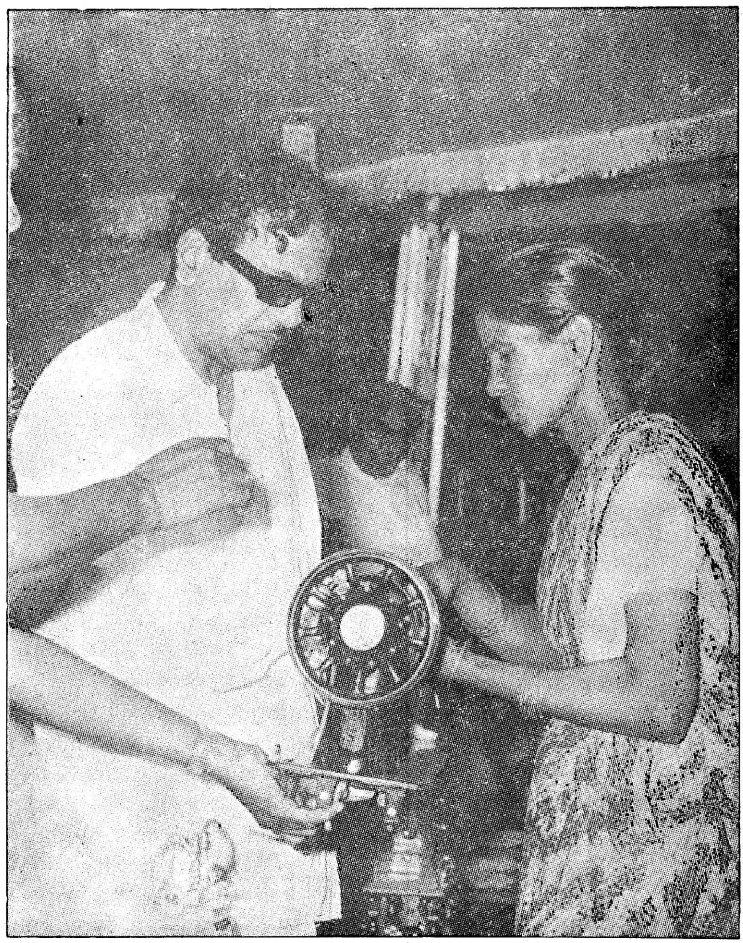
Under the Scheme, the protein-rich " Modern Bread " is supplied at a cost of 23½ paise per child per day for 250 days in a year involving a total cost of Rs. 11,75,000 for this district.

Each child is supplied per day with 75 grams of Modern bread cut into three loaves. The bread is distributed in 100 Centres, calculated at 200 children per Centre. Arrangements have been made for feeding the children at the Centre itself, as far as possible. The bread left undistributed, due to the absence

of few children, are distributed to the poor children, who do not have identification Cards.

A periodical medical check-up of children once in a quarter is done to assess the health (weight) of the children and remarks of the doctor are noted in the backside of the Card.

Maternity Centres, Health and Family Planning Centres, Madhar Sangams and Schools are utilised as centres of distribution of the bread and are distributed through the agencies such as Madhar Sangams, Y.M.C.A. College Rural Service League and Indian Women's Association. An organiser and a helper are appointed in each centre of 200 children and they are paid honorarium at Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively per month.



On 16th May 1971 at Kancheepuram, the Chief Minister presented a sewing machine to a woman to help her earn a living. A large number of artisans were given the tools of their occupation in similar manner on the occasion.

CRASH SCHEME FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT

"I feel that any epoch-making programme should first be implemented in the District of our Anna. Hence the inauguration of the Crash Programme for Rural Development at Padappai of the Kunrathur Panchayat Union in Chingleput District" said our beloved Chief Minister while inaugurating the Programme at Padappai on 16th May 1971. The Co-operative Lift Irrigation Scheme, the first of its kind in India was also started at Chingleput district, some months back.

