



**Tamil Arasu**  
DECEMBER, 1977 50 Ps.



# ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

It appears that there can be no greater evil  
in the world, than the segregation  
of Harijans in India.

**Mahatma Gandhi**

We will be paying our debt  
of gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi  
by eradicating this evil.



ISSUED BY:



DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION  
& PUBLIC RELATIONS  
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU



# Tamil Arasu

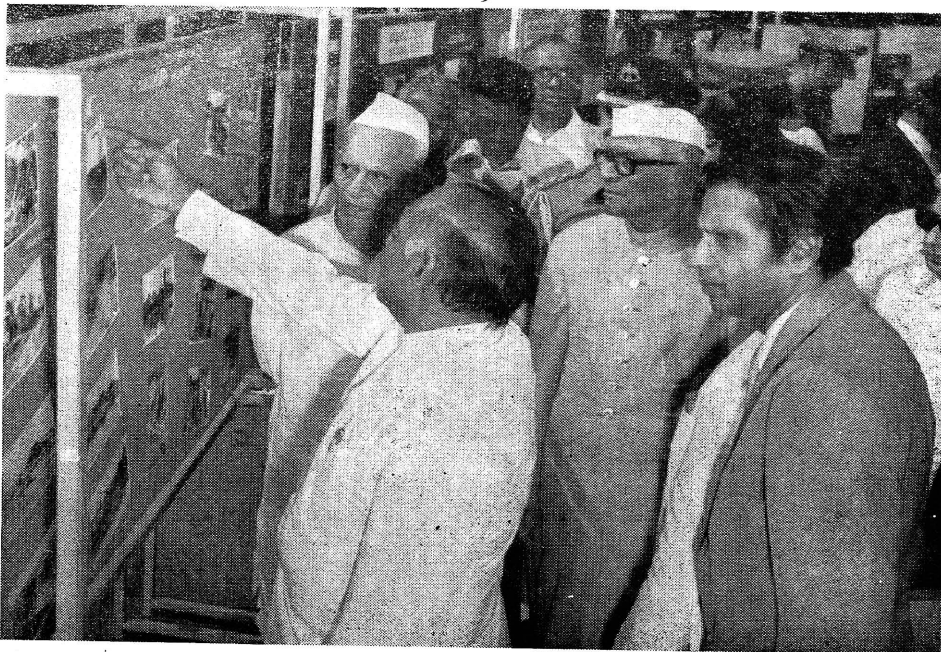
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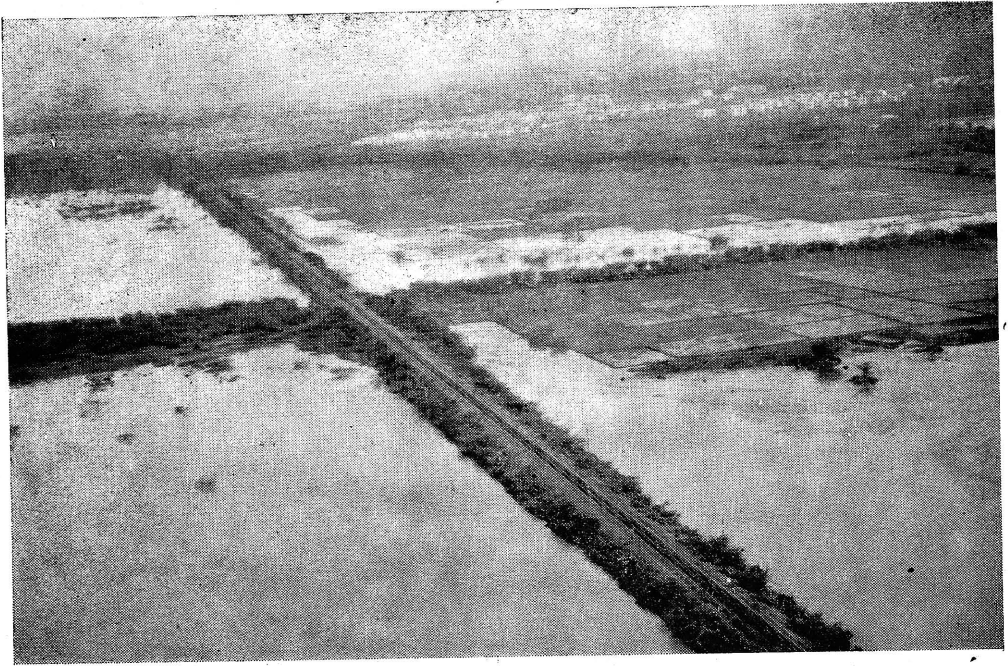
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The President Thiru N. Sanjeeva Reddy is looking at the photographs of the cyclone affected areas in Tamil Nadu. The Governor Thiru Prabudass B. Patwari is on looking.  
The Chief Secretary Thiru V. Karthikeyan is explaining to the President.

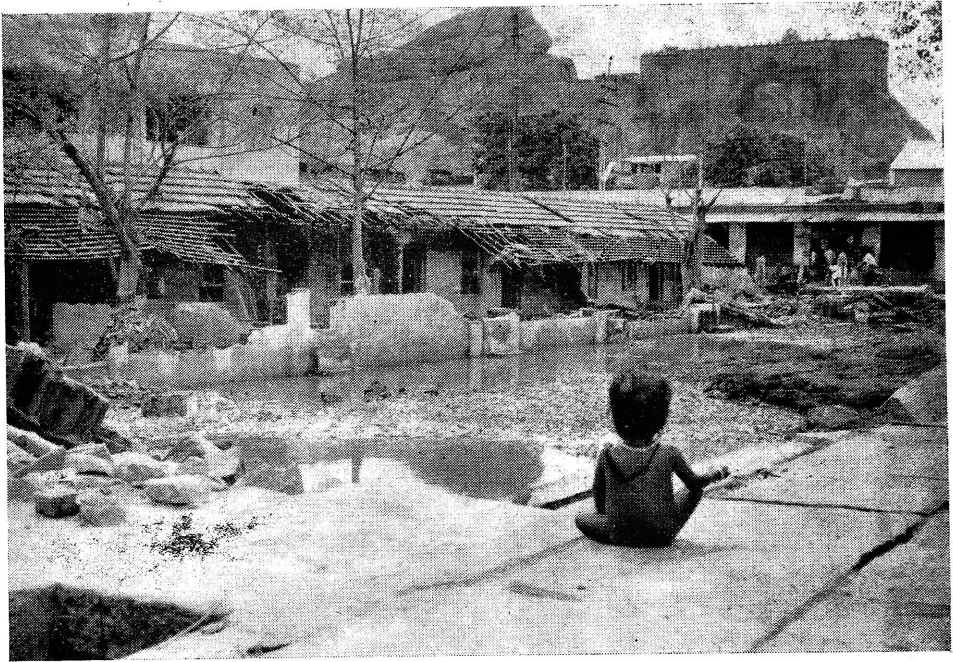




*A Cyclone lashed the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu with gales sweeping at a velocity of 100 km ph, leaving in its wake inundated fields, disrupted communications.*







*desolated houses, orphan children, disrupted railway tracks, rivers in Spate,*





# A Cyclone that Battered Tamil Nadu

**T**he North-East monsoon set in on 13th October this year. It began to pour and not merely rain, with Thanjavur district recording an excess rainfall by 190%, Ramanathapuram 160%, Chengalpattu 55%, Tiruchi and Madurai 80 to 180% and Tirunelveli topping it all with a rainfall 7 times its normal ! The city was lashed by rains for over a fortnight by heavy and continuous rains and high winds, consequent on the successive depressions formed in the Bay of Bengal, which paralysed normal life in the city. The rainfall in the city was abnormally heavy and continuous, the metropolis recording 609.7 cms in the first wet spell on 17-10-77 to 26-10-77 and 259.6 cms in the second between 11-11-77 and 19-11-77. About 10,000 huts got destroyed or damaged. More than a lakh of persons had to be evacuated from the slums and the low lying areas and lodged in camps in more than 200 schools and 5 major relief camp centres. The number of people fed daily was a lakh. Each of the camps had to be organised on a self contained basis, not only with lighting, milk supply, protected drinking water and latrine facilities but also with a clinic under a Medical Officer and sanitary arrangements in charges of a health officer — a colossal effort in terms of man power, organisation and, money running to crores of rupees, covering not only these arrangements, but also repair and renewal of roads, storm water drains, public conveniences and school buildings. The food packets distributed alone came to 13.25 lakhs. Areas like Vyasarpadi, Kotturpuram, Velacheri were particularly affected while Casimode suffered from severe sea erosion, causing

extensive damage to Fishermens' Colonies and their very means of livelihood.

Conditions in the rest of Tamil Nadu were not far different. For the period 1st October to 17th November, Tamil Nadu had a total rainfall of 14,824 mms which was 6,219 mms or 72% more than the normal rainfall. The Ramanathapuram Big Tank developed a big breach on 28th October. But for the vigorous action taken by the Revenue, Public Works and the Police Departments and vigilance of the public in cutting open the bund and letting the Vaigai Floods into the sea, the town would have been in dire distress. Similar preventive measures were also taken regarding the big Rajasingamangalam tank.

The depressions formed in the Bay intensified into a cyclone which struck Nagapattinam (Thanjavur district) with winds blowing furiously at 100 kmph from the midnight of the 11th November till about 1,000 hrs on the 12th, gradually tapering off in velocity. Nagapattinam taluk was reduced to shambles. The eastern part of Thanjavur district was also affected. In fact, the cyclone had played great havoc affecting Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and Madurai districts. Many of the rivers, canals and jungle streams were in torrents. They overflowed inundating the adjoining areas. Lakhs of paddy fields had been submerged, the damages running to several crores. Thousands of acres of coconut topes were laid waste. The fate of the meher plantain plantations cannot be imagined. Similar was the fate of

Cotton, Sugarcane, Betelvine and millet crops.

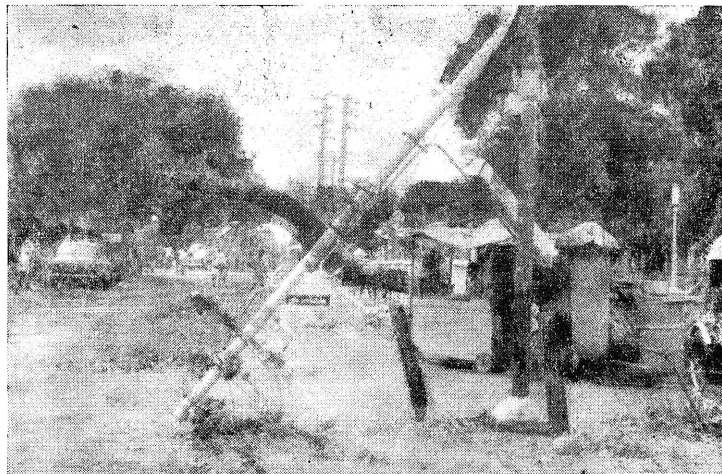
Dozens of villages in Thanjavur, Tiruchi, Pudukkottai and Madurai districts were marooned, because of the floods in the Cauvery, Coleeroon, the Vellar and the Kodaganar. Tiruchi and Karur towns were threatened by floods by the Cauvery and the Amaravati. The Amaravati railway bridge was washed away near Karur. Srirangam town was isolated. There was total disruption of communications — even the police radio network was adversely affected. There was extensive power failure. The telephone network was cut off. Lakhs of fallen trees, overflowing rivers, canals and channels blocked road and rail communications. Nagapattinam Port was in shambles, the jetty collapsing at the centre and all the warehouses shattered to smithereens — All the thatched huts had been blown off in many of the districts. Even the tiled and RCC structures in East Thanjavur could not stand the velocity of the winds. These suffered heavy damage. The Nagapattinam Steel Rolling Mills had all its asbestos roofings ripped off.

An aerial survey of the affected areas was made on 18-11-77 by the Chief Minister, the Food Minister, the Relief Commissioner, the General Manager, Southern Railway and other officials. Union Ministers also made a serial survey of the Flood hit areas. The President of India made an aerial survey of the affected areas, accompanied by the Chief Minister and Union Minister for Agriculture. The President was deeply shocked over the extent and magnitude of the widespread damages to public and private property.

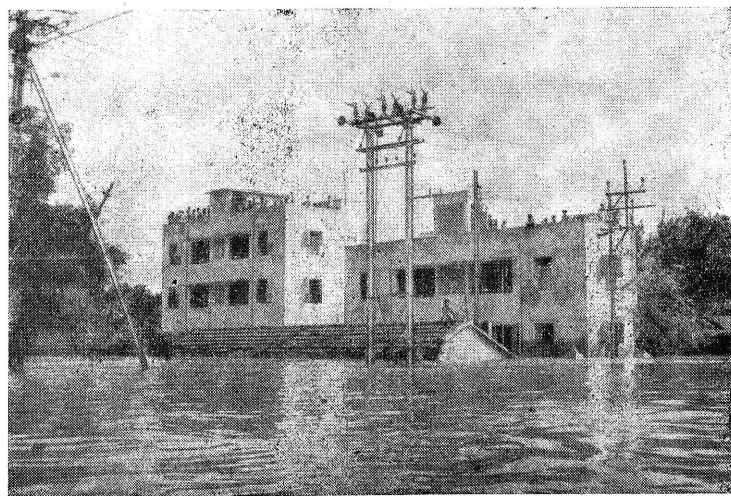




*Thousands of houses had collapsed rendering lakhs of people homeless.*



*Telegraph posts and telegraph lines had got disrupted*



*Lives lost — 557      Reported missing — 199*  
*Area of Paddy laid waste — 4,46,698 acres*

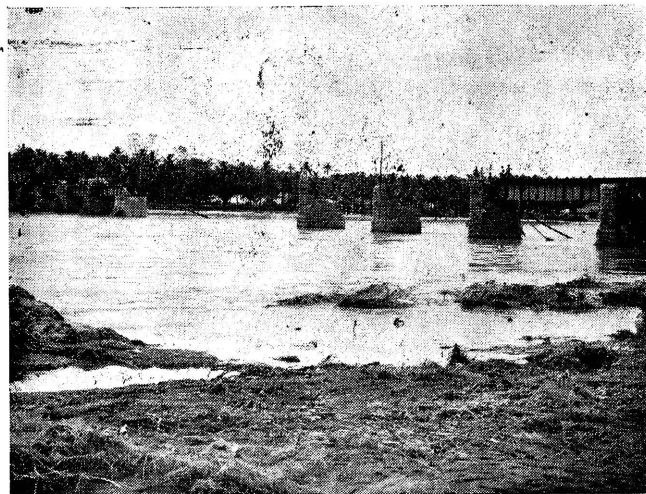
*Cattle lost — 21,982      Cattle missing — 767*  
*Area of Plantains laid waste — 14,000 acres*

*Houses ruined — 2,99,749*  
*Cocoanut trees fallen — 1 lakh*

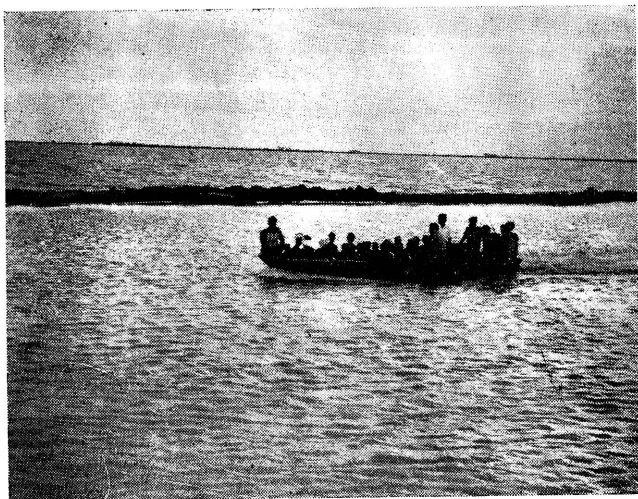




*Cocoonut Topes were laid waste*



*Rivers were in torrents*



*People were rescued*



*Dead bodies were washed into fields*

Rescue and Relief operations were commenced. The Air Force and Navy, pressed into service a Dakota, three Avros and four helicopters for rescue and relief operations. Roads were cleared of fallen trees. Food was dropped and medicines were also taken to the area. Many motor vehicles and boats belonging to the civil administration as well as the defence forces had been deployed. Two members of the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of Training were helping in the relief operations in the affected areas on the spot along with the Collectors. The Ministers for Labour, Harijan Welfare and Local Administration, were also camping in various areas and were directing relief operations.

The loss of human lives till date is 557, with 199 persons missing. The loss of cattle has been substantial 21,982 heads of cattle — 767 heads of cattle missing. About 4 lakh hutments have been badly damaged. As many as 7,051 irrigation sources have been affected. P.W.D. is attending to urgent repair works and breaches and irrigation is expected to be restored in Thanjavur and Tiruchi districts by 1st December. 5,883 roads are yet to be restored. 464 Gruel Centres were opened. More than 3 lakh persons were fed daily— About 4.5 lakh acres of agricultural lands have been adversely affected owing to the cyclone and the floods. Paddy, Banana, Sugarcane and Cotton have all suffered terrible damage.

Two sets of handloom clothes (each set consisting of a saree and one dhoti) have been distributed, with the active association of the CARE and other voluntary organisations like the Red Cross Society. Wheat products, biscuits, milk powder, blankets, etc., have also been donated by them, which have been sent by air or road to the affected areas. A daily supply of about 40,000 loaves of bread was being air lifted during the first few days, and later sent by road, from Madras to the affected areas via Tiruchirappalli. Anti-cholera vaccines were rushed to the area by air and road, with necessary staff to reinforce the locally available staff. 5 Kgs. of rice and one litre of Kerosene were ordered to be given free of cost to each of the cyclone affected families. The imprest amount of Collectors for immediate expenditure

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in connection with natural calamities was increased to Rs. 5 lakhs in the affected districts. In collaboration with the Indian Oil Corporation, supply of Kerosene and petrol was kept up in the affected areas. Arrangements to restore communications close the breaches and power are on a warfooting. Payment of cash grants for rebuilding of huts at Rs. 100/- per hut has begun in the affected areas. Each poor family which has lost its bread winner will be paid Rs. 1,000/-

The State Government have, initially, allocated Rs. 15 crores for immediate relief measures. The Central Government has released Rs. 5 crores as advance plan assistance for relief operations.

**RELIEF TO CYCLONE  
VICTIMS**

**TAMIL NADU ALLOTS  
Rs. 100 CRORES**

A package of wide-ranging reliefs and concessions, likely to cost Rs. 100 crores to the State Exchequer, was announced by the Tamil Nadu Government for the people affected by the recent cyclone and floods.

A decision on the relief and rehabilitation measures was taken at a meeting of the Tamil Nadu Cabinet held under the presidentship of the Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran.

In areas where crops had been damaged, the short-term co-operative loans would be converted into medium term loans and arrangements would be made for the issue of necessary "Annnavari" certificates. In respect of current medium term loans, the Reserve Bank would be approached for giving as much relief as possible.

**Free Seeds :**

Regarding paddy crops, for the Thaladi, seeds would be supplied free, while fertilizers would be given at 25 percent subsidy (the remaining 75 per cent of the cost would be given as co-operative loan). In many places, the Samba crop had been submerged and salvaging it would require an extra dose of urea. One-fourth of the cost involved would be given as subsidy and the balances as co-operative



loan. All farmers would get plant protection chemicals at 25 per cent subsidy till March 31, 1978.

The sandcast lands would be reclaimed by the Government at its cost, while the other landholders would be granted 50 per cent subsidy for the purpose. Extensive damage had been caused to coconut, sugarcane and banana crops. In the affected areas, coconut seedlings would be supplied free. Subsidy would be given at the rate of Rs. 100 per acre for retrieving the affected sugarcane and banana crops. Small farmers would be given subsidy for buying seeds and fertilizers and this concession would be available to those holding 2.5 acres and less of wet land, or five acres and less of dry land, and to tenant cultivators.

Lands affected by the natural calamity would be exempted from land revenue and other land taxes, water cess and other water charges, and cash crop levy. Local cess also would be waived wherever this exemption was given. Government would ask the Panchayat Unions to waive the Local Cess Surcharge also in these areas. For

### **C.M.'s Flood Relief Fund**

**Contribution as on  
6-12-1977**

**Rs. 82 Lakhs**

**Prime Minister's  
Relief Fund Loan**

**Rs. 34 Crores**

those who get this remission, recovery of Takkavi loan arrears and the instalment payable, in the current year would be postponed from Fasli 1387 to Fasli 1388.

Those who had lost their cattle would be given credit facility, through co-operatives, to buy animals. Fishermen would be given assistance on a half-grant half-loan basis to buy catamarans, country boats or nets. As for relief to handloom weavers, data were being

collected about the loss they had sustained on account of the catastrophe. Once they were ready, Government would announce concessions for the weavers.

Government, had decided to increase the ex-gratia payment from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 to those who had lost their houses. Further, Central aid would be sought to enable them get Rs. 300 more as loan towards meeting the cost of re-building their houses. With the concurrence of the Centre, building materials, like bricks, thatches, bamboo and casuarina poles, would be brought under the purview of Essential Commodities Act with a view to controlling their prices. Retail outlets would be opened in the affected areas to make these articles readily available. Efforts were being taken to import them from other States also.

The Chief Minister said the Centre was being requested to enhance the cement quota for Tamil Nadu to enable it meet the extra demand for the commodity. The District Collectors had been permitted to construct dormitories for the flood victims to live till new dwellings were ready.

## **Donations flooding the coffers from the 4 corners of the country. Relief in cash and kind from across the seven seas.**

One of the worst-ever cyclones hit Tamil Nadu causing damage to human lives, animals and crops running into crores. Aid from all over the world come pouring in.

The Prime Minister Thiru Morarji Desai has contributed Rs. 1 lakh from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund towards rehabilitation of the cyclone and flood affected victims of Tamil Nadu.

Later the Prime Minister contributed Rs. 10 lakhs as a second instalment.

One month's salary has been donated by the following Union Ministers : Prime Minister, Thiru

Morarji Desai, Thiru Charan Singh, Thiru Shanti Bushan, Thiru P. Ramachandran, Thiru H. M. Patel, Thiru Purushotham Koushik and the Speaker of Parliament, Thiru Hegde. The Union Home Minister Thiru Charan Singh and his wife have donated Rs. 2,250 each for the cyclone relief work in South India.

MPs of AIADMK Thiru Maya Thevar, Thiru Mohanaragam and Thiru Murugesan have donated a month's salary of Rs. 1,000 each.