The primary objective of the Scheme is to generate additional employment opportunities for the rural people. The Scheme covers ten Blocks in a district, extending employment opportunity to 100 poor persons per Block for a period of ten months in a year. Thus a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is provided for wages and in addition, a sum of Rs. 25,000 is set apart for the purchase of equipment and materials.

The scheme envisages the inclusion of the following items of work :—

(*a*) Rural infra-structure including road works.

(*b*) Reclamation and development of Panchayat lands.

(*c*) Drainage, embankments, etc.

(*d*) Water conservation-*cum*-ground water recharging works, etc.

(*e*) Minor irrigation works.

(*f*) Soil conservation and afforestation.

The scheme will be implemented in Chingleput district in the following Ten Post Stage II Blocks during this year :—

(1) Kunrathur,
(2) Kancheepuram,
(3) St. Thomas Mount,
(4) Kattankolathur,
(5) Minjur,
(6) Poonamallee,
(7) Uthiramerur,
(8) Tiruvallur,
(9) Kadambathur,
(10) Pallipet.

For proper planning and implementation of the scheme, it has been ordered to constitute a Committee at the Panchayat Union level with the Revenue Divisional Officer as Chairman, the Panchayat Union Commissioner as Member-Secretary, and the Panchayat Union Chairman, Local M.L.A. and Block Prosperity Brigade Leader as members.

Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the Scheme by starting the work of laying the Vattanbakkam-Panapakkam road to a length of 3 K.M. at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000 which is the first of its kind in the whole of Tamil Nadu, on 16th May 1971, The road work is to be completed in 65 working days by employing 20 men.

For the purpose of planned implementation of the Scheme each Block in Chingleput district is divided into 5 Zones, each Zone consisting of 20 workers to attend to the works in the Zone. By this arrangement the mobility of labour is restricted within a radius of five miles, which will help the labourer by avoiding the expenditure for their travel to the work spot.

The scheme is designed to provide employment primarily to those who belong to families, in which no adult member is employed. Every person employed under the Scheme will receive a wage not exceeding Rs. 100 per month.

The Chief Minister turning the first sod to mark the inauguration of the Padappai Project on 16th May 1971.

Edited and Published by the Director of Information and Publicity, Government of Tamil Nadu and Printed by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Madras-1.

WELCOME TO THE LAND OF GLORIOUS CULTURE

Come to the land of the Tamils where ancient culture and civilization have been preserved in myriad forms... Bharata Natyam...rich Karnatic music...great literary classics...imposing temples...sculptural and iconographical masterpieces...And Nature's charms of tropical vegetation and lush rivers are as hospitable as the people.

For an unforgettable holiday come to the south.
Places of interest
Madras - Mahabalipuram - Kanchipuram - Chidambaram
Tanjore - Srirangam - Madurai - Courtallam - Kanyakumari
Rameshwaram - Ooty - Kodaikanal - Yercaud.

Contact:
The Director of Information, Publicity & Tourism,
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9.

MOULIS

Rs. 75,00,000 for you –

IN WELFARE SCHEMES

BUY TAMIL NADU RAFFLE TICKETS

win Rupees One Lakh

Total Prize amount Rs. 7,00,000

Total Prizes = 1222

The Tamil Nadu Raffle collection is an investment to benefit one and all. The funds are utilised to promote better education, medical and housing facilities. A special welfare fund created out of Tamil Nadu Raffle collections provides Rs. **75,00,000** for expansion of medical facilities in rural areas and in Madras City. A sum of Rs. **25,00,000** has been provided for medical institutions in Madras City and Rs. **50,00,000** for the districts for supply of medicine, installation of X-Ray units and upgrading dispensaries.

Date of Draw: 25-5-1971

So far Tamil Nadu Raffle has created 243 *Lakhiers!*

COST PER TICKET Re. 1/- ONLY.

SALES ARE NOW ON! RUSH!

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

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED ONLY TO THE DIRECTOR OF RAFFLE , TAMIL NADU, MADRAS-2.

Subject to issue of 2 series.