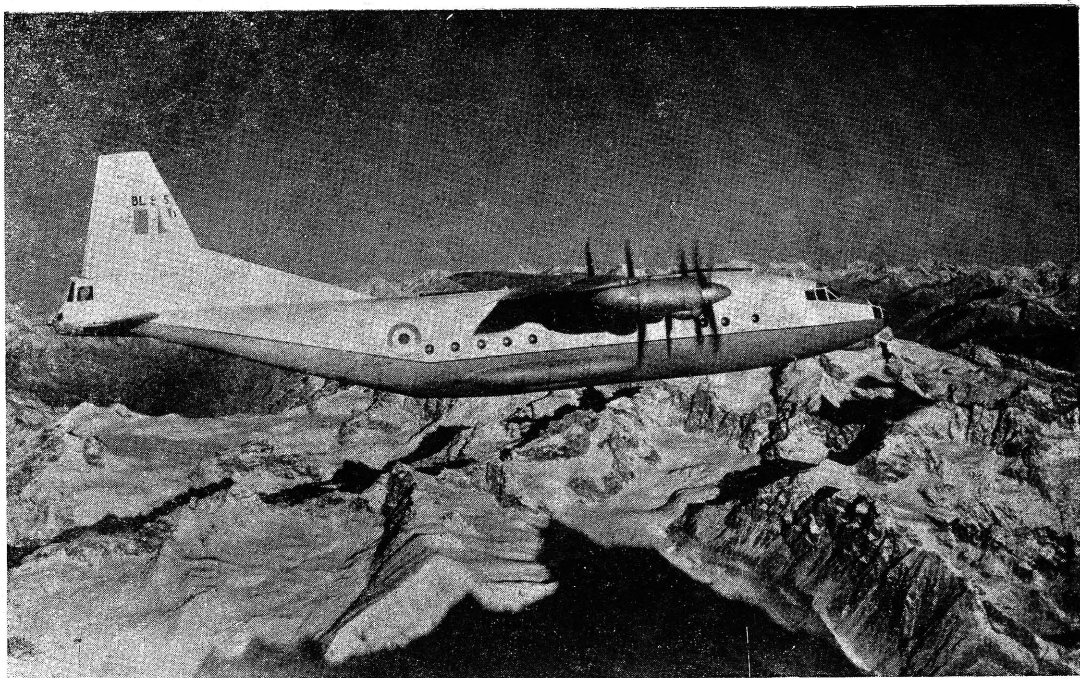
The three service chiefs have decided to contribute 1,000 tonnes of rations costing Rs. 30 lakhs to the victims in the South.

The public Corporations under the Aviation Ministry will contribute Rs. 5 lakhs ; Air India Rs. 2 lakhs ; Indian Airlines, ITDC, International Airports Authority each Rs. 1 lakh.

The Corporations under the Ministries of Defence, Power and Petroleum will contribute Rs. 10 lakhs each towards flood relief funds for the affected victims of Tamil Nadu.

The Maharashtra State Transport Corporation employees have donated one day's salary amounting to Rs. 7 lakhs. Employees of BHEL

(Contd. on Page 20)



## MIGHTY UNITS BEHIND MAN AND MACHINE

**T**he word Air-Force brings to one's mind, the aircraft and the pilot — the pilot who skilfully mans the machine in the sky with such ease. But the common man is probably unaware that behind the flying machine and the flier there is a mighty organisation entrusted with the task of keeping the aircraft in operational condition. A large number of highly qualified and skilled engineers, technicians, logistics personnel and a variety of other professionals whose life time mission is to contribute to the operational efficiency by ensuring high standards of maintenance and equipment when and where it is needed—go to make up this organisation. This is where Air Force station, Avadi and the Ground Training School, Tambaram come into the picture. The station at Avadi deals with supply of components and their preservation and the one at Tambaram turns over tradesmen in various skills.

The station at Avadi was established during the Second World War as a Royal Air Force base to stock equipment for operation in the Far East. It became an equipment depot of the Indian Air Force in 1947 after Independence. In 1958, a Base Repair Depot (BRD) was added. It is the only Air Force base where both the functions of maintenance command are looked after. It has a full-fledged depot where a variety of equipment required for air-craft as well as other purposes is stocked.

The outstanding feature of the BRD is the indigenisation efforts for the upkeep of a large fleet of vehicles which had been imported long back. Substitution of parts made locally is necessitated to conserve foreign exchange. One of the added advantages of indigenisation is that Madras has an advanced automobile industry as well as numerous firms manufacturing general engineering

goods around Ambattur. Many components are made by workmen in the huge work shop. A number of combatants and civilian personnel work side by side, as a close knit team. Although the civilians are employed in a typical "Defence" set up, they are fully covered by trade union rights and privileges.

Practically all the combatants and a large number of civilians live within the Air Force campus. It is a community life — a true integration of various regions, religions, castes and beliefs, giving an ideal Indian national character — the most important prerequisite to the building of team spirit and commandship.

The unit at Avadi has been converting waste into wealth, saving foreign exchange. Spares for aircraft purchased years ago (like bolts, nuts and screws) worth lakhs of rupees and which could have been



disposed of as scrap, has been made fit for use. The "Bharat Darshan" exhibiting the products available with the IAF went round the country. And this enabled several allied institutions to identify those required by them. One of the beneficiaries was HAL, Bangalore, which was agreed to lift stocks after rigorous tests for standards. Out of the nearly 5,000 such items, some are 30 years old but all are kept fresh, by the adoption of special preservative methods.

The IAF maintenance command with 31 units all over India and with headquarters at Nagpur, overhauls aircraft missiles, specialist M.T. vehicles, signals and ground equipment besides providing logistics support to all Air Force Units.

The Air Force station, Tambaram, is the only one of its kind which imparts flying training at the flying Training schools and ground Training at the ground Training

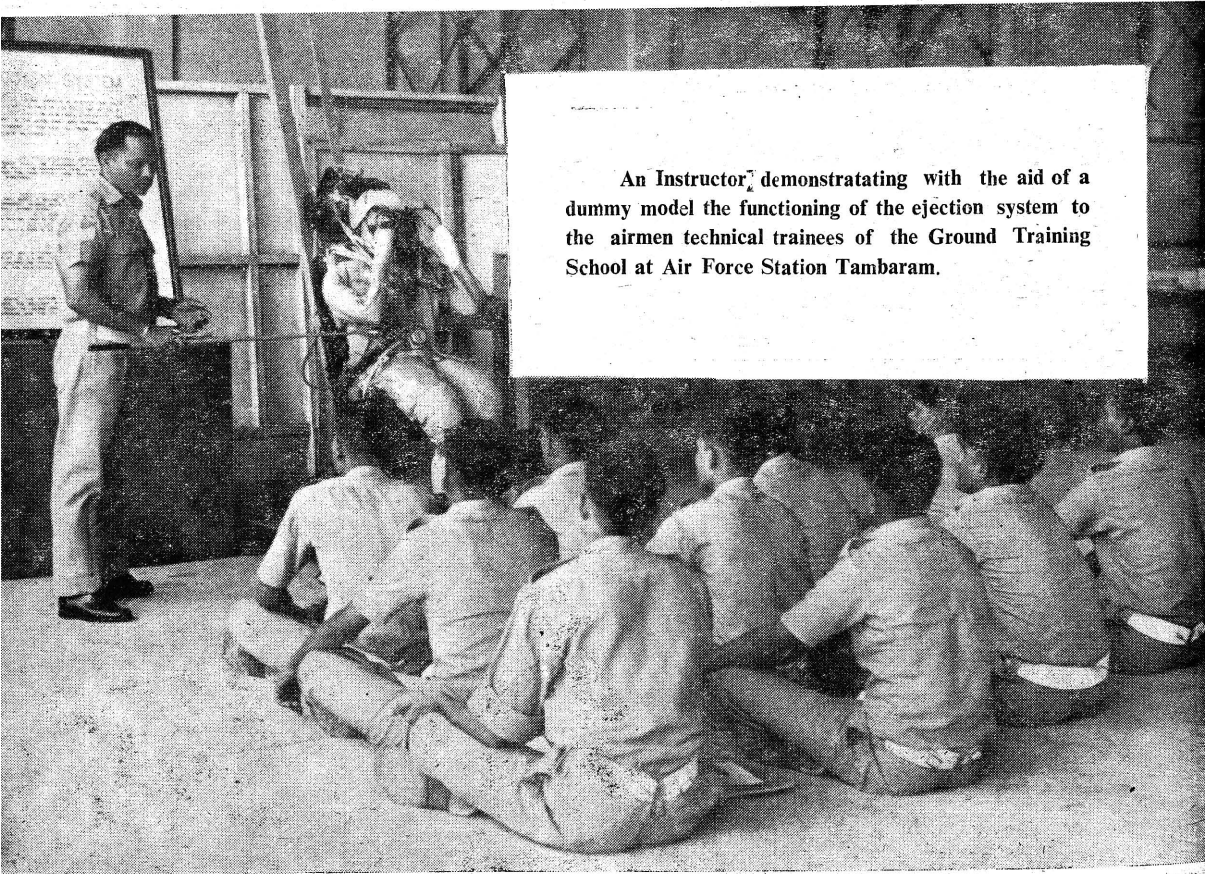
School. The standards maintained is comparable to any other institution of its type in the country. The trained personnel are directly responsible for servicing maintenance and operational fitness of the aircraft, and attain a very high degree of professional competence.

The No. 2 GTS is by far the largest institution of its kind in IAF training with almost equal number of trainees to that put together by other institutions. The mechanical stream trades for which training is imparted, moulds recruits hailing from the nook and corner of the country with different educational, economic, provincial linguistic background, into a well-disciplined, competent, dedicated technician, able to handle the most modern aircraft, weapon system and other highly sophisticated "equipment." They ensure 100% efficiency, because even a minor error will cost life, and money. It is not only the machine but the man behind it which matter more.

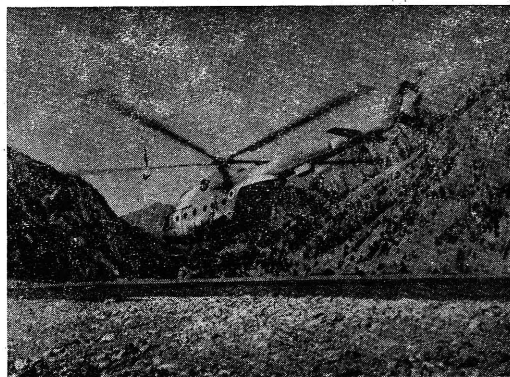
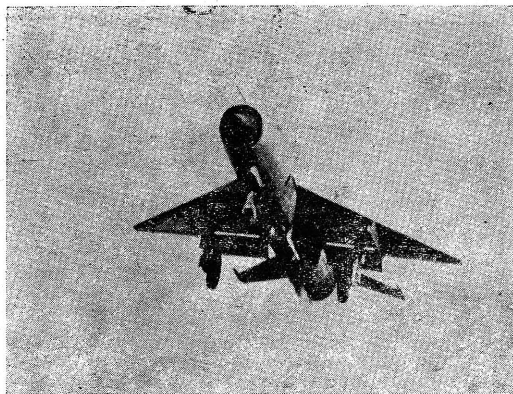
The term "technician" is used when a recruit from civilian life undergoes a total training of 64 weeks and is turned out as a competent tradesman, who on his own can handle and service sophisticated modern aircraft and other highly technical weapons systems which are in use in IAF. He is basically a combatant and then specialist in his own branch trade.

## TEST PILOTS OF THE IAF

Forty-five years is not a long period in the life of an Air Force. During this short period, the Indian Air Force has made strides in many fields and on the eve of its 45th Anniversary it can feel particularly proud of a unique achievement — the establishment of a Test Pilots School of its own. The graduation in June last of the first ever team of Experimental Test Pilots of the IAF was a major development in the field of aeronautics in the country.



An Instructor, demonstratating with the aid of a dummy model the functioning of the ejection system to the airmen technical trainees of the Ground Training School at Air Force Station Tambaram.

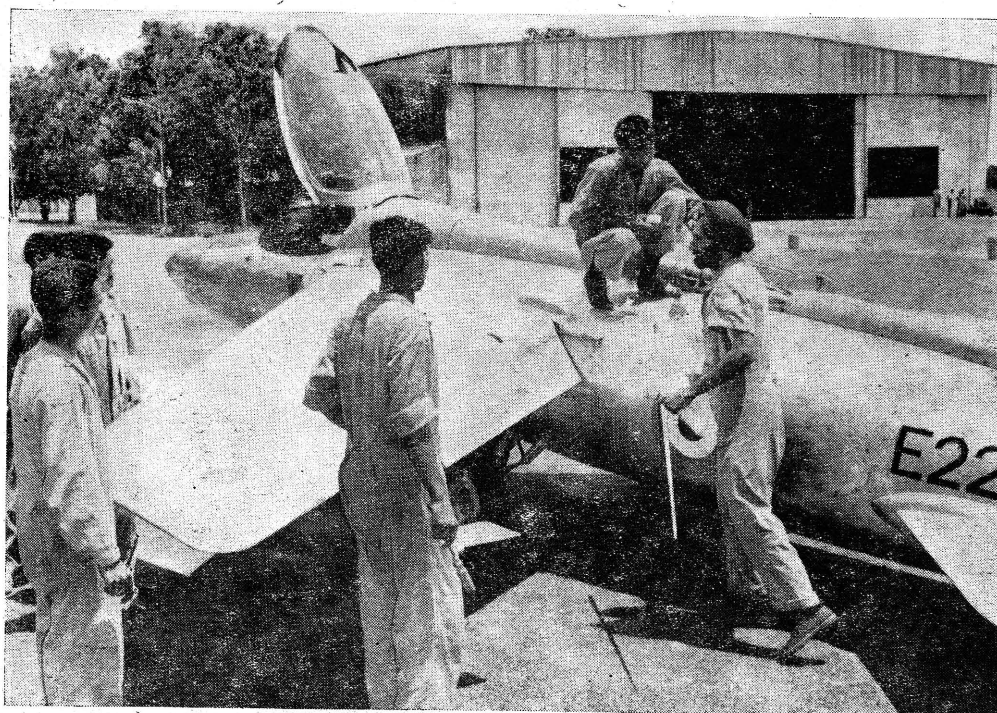


A country engaged in design, development and manufacture of aircraft requires trained Flight Test Personnel to prove its products in the air. In India this need arose with the indigenously designed HT-2 aircraft at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. It was in due course felt that training of Test Pilots abroad would not be economical or adequate. The training of Production Test Pilots was, therefore, started in India in 1973.

With the establishment of the Test Pilots School at Bangalore, India has become the fourth nation in the world outside the Soviet Union where this type of training is now imparted. The USA, the UK and France are the other countries in this select circle.

The Test Pilots constitute an indispensable link in the chain of aircraft designing. Self-sufficiency in the training of experimental test

pilots aims at increasing indigenous capability in sophisticated aircrafts designing. It is a test pilot who can decide which particular characteristics of a new aircraft are acceptable and which need change to be able to evaluate an aircraft capability. The test pilot must have adequate operational experience in the role the aircraft was designed to perform. In addition, he should have exceptional theoretical knowledge of aircraft behaviour in flight to enable





him to achieve that vital interface between the pilot and the designer which is so essential for the development of the aircraft.

The Production and Test Pilots Course trains pilot to test aircraft after production, repair and overhaul. At the School, endeavours are made not to teach academic subjects for their own sake. Efficient testing calls for perfect coordination between the scientist and the test pilot. The test pilot should have the ability to understand and speak the language of the scientist. The syllabus integrates ground training with test flying to help the pilot appreciate and understand the need for a particular test. In the first four weeks the students take a refresher course in the fundamental subjects like Mathematics, Dynamics Thermodynamics. Then comes the study of Aerodynamics, Stability and Control, Structures Propulsion, Weapon Systems and Flight Testing. As many as 300 lectures are delivered to the students by specialists in aeronautical subjects.

The flying training lasting 75 hours includes conversion flying, production testing of various types of aircraft, demonstration of flight test techniques of selected test exercises in flight and data recording. A medium transport aircraft, a bomber, a basic trainer and a supersonic fighter are used for training fixed wing pilots. Other pilots receive their training on light and twin-engine medium helicopters.

Organised visits to Aeronautical Institutions is an essential part of the training. These visits give the students welcome opportunities to see for themselves the various activities involved in the design, development and manufacture of aircraft.

During the course, the students visit the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and its Design Bureau, National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL), Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE), Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE), Electronic Research and Development Establishment (LRDE), Aeronautical Systems Analysis Group (ASAG), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Indian Institute of Science (II Sc), Air Force Technical College (AFTC) and the Institute of Aviation Medicine.

THE  
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The Test Pilots School also now undertakes training of full-fledged Experimental Test Pilots. The Experimental Test Pilot Course is open only to those pilots who have successfully gone through the Production Test Pilots Course and have been found suitable for further training. Having undergone an Experimental Test Pilot Course, a pilot becomes fully competent to undertake the complete range of prototype testing of an aircraft and evaluation of new airborne equipment, stores and system. He also masters the technique of analysing results and reducing them to standard conditions. He gets a deeper insight into the fundamentals of aerosystems and its various test techniques.

The Experimental Test Pilots course aims at developing in the trainees the habit of flying accurately while making observations and recording various parameters in flight. It imparts to them the ability to observe, record and analyse correctly, report comprehensively, accurately, logically and unambiguously. A successful experimental test pilot also acquires the ability to make qualitative assessment of various types or products.

The training imparted to Experimental Test Pilots is modelled on the syllabi followed at the Test Pilot Schools in England, France and the U.S.A.

The Test Pilot School of the Indian Air Force has saved foreign exchange to the tune of approximately 8.5 lakhs for every pilot earlier trained abroad. Gone, with its establishment, is the country's dependence on similar schools in the advanced western countries. With aviation becoming more and more complex and sophisticated, the country needs an ever increasing band of test pilots, and this requirement cannot be met by the limited number of vacancies available at the foreign schools.

The Test Pilots School has provided an answer to those problems. It has already become a landmark in the history of the IAF. From its portals are emerging experienced Test Pilots who promise to be the mainstay of the aviation industry in the country and trail-blazers for ace fliers of the IAF.

# SARDAR PATEL



On the death of Sardar, on 15th December 1950, Shri Vinoba, before a gathering of villagers at his Ashram, observed that "a towering personality of the eminence of King Janaka has passed away from our midst. Amidst palatial glitter and royal pomp he had lived a detached life of King Janaka. Due to his presence in the Government, the people felt that the ship of the country was safe in his hands." This, to a degree, epitomizes Sardar's character and also refers abstractly to the services of Sardar at the altar of Mother Bharat that brought him a perennial name.

It was said of that celebrated philosopher, Plato, that he considered it to be God's greatest mercy on him that He enabled him to see the light of the day during the Age of Socrates and for the rare opportunity he had to be the disciple of Socrates. In all humility, when I think of the Sardar of the later twenties when he had galvanized into life the entire peasantry of the Bardoli taluq to give Bureaucracy one of the most decisive fights of the day with the matchless weapon of Non-Violence, I feel too that it was God's abundant mercy upon me to be able to devour with avidity those stirring sermons of the Sardar that instilled vigour and heroism in people like a magic touch and transformed their timidity into real valour. As Premila Thackersey ruminates on those stirring days ; "Sardar had changed the simple and god-fearing peasants of Bardoli into men of valour, and the timid and ignorant peasant women, into Rajput heroines." Like Gandhiji Sardar made men out of clay, chiselled the man material and canalized their energies towards the enrichment of our national life.

Sardar's work in the relief field is practically an unknown matter outside Gujarat. But in that he took special delight and it will be truer to say that it is through this service of the Daridra Narayan that Sardar derived his suprehuman strength to serve the national cause.

It may rightly be said that Sardar is a pioneer of systematized relief work in Gujarat. As a Municipal Councillor (1918), amidst the outbreaks of plague and influenza, Sardar preferred to be by the side

of people than leave the city for safety. Barrister Vallabhbhai of those days used to walk from **cherri to cherri** to give a word of comfort to the afflicted people and cheer up their sunken hearts. It is unimaginable to think of Sardar opening even temporary hospitals for providing medical relief to the plague stricken. But this Sardar did without any ostentation. The flood relief operations organised by Sardar covered practically the whole of Gujarat when she was laid low by the unprecedented monsoon rains lasting continuously for almost a week (1927). On the midnight of the day when rains began to pour in torrents, Sardar was sleepless. He could not check himself. Coming out of his house, he walked towards a friend's house in pitch dark and bursting rains and took the friend with him. They went round all the vulnerable spots of the city ; and this done, straight they went to the Municipal Engineer, and waking him from his sleep, took him with them to the Municipal Office. In no time, the menials and staff were summoned to duty and speediest steps were taken for the drainage of rain water and the city was saved from much further ruin. This was the exemplary sense of civic duty in the Sardar.

Gandhiji was then convalescing in Bangalore. He wired to the Sardar that he had no strength in him to move from place to place and yet he would come if Sardar approved of it. To which Sardar replied to the effect that if he would wish to test them how far they have imbibed his teaching of self-help and co-operation, would it be better if he could stay over there and recoup himself. And Gandhiji heeded to Sardar's advice, for he had abundant faith in Sardar's innate and profound capacity to overcome this calamity on Gujarat. Sardar's relief work had then reached the remotest and far-flung villages of Gujarat. The efforts were so systematic and organised that he could restore normalcy in Gujarat hardly in two months. The Government was stunned at the promptness

and thoroughness of this effort ; and thanks to Sardar's initiative, it felt impelled to earmark its funds to the tune of 2 crores and more in the form of cheap loans and gratuitous money for the reconstruction of houses of the thousands of homeless. The full story of this mission of mercy will take pages. But suffice it to say here that this episode is a most inspiring page in his life-story and it had left its imprint on the life of Gujarat to such an extent that when such calamities overtake Gujarat that distant scene of 1927 becomes vivid to our eyes and inspires us to render service to the people in distress. Shri Ravishankar Maharaj typifies that ennobling tradition which Sardar has left as his legacy to the Gujarat of today.

But I must stop at that to come to the subject matter, i.e., Sardar's contribution to the modern Indian policy ; in other words, his work of unification and consolidation of the country which unquestionably is an unprecedented act in the annals of this hoary country till this day.

During pre-partition days the Indian States 556 and odd, had occupied 45% of the land area of the country. When the ill-fated partition came, the area covered by them rose to 48% approximately. The area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir alone was 82,000 square miles. There were 15 States with an area exceeding 10,000 square miles. Again, there were at least 67 States whose dimensions ranged between 1,000 and 10,000 square miles. To put it succinctly India of those days was dotted with these bountiful patches.

States, constitutionally, were not treated as a part and parcel of the mother country. The successive British pronouncements, right from Queen Victoria's proclamation (1858) till Lord Wavell's clarificatory statement of May 46, had upheld this artificial separation of States from the mother country. Among the earlier constitutional verdicts, joint opinion of Lord Montague and Lord Chelmsford as stated in their report on constitutional reforms of 1919, is a striking example in point. "The Rulers should be assured in the fullest and freest manner that no constitutional changes that might take place (in British India)

**Thiru**

**Prabhudas Balubhai Patwari,**

Governor of Tamil Nadu



would impair the rights, dignities and privileges secured by them by treaties and **sanads** and engagements by established practice. "This imperial policy was aimed at killing two birds with one stone. First, it served as a weapon to check popular awakening in the princely India ; and secondly, it stood as a dividing line between the Princely and the erstwhile British India, ultimately making India's Unity for Independence a most unrealizable task.

Let us have a little more peep into the Crown's Paramountcy over the States. As History records, the States, and the majority of them, were the off-shoot of the unsettled and chaotic conditions which culminated in the downfall of the Moghuls. "Some" as Sardar observed in his prefatory note to H. K. Mahtab's Story of Integration of Orissa State, "were the creatures of British rule intended to serve an imperialist purpose." It was on this variety that the die-hard political department of the Government of India and the Crown Representatives, *i.e.*, the successive Viceroy, sought to superimpose through this doctrine of Paramountcy, a uniformity of usage, conventions and practice, etc. as to their relationship with the State. How very elastic and undefinable this Doctrine of Paramountcy was can be no better described than what Buttler Committee observed (1927) that "Paramountcy must remain paramount (and) it must fulfil its obligations defining or adapting itself according to the shifting necessities of the time." In the annals of constitutionalism,

this doctrine of paramountism, both in its interpretation and working, was an innovation of a peculiar kind and what a paradox it meant for the British constitutionalists and statesmen in trying to buttress such a net-work of feudalism in India when they were working to the end of it in their own country.

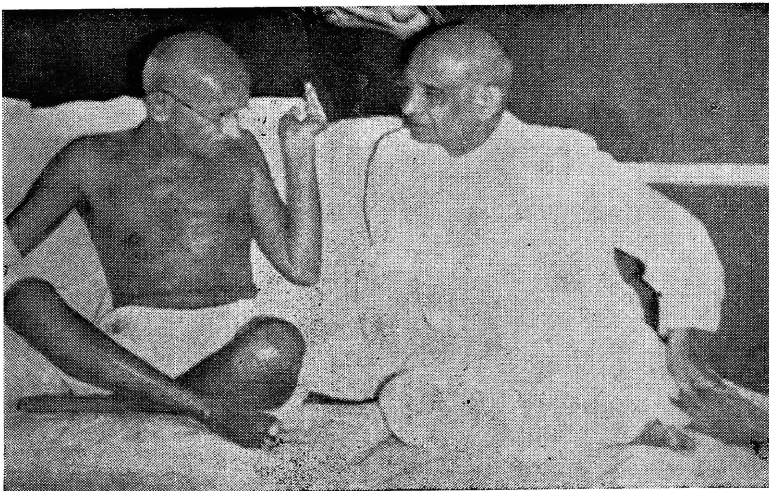
The Government of India Act of 1935 was a step further in drawing a wedge between the Princely and the British India by excluding from its purview "the rights and obligations of the Crown in relation to the States," suggesting thereby that the Paramount Power, *i.e.*, the Crown, by virtue of its personal relationship with the States, was alone empowered to provide ultimate sanction for the enforcement of federal authority over the States. The Federal Scheme, as enunciated in the Government of India Act of 1935, was abandoned in 1939. But if one cares to have a look at those provisions, one can easily conclude that it had left it to the States whether to accede to the proposed Federation or not and that it was pre-conditional to the acceptance of the sovereignty rights of the rulers. Again, that accession in content, only related to a very limited field in the residency sphere. Internal constitution of the States was a matter extraneous to the framers of the Scheme of 1935. They were absolutely silent with regard to fundamental rights of the people of the States. In the proposed Federal Legislature, rulers alone could be the arbiter of the people. To put it in a nutshell, the rulers executive authority was preserved as well-nigh supreme

under Section 8 (1) (c) (ii) of the Act thereby circumscribing the executive authority of the proposed Federation. The Cripps' Draft Declaration of 1942 was hardly any departure from the previous authoritative pronouncements and Lord Wavell, during his negotiations of 1945, had preferred to keep silent over it.

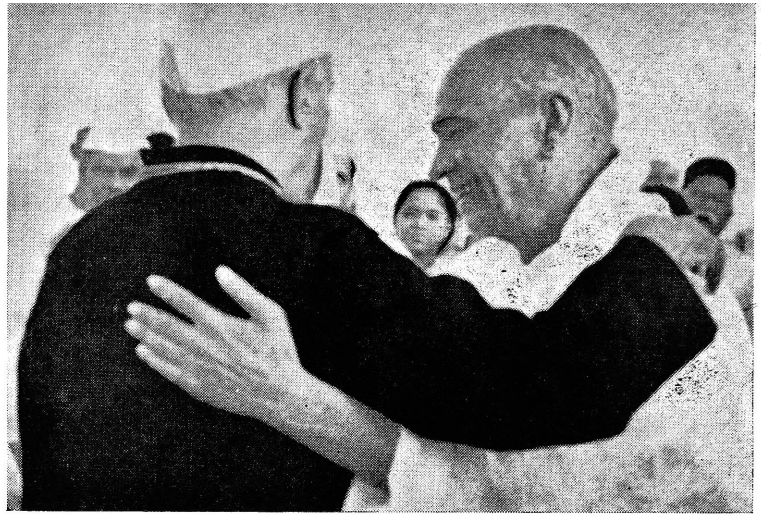
To come to the Cabinet Mission's plan for the transfer of power, they, in their Memorandum on States, dated 12 May, 46, had stated that "His Majesty's Government will cease to exercise the powers of paramountcy. This means that the rights of the States which owe from their relationship to the Crown will no longer exist and that all the rights surrendered by the States to the Paramount Power will return to the States. The void will have to be filled either by the States entering into a federal relationship with the successor Government or Governments in British India, or failing this, entering into political arrangements with it or with them . . . ." This statement of the Cabinet Plan was reinforced in toto by his Majesty's Government in its 3rd June, 1947 Statement that "their policy towards Indian States contained in the Cabinet Mission Memorandum of 12 May 1946 remains unchanged. "Pertinent would it be to quote Lord Wavell's assurance to the Chamber of Princes on 12 May, 1946 that "there was no intention of making proposals for the entry of States into Indian set-up on the basis other than that of negotiation."

Was this not an unpropitious beginning with the shadow of partition looming large over the Indian horizon ?

How remarkably was this position summed up by that veteran statesman Shri C. Rajagopalachari in his letter of 8 June 46 to Sir Stafford Cripps. Said he: "The doctrine laid down without consulting us that with the withdrawal of British Sovereignty, Paramountcy ends and that, as a consequence, the 565 Indian States automatically attain a chaotic independence is indefensible. Largely, historically, politically and morally it is wrong. Until 1935 there was no distinction drawn between the Crown and the Governor General-in-Council in regard to the treaties and obligations between the Indian rulers and the Paramount authority. A new doctrine of distinction was invented in 1935, in view, I believe, of the



unavoidable and progressive transfer of power from British to the people of India . . . Paramountcy came into being as a fact and not by agreement; and on British withdrawal, the successor authority must inherit the fact along with the rest of the context . . . . Indian States have had no international status, and is H.M.G. now going to sponsor them and create conditions which they themselves had regarded as impossible when they were in charge of the Government of India ? . . . . Something should be done to prevent this chaos and discourage tendencies on the part of more powerful States to declare what they call "Independence." This appealing letter, except for some pious gestures in return, had proved to be of no avail.



The Chamber of Princes, on its part, was no less behind to reap the harvest of such an anomalous situation totally in their favour and at the cost of India's unity. Indeed their Chancellor had assured Mr. Jinnah, prior to his departure for London during December, 1946, on the invitation of H.M.'s Government to Indian leaders for holding talks with them on constitutional matters on the eve of the opening of Indian Constituent Assembly, that "princes could be depended upon to fall in line with a policy which His Majesty's Government might initiate after London talks. The States can never ideologically agree with the so called progressive reaction of the Congress and that Congress policy hitherto has convinced the princes that their safety and their very survival would depend on British support and the help of such friends as the League." However antagonistically it pursued its secessionist path is visible to the eye from their resolution of 29 January, 1947, that any negotiation on their part with the negotiating Committee of the Constituent Assembly must not be binding on them, that their sovereignties must stand in tact that they must be assured of the guarantees and safeguards due to them and that the ultimate decision to join or not the Constituent Assembly of Emerging India lay with the States individually. Apparently enough, the Chamber of Princes had not a whit of concern for the unity and integrity of India and all its wranglings and machinations, until its ignoble eclipse in June 1947, constitute an eloquent evidence of their fissiparous activities towards balkanization of our sacred and hoary motherland.

How Sardar arrested this process and persuaded the States, one after another, to accede to the Union, though, to begin with, on a limited basis in order to assure their participation in the Constituent Assembly even before India achieved its Independence and how on its dawn Sardar worked step by step towards that Unity of the country as we see it today, is a marvel absolute indeed. Only the main threads of that resurging drama can be touched upon in the gamut of this essay.

Sardar knew —and knew it well — that delay meant a disaster and so by wooing and also, at times, by speaking bluntly to the recalcitrants and by nipping in bud the nefarious designs of some of the princely States by a close watch on events within their territories and by swift countermoves to undo those designs without any **hullabaloo**. Sardar could bring home to the Princely Order that their interests were not separable from those of their people and they being the part and parcel of the larger fraternity that is Mother India, it was in their interests to surrender their titular sovereignties at the altar of Mother India. And the Princes realizing that Sardar would only play fair to them and would also protect their legitimate rights and interests under the new dispensation vied with one another in patriotic spirit of duty in giving practically a **carte blanche** to the Sardar for what they possessed and ruled by virtue of their past prowess or otherwise.

Was there a compulsion in the process? If it were so, things would not have moved so swiftly. Nor would they have held Sardar

in such high esteem; neither would they have felt so much forlorn after the demise of Sardar. It was not the duplicity of Lord Wellesley nor the ruthlessness of Prince Bismark — for Sardar was far from it — but the act of most genuine, benevolent and outstanding statesmanship imbued with burning spirit of patriotism in him which made princes to read the signs of times and to rise up to meet those demands of the time in a spirit of comradeship and patriotism. This coupled with Sardar's spirit of utmost accommodation and understanding and the faith they carried in his words set the ball of this bloodless revolution rolling in full, swing and in it the princes, the people of the States and the Government of India indeed played like cooperaters for a consummation so devoutly nurtured by the savants and the patriots of the ages and kept over burning by the ennobling spirit of the Mahatma, but at last sunk to greatest dejection and misery by the vivisection of the Mother of his Dream for which alone he worked and lived and died in a manner which has no precedent in history.

To revert to this most inspiring page of history of which Gandhi was a dreamer and an inspirer and Sardar the instrument of action, this revolution which in right sense, made its debut in December 1947 in the form of merger agreements with 40 B and C States of Eastern and Central India took into its "whirlpool" a veritable jig-saw puzzle of 449 different jurisdictions of Kathiawad involving the territory of 22,000 square miles all merging into the Union of Saurashtra. That spectacular event gathered such





momentum and speed that from February, when this coveted union appeared on the political map of India, till up to July 1948, the Unions of Matsya, the smaller Rajasthan, the Vindhya Pradesh, the Malwa alias the Madhya Bharat and the Pepsu, etc., emerged on the map of India in quick succession, thus practically marking the glorious end to this revolution and thereby adding nearly 4.5 lakhs square miles of territory to our motherland.

Only two unions, i.e., the Union of Greater Rajasthan and the Union of Travancore-Cochin were formed afterwards in 1949 and they were like the finishing touches to the new edifice of India that we see today.

While accomplishing this task of integration, Sardar's eye looking into the future, had some strategic considerations too in his mind. He first untied the gordian knot of Saurashtra because it was in that part of the country, some bold attempts for the balkanization of the country]were mooted. He assigned Cutch to Central Administration for he thought of it as a vulnerable spot by virtue of its geographi-

cal position in the defence strategy of India. His anxiety to form the Union of Pepsu at the earliest possible opportunity was actuated by these very considerations to provide a stable base of defence against onslaughts from the North.

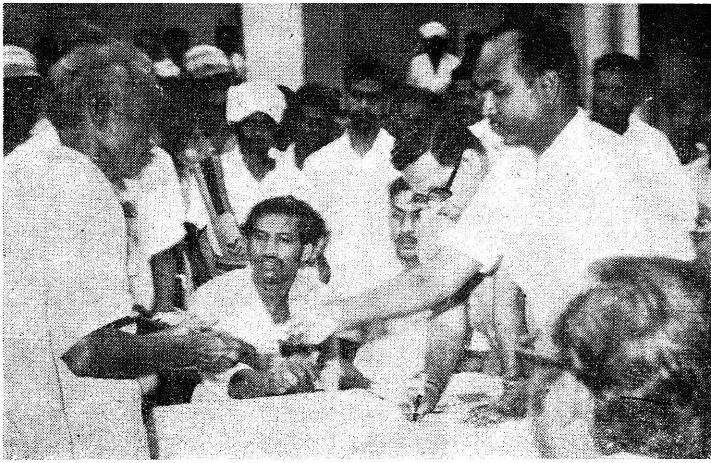
Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir were the only States which created a plethora of problems for their integration into the Mother land. While Sardar could play his full role in case of Junagadh and Hyderabad, he was thwarted from acting in the case of Kashmir although it was essentially a 'subject' relating to States Ministry and was initially treated as such. It is worthy of note that how K.P.S. Menon flew to Srinagar and Jammu to get Maharaja's assent to the Instrument of Accession when the enemies were at a stone's throw from Baramulla and how Sardar anxiously awaited his arrival for hours at the Delhi aerodrome not to lose even a moment to rush up Military by air in aid of the Valley. This is a fascinating story of dash and quick action and the great valour of our forces on the mountaineous terrains of Kashmir. But soon Sardar was

disillusioned by the way the whole issue was being handled in Delhi ; and, in sheer desperation, he had practically washed his hands of this intriguing business. Yet when the question of Kashmir's constitutional ties with India came up in the Indian Constituent Assembly, he could not brook the overtures of Sheikh beyond a point and that link though liberal in nature has proved to be a vital link in India's relationship with Kashmir.

Sardar, to quote his own words, has bequeathed to us "a real Union of the Indian people built on the basic concept of the sovereignty of the people. It removes all barriers between the people of the States and the people of provinces and achieves for the first time the objective of a strong democratic India built on the true foundation of a co-operative enterprise on the part of the peoples of the Provinces and the States alike."

Mankind, in its craziness, is often enamoured of victories of war and bloodshed rather than of enduring conquests of peace. But the greatest of victories as history tells us in terms of progress of humanity, have invariably proved either a mixed blessing or a mixed curse ; and, in terms of time, most of such dazzling victories still adorn the pages of history, have passed into oblivion in the succeeding years. Sardar's work of unity and consolidation, silent and revolutionary and affecting a nation of such dimensions, with its angularities and complexities, if reflected upon, keeping in view the means he employed and the benedictions it brought upon millions of people of the Princely India struggling to live rightfully and honorably like the rest of the citizens of the land, one will quickly grasp that it was the loftiest human effort for uniting Indian humanity into one distinct and uniform pattern for the good of the mother land. That unity has stood us in stresses and the fabric of that unity is so woven that if we would only be alert and live to our duties, it can stand any storms or tempests in the future. For this lasting be on, we owe much to the Sardar. Though objective evaluation may be difficult, as we are too near the events, future generations and historians will see through the truth and acclaim the achievement.

My humble salutations to that Supreme Guardian and consolidator of our Nation !



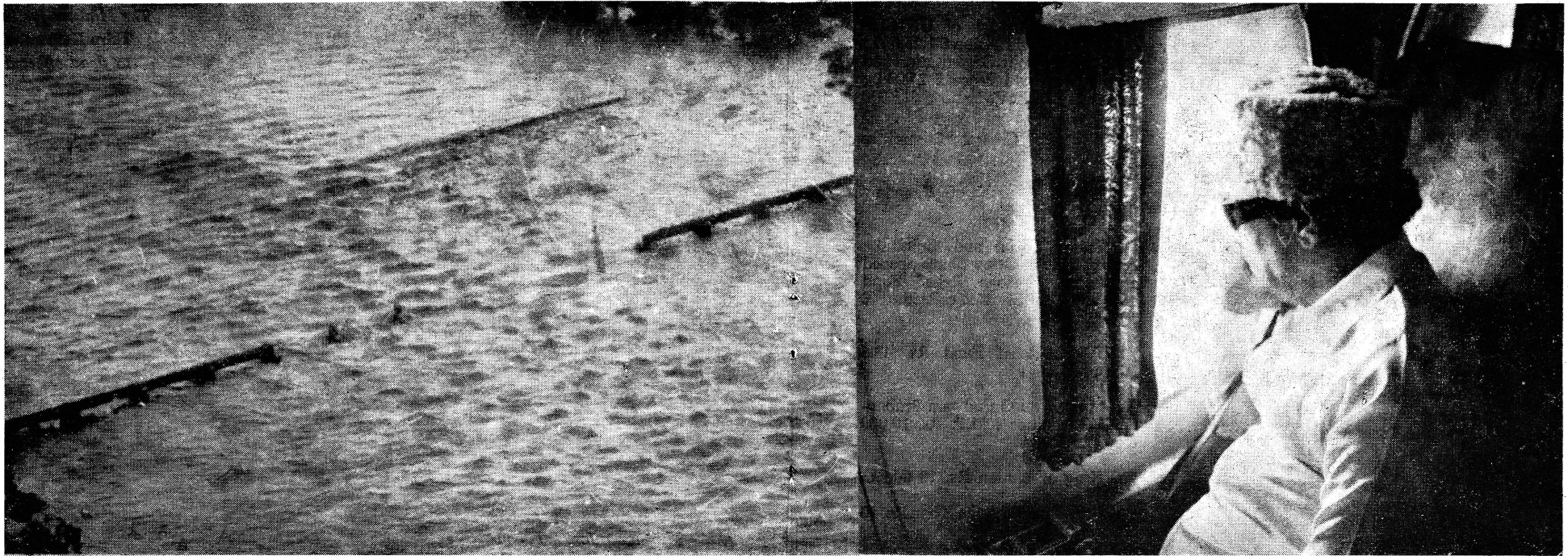
*The Minister for Local Administration  
**Thiru Kalimuthu** giving cash relief  
to flood affected victims at Veda-  
sandur.*

*The Minister for Labour  
**Thiru Raghavanandam** visiting a  
hospital at Nagapattinam.*



*The Minister for Agriculture  
**Thiru Kolandaivelu**, supervising food  
being prepared for the victims at a  
relief centre in Pudukkottai.*





*The Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. R. made an aerial survey of the flood affected areas on 13—11—1977.  
He is viewing the Karur—Tiruchi Railway Track across the Amaravathi which was washed away by floods.*



*The Prime Minister Thiru Morarji Desai visited the flood affected areas in Tamil Nadu.  
Here he is looking at the photographs of the flood hit areas.  
The Governor Thiru Prabhudas B. Patvari is looking on. The Chief Secretary Thiru V. Karthikeyan is explaining to the Prime Minister.  
The Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R. is seen with the Prime Minister.*

(Contd. from Page No. 8)

donated a day's salary amounting to Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Maharashtra Government Rs. 2 lakhs ; West Bengal and Gujarat Governments 1 lakh each for Tamil Nadu.

The Varadharaja Swami Temple Trust at Kancheepuram donated sarees worth Rs. 1,800/-.

The Collector of Chingleput has collected Rs. 16,479.63.

Employees of the Accountant-General's Office, Madhya Pradesh will contribute one day's salary.

The Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister announced that a sum of Rs. 30,000 will be donated. The Governor has sent Rs. 2,000.

The Bihar Governor has sent Rs. 1,000 ; Bihar State branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has sent Rs. 5,000 ; Bihar Chief Minister has sanctioned Rs. 25,000/- to victims of Tamil Nadu.

The Minister for Excise and Urban Development of Orissa as his personal donation has sent Rs. 500/-.

A team of volunteers from Orissa with food and clothing will undertake relief work.

Representatives of Gujarat and Haryana informed that their Governments had announced contributions.

Representatives of the sugar industry, alcohol industry, the distilleries association of India assured that they would do their best to the victims of the cyclone affected areas.

#### **Relief Committee formed for South in Delhi :**

A Central Relief Committee for providing assistance to the victims of cyclone in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh has been formed. Donations in cash and kind including non-woollen clothings, medicine and vessels will be collected.

#### **Banks' Donations :**

Thiru M. V. Subba Rao, Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Bank presented a cheque for Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Indian Overseas Bank has donated Rs. 3 lakhs.

The South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce will be contributing through cinema houses a day's collection.

HPF has donated Rs. 1 lakh worth of X-ray films for use in providing medical relief.

Bala Mandir has offered to take in orphan children below the age of three.

The Madras Race Club has donated Rs. 1 lakh.

#### **Donation of Drugs :**

Pharmacists in the city donated drugs worth of Rs. 40,000.

#### **Red Cross adopts villages :**

The Tamil Nadu Red Cross Society has adopted 10 flood affected villages in Veda sandur taluk in Madurai district for rendering rehabilitation assistance.

#### **From Abroad :**

Victims of the cyclone and tidal waves that devastated South India will receive an additional £ 12,069,000 of disaster relief assistance donated by the United States AID.

The new assistance, channelled through three American voluntary agencies and the league of Red Cross Societies, consists of cash grants to construct emergency shelter and provide clothing, blankets, medicines and other relief.

The league of Red Cross Societies will receive £2,00,000 for the Indian Red Cross.

Earlier the U. S. Government provided £ 3,00,000 in food and a £25,000 direct cash donation to CARE. The food consists of 1,300 metric tonnes of bulgar-wheat.

U.S. Government will have donated approximately 2.4 million dollars.

#### **Canadian Churches' contribution :**

The Canadian Council of Churches has contributed 2,08,000 dollars to provide relief to the victims.

#### **Other Organisations :**

Canadian branch of UNICEF £1,50,000 ; World Vision £ 1,25,000 ; Canadian Catholic Organisation and Development and Peace £ 25,000 ; Canadian Baptist Federation £15,000

Neonite Central Committee £10,000.

United Church of Canada £10,000.

Indian Social and Cultural Associations in Ottawa have opened an Indian Cyclone Relief Fund and are hopeful of collecting £ 10,000.

P.M.'s Relief Fund Rs. 43.6 lakhs.

Shronmani Gurudwara Prabhak Committee : M.P. Rs. 10,000 for South.

King of Bhutan Rs. 10 lakhs.

Prince Karim Agha Khan Rs. 10 lakhs for South.

#### **Clothes from London to flood victims:**

A special aircraft arrived at Meenambakkam Airport carrying five tonnes of blankets and clothes towards relief to the flood victims.

The Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund towards purchase and distribution of rice to the cyclone affected fishermen families in Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai districts. Rice at the rate of 5 kg. per family through local fishermen co-operative societies will be distributed.

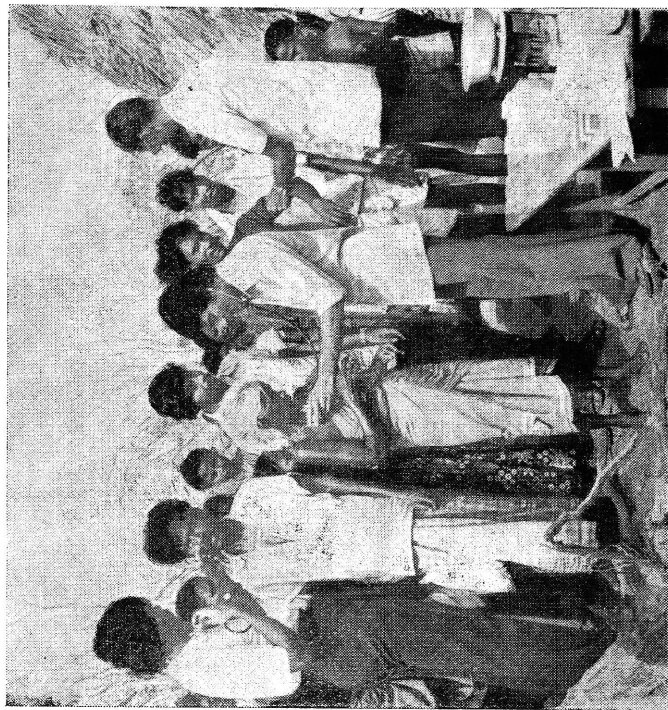
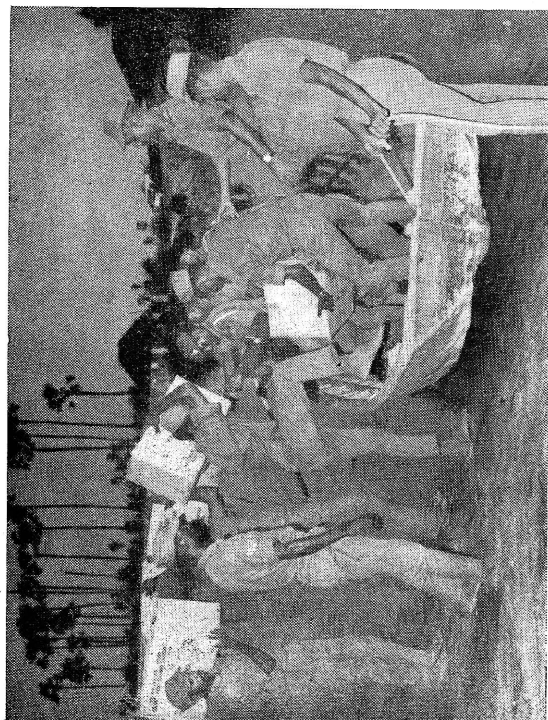
Caritas India has earmarked Rs. 1 crore for relief and rehabilitation programme in the South. Foreign donor agencies of Caritas have already donated Rs. 16 lakhs as the first instalment.

The World Federation of Trade Union has donated £ 10,000 (Rs. 90,000).

Dr. P. P. Narayanan, President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (IFTUC) presented a cheque of £ 1,000 (nearly Rs. 9,000).



# Relief Operations



*Food supplies taken in boats  
Rice distributed to victims in flood hit areas  
Medical check-up of flood affected victims*







The Union Minister for Petroleum **Thiru Bahuguna** presented medicines worth Rs. 5 lakhs on behalf of Indian Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and Indian Anti-biotics Ltd., to the Chief Minister **Thiru M.G.R.** He also presented Cheques for Rs. 3 lakhs & 1 lakh on behalf of I.O.C. & Madras Refineries. Union Minister for Energy **Thiru P. Ramachandran** and **Thiru K. Manoharan** Minister for Finance are also seen in the picture.



The Union Minister for Petroleum **Thiru Bahuguna** distributed blankets to the victims at the Relief Centre at Gandhi Mandapam in the presence of the Chief Minister **Thiru M.G.R.** on 18-11-77.



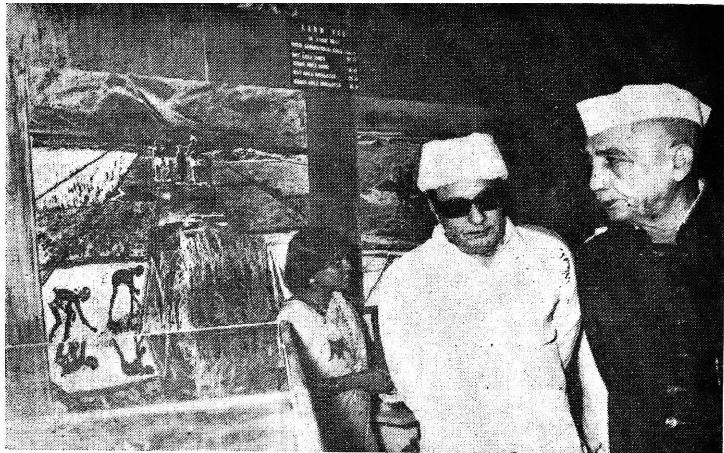
**Thiru James Lory**, Administrator, CARE, Tamil Nadu presented to the Chief Minister **Thiru M.G.R.** a token gift of food articles at the Secretariat on 19-11-77. **Selvi P.T. Saraswathi**, Minister for Social Welfare is also seen in the picture.

**T**HE fabulous temple tower crowning the Tamil Nadu pavillion gives an appearance of grandeur. The tower is modelled after the tower of the great temple of Braha-deeswara at Thanjavur. The tower has been constructed with palm leaves and coconut leaves by the traditional artisans of Thanjavur.

To the left of the main entrance is a chariot fashioned after the one at Valluvarkottam. It is made entirely out of grains-paddy, millets, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton etc. This chariot indicates the agricultural prosperity of Tamil Nadu.

A traditional reception with "Poorna Kumbam" awaits one at the entrance. Kuthuvillakkus are artistically placed around. The thanksgiving festival is well portrayed to give an idea of how Pongal is observed in Tamil Nadu.

Models of important places of



*The Union Home Minister Thiru Charan Singh and Thiru M.G.R., Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu are going round the Tamil Nadu Pavillion.*

well-depicted through models, photos graphs, statistics etc., showing the march of Tamil Nadu towards prosperity.

Modern agricultural implements

The weaver at the loom reminds one of the exotic silks that Kanchi is famous for.

On display is a beautifully decorated "Pushpa Pallakku". As the name implies, the Pallakku is

# AGRI EXPO '77

tourist interest of famous temple cities like Kanchipuram, Mahabali-puram, Madurai, Tiruchi etc., and the waterfalls of courtallam welcome the visitors.

The various sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, livestock, poultry, forests and fisheries, the handloom and village industries are

like tillers, motors, pumpsets, sprayers produced in Tamil Nadu are displayed prominently.

The traditional ghani used for extracting oil using bullock carts has become obsolete. A power ghani, occupies its place today to extract oil. This forms the central piece of attraction.

entirely done with fragrant flowers that Tamil Nadu is noted for.

The progress achieved in the field of agro-based and rural industries show that the economic status of the people will be increased.

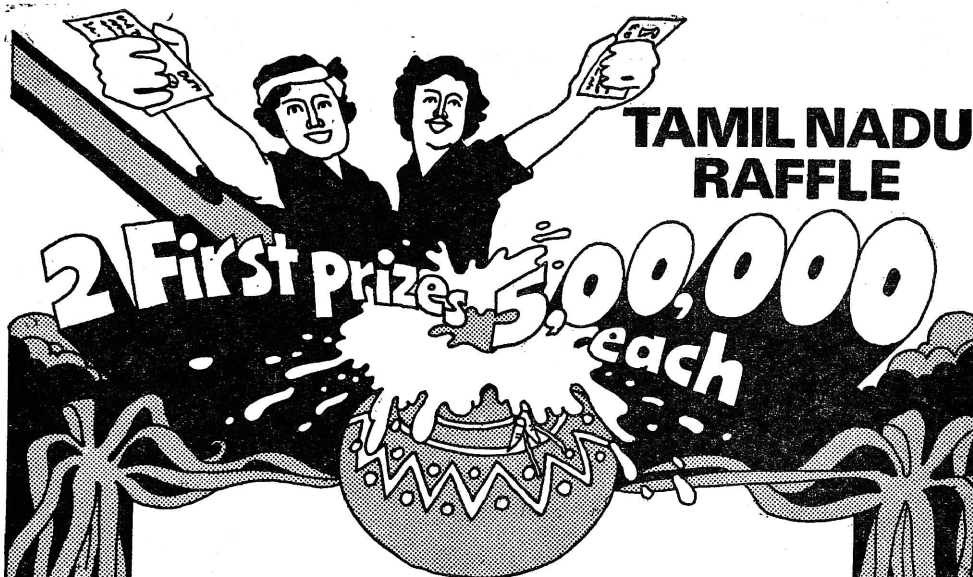
The Tamil Nadu Day was celebrated on 22nd November, 1977. The Union Home Minister Thiru Charan Singh was the chief guest. The Union Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M.G.R. were taken around the pavilion, by the Minister of Information and Tourism Thiru R. M. Veerappan. The Union Home Minister evinced keen interest in the exhibits. Commending the progress achieved by Tamil Nadu in the field of agriculture and rural development, the Union Home Minister said "Tamil Nadu is more advanced than even my own State Uttar Pradesh."

The Union Home Minister, Thiru Charan Singh was given a model of the Rockfort Temple, Tiruchirappalli as memento by the Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R. \*\*

*The Chief Minister, Thiru M.G.R. is presenting a model of the Rock Fort at Tiruchi as memento to the Union Home Minister.*

*Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Tourism is also seen in the picture.*





## Win the bigger prize of Tamil Nadu Raffle **PONGAL** Special Bumper Draw!

Pongal, 1978, to be feted and celebrated with even more zest than ever, thanks to the Tamil Nadu Raffle Pongal Bumper Draw. With more prizes to be won and enjoyed.

And most important, facilitating more funds to be utilised towards the main purpose of the Raffle—providing piped drinking water to 4,000 villages all over the State.

Totally 13,075 prizes worth Rs. 41 lakhs.

### Special prizes common to all series

- 2 First prizes of Rs. 5 lakhs each
- 3 Second prizes of Rs. 1 lakh each

### Prizes in each of the 10 series (AO to AX)

- 2 First prizes of Rs. 50,000 each
- 2 Second prizes of Rs. 10,000 each
- 3 Third prizes of Rs. 5,000 each
- 50 Fourth prizes of Rs. 1,000 each
- 50 Fifth prizes of Rs. 500 each
- 200 Sixth prizes of Rs. 100 each
- 1,000 Seventh prizes of Rs. 50 each

Cost per ticket Re. 1 only  
Date of draw: 21-1-1978

**Buy a Tamil Nadu Raffle Ticket**  
**—You'll make someone live better.**

Issued by the Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle, Madras 600 002.





# COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION

**I**n the context of modern penology "correction" means all the aspects of work meant to restore delinquents — men, women and children — to a balanced and normal social behaviour ; and 'rehabilitation' means the social, mental and psychological restoration, as far as possible, of the delinquents to normal activity so as to enable them to resume their place in the home, society and occupation. Hence "correction" and "rehabilitation" presupposes that delinquency, except in a very few cases, is due to remediable causes, that the recovery of the delinquent is socially necessary and desirable, and that with proper understanding, study and sympathy, delinquency is tractable. Crime is as old as society. Human fallibility and aberrations manifest in various forms, and in every civilisation human beings have fallen outside the pattern of permitted conduct. There is no formula to draw up a scheme of benign behaviour which will hold good at all times. Restraints and controls on human conduct evolve out of necessity as social scenes and human beings change, from time to time. We all live dangerously close to crime although it may be unknown to us. A certain person may commit crime physically, but there are others who take an avid interest in crime, in criminal literature and in the media which portray violence. To quote Dr. Ahmed Siddique from his book on "Criminology", "there is a secret desire in every human being to identify himself with a certain type of crime. Although crime shock our sense of decency, there are certain types of crime of bravado such as dacoity, robbery, mob-violence, etc., which sometimes give a vicarious pleasure and thrill to people."

Criminology can be said to consist of two significant parts, one which analyses those psycholo-

gical, physical and biological aspects that contribute to crime behaviour and the other the study of the consequences of the crime and the measures to convert a law-breaker into a law-abiding citizen and to repair the damage caused to the victim of crime.

Until the turn of the present century, all the world over, the punitive and custodial aspect of detention had the main emphasis and prison was the only answer for the erring citizen. But during the last three quarters of the present century it began to dawn on the criminologists and on the thinking public that custody gave only temporary protection and that prisons and other custodial institutions served only as training grounds to become hardened criminals. Almost in all the States in India, Jail Reforms Committees were formed and the recommendations of which had far-reaching consequences, in jail administration. Jail authorities are trying their best in many of the jails to reform the prisoners in order to make them useful citizens of the country. In spite of all these, imprisonment, even in the best managed prisons has various drawbacks and the longer an offender remains in an institution, the greater is the harm that he is likely to suffer. The bad company in jail make the newcomer lose all finer instincts in man. It is widely recognised in all civilised countries that the most critical period in a criminal's life is that which follows immediately after his release from

a correctional institution. The longer a prisoner is in an institution the greater are his difficulties. He is like a cripple beginning to walk, whom the slightest push bowls over. The stigma of prison life is sufficient to deter anybody from associating with him. All our correctional reforms would be in vain, if at the time of a prisoner's liberation, he is cast forth abruptly and without support, to face all the challenges of life and all the temptations of liberty. The most terrible moment in a convict's life is not that in which the prison door closes upon him, shutting him out of the world, but that in which it opens to admit of his return to the world again having lost his character, reputation and standing among his fellow men, having suffered for months or years from the deprivation of the normal pleasures to which he was accustomed, and having little, if any, money in his pocket to meet urgent and immediate expenses. His condition is likened to that of a destitute patient in the convalescent stage and unless timely help is given to the released prisoner, he is very likely to revert to crime and thus endanger himself and the society. Therefore, Penologists and Criminologists began thinking of shifting the emphasis from the mere custodial operation to alternate measures for the permanent protection of Society which paved the way for the introduction of methods like admonition, binding over probation, parole etc., and consequently the reformation of the offender and rehabilitating him in the community gained importance.

The causes of crime are infinite in number, but yet they can actually be brought under a single heading — viz., the relation or adjustment of individual personality to environment. The personality or "make up" of an individual seems to

By  
**S. SRINIVASAN**  
*Chief Probation Superintendent,  
Tamil Nadu.*

consist partly of his biological inheritance from his parents and ancestors, recent and remote, and partly of his variation ; that is his own peculiar difference. The environment consist of the circumstances that surround him, the conditions which determine his development, the atmosphere—moral and material—in which he moves and breathes and to which he re-acts inevitably in many different and unexpected ways. This in short is the effect of the environment upon the individual and the individual upon his environment. Thus personality and environment are inextricably intertwined with each other. Crime is due partly to the nature of the criminal and still more to the circumstances, that made him what he is. It indicates that in any given case, the first need will be to ascertain which of these two alternatives is the chief cause of the offence. Without this knowledge one cannot well suggest a remedy or to come to grips with the problem — the problem of community participation in correction and rehabilitation. For, the whole problem of crime is essentially a problem of people who are in

conflict with their environment and the vital issue now is to change this conflict and place them in co-operation with it so that society could be made a better place to live in for the people in general and the victims of offences in particular on the one hand and the delinquents who are also ultimately members of the society, on the other hand. The prime object in maintaining law and order is to protect the public from harm ; and this is best done by diminishing crime by methods most likely to succeed in a given time. Another equally important purpose is the rehabilitation of the offender. Hence the aim of criminal justice according to present concepts, is not so much punishment for past misdeeds as the prevention of future crime. Man has to be punished. He must learn that anti-social activity undermines the very existence of society. Hence an offender must be purged of any germs which induce him or impel him to commit crimes. The success of the treatment and stabilisation of the moral values among the inmates in any correctional institution depends largely on the conscious rapport which the institutional authorities develop with the disturbed persons inside. The degree to which the rapport is achieved is

the real touch stone of the success of "correction" in the real sense of the word.

Young offenders like all offenders, are people out of harmony with their environment, in conflict with some element in their daily experience. Children and adolescents are much more impressionable than adults. If spotted out earlier, by the parents or the teachers or the neighbours, they can more easily be studied and educated and trained to rule themselves or at least to adjust to the discipline of the community they live day in and day out. We cannot immediately change inherited characteristics, but fortunately through modern concepts of correctional methods and through a willing and positive participation of the community, we can to an extent hope to modify the environment and thereby modify the person who lives in it.

The most unfortunate fact is that modern social conditions are such as to make law-breaking a great temptation and sometimes an adventure to many people. This is especially true at the young age, which normally and even under the most favourable conditions, is a very unstable one. Such offenders are easily pushed by mistakes handling with the ranks of recidivism, and they tend inevitably to spread an anti-social attitude to the circle they frequent. More lamentable still is the fact that our boys are not prevented effectively from crime, but driven to delinquency year by year and until this alarming increase in juvenile delinquency is controlled, the future safety of the society will be at stake since the juvenile delinquents of today would mostly be the adult criminals of tomorrow.

There is a remarkable diversity of views in the field of prevention and treatment of delinquency. The treatment so far meted out has not deterred the wrong doers effectively from further adventures of crime. May be, the fault lies in the multitude of theories relating to crime causation. However, it seems abundantly clear that a method of combining rehabilitation of offenders with systematic aid to communities to enable them to do a better job of preventing delinquency and helping the once delinquent to assimilate in the community as a normal

citizen, would be, in the final analysis, the best way of tackling the problem. Purposeful action by the community to prevent delinquency will inevitably begin with efforts to rescue children who are already delinquent or on the verge of delinquency. This is important not only because every child is important but also because habitually delinquent children are the main precipitating causes of delinquency. They infect other children also in the community.

Apart from the several agencies of the Government engaged in crime prevention, treatment, control correction and rehabilitation, community participation may not immediately offer a short-cut to delinquency control, but are sure to contribute meaningful and significant social engineering of major proportions. Just as the community has a rightful role to play in the prevention of delinquency, it has an equally rightful responsibility to participate in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders, since we have to realise that most of the prisoners confined in Jails, the adolescents detained in Borstal Schools and the juvenile delinquents kept in our Approved Schools are to come back to society one day or the other. We have, therefore, to equip the community to receive them and rehabilitate them so as to protect the society from further danger from such people.

In our State, the Government have undertaken in a massive way projects for the rehabilitation of habitual criminals through the Police Department by forming Industrial Colonies in selected areas and Probation Officers are helping offenders on Probation, convicts released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme and the ex-inmates of Borstal School, Approved Schools etc., to rehabilitate in the community. The Discharged Prisoner's Aid Societies in various districts and the Nationalised Banks also play their part in extending financial assistance to ex-prisoners and others. However, a broad level of consent of the public is necessary as no system of law or authority can subsist without a good measure of general acceptance by the citizens. Public attitude have to be cultivated by a process of continuous education and giving a general understanding of the purposes of the law and its implementation. Not only public attitudes have to be cultivated by

creating a general awareness and understanding of the social defence policy goals, but provision should also be made to ensure that enlightened public opinion is reflected in policy formulation and programme implementation, such as amending the old and obsolete legislation, raising the level of institutional services, strengthening the Probation and After-care services and stricter enforcement of measures to curb offences. Public should be involved in the process of change and public opinion so generated should be channelised to expedite changes in the desirable directions. The system of non official experts participating in the vocational and moral training programmes in penal and correctional institutions and a comprehensive and purposeful Jail Reforms are adjuncts to a healthy correctional and rehabilitation programme. To quote from a recent Supreme Court Judgment (Criminal Appeal No. 195 of 1977), the Hon'ble Thiru Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer and Thiru Justice Jaswant Singh observed "Sentencing-Justice is a facet of Social Justice, even a whole personality. Till the new code cognised statutorily that punishment required considerations beyond the nature of the crime and circumstances surrounding the crime and provided a second stage for bringing in such additional materials, the Indian Courts had, by and large, an obsolescent backseat to the sophisticated judgment on sentencing . . . . The long . . . . period of prison sentence has to be converted into a spell of healing spent in an intensive care ward of the penitentiary if we may say so figuratively. How can this be achieved? First by congenial work, which gives job-satisfaction — not jail frustration nor further criminalisation. We therefore, direct the State Government to see that within the frame work of the Jail Rules, the appellant is assigned work not of a monotonous, mechanical, degrading type, but of a mental, intellectual or like type mixed with a little manual labour. This will ensure that the prisoner does work more or less of the kind he is used to . . . . If competent Jail Visitors could organize for him a sense of ethics it may help him become a better man. Self-expression and self-realisation have a creative effect . . . . In this connection we may even refer to proven advantages of kindling creative intelligence and normalising inner imbalance, reportedly

accomplished by Transcendental Meditation (T.M.) propagated by Maharshi Mahesh Yogi in many countries in the West . . . . We strongly feel that the humanitarian winds must blow into the prison baricades. More than this is expected in this decade, when Jail reforms, from abolition of convict's costume and conscript labour to restoration of basic companionship and atmosphere of self-respect and fraternal touch, are on the urgent agenda of the nation. Our prisons should be correctional houses, not cruel iron aching the soul . . . ."

Further, the working group on prisons headed by Dr. A. Gupta, Director, Bureau of Police Research and Development, New Delhi in their report submitted to the Government of India, in 1973, has, among other things, recommended that "the concepts of deprivation of liberty and segregation from society should be limited mostly to the habitual, the incorrigible and the dangerous criminals — short-term imprisonment does not serve any useful purpose. The fullest possible use should be made of the various alternatives to imprisonment as well as of open prisons. Non-institutional or semi-institutional forms of treatment should be resorted to as far as possible and also that the work programmes in prisons and other correctional institutions should be aimed at equipping the offenders to return to society with skills to help in their socio-economic rehabilitation and that the prison administration should systematically involve enlightened individual citizens, associations, societies and other community agencies in the treatment, after-care and rehabilitation of offenders."

In every field of human activity there are successes and failures. If after-care and rehabilitation of offenders, where we are to deal with human wrecks there are bound to be obstacles and failures than where we deal with normal men and women. Regardless of the shortcomings or disadvantages of the homes from which the delinquents come, of the sordid conditions in the communities where they were reared and brought up, of the training they might have had in or out of the institutions, the after-care system alone is likely to be held responsible for any failures that might arise in rehabilitating them, **because after-care and rehabilitation are the last factors in our system**

**of penology and it is the successful rehabilitation and the offender that must test the efficiency of all the other factors leading up to it viz., the Police, the Judiciary, and the Correctional Institutions.** The men women and children who have been really benefitted by rehabilitation through our Probation Officers might pass into the silent obscurity of the average citizen since rehabilitation of the socially handicapped is still an unrecognised factor of our Social Defence Programme. The resources at the command of the Probation Officers who are entrusted with the task of rehabilitating offenders to achieve substantial, positive and permanent results are too meagre that our after-care work can be said to be perfect. We have to go on improving and with the stimulation and support we get from the various other agencies of Social Defence — viz., the Police, the Judiciary, the Voluntary Organisations, Social Workers and parents, teachers, the Community and the Government, it behoves us to find ways and means of invigorating and improving our after-care and rehabilitation work so that no deserving ex-prisoner or ex-inmate of any correctional institutional shall be refused help which they might justifiably deserve or shall have the necessity to revert back to ways of crime.

The community participation in correction and rehabilitation depends on the understanding of human behaviour, the understanding of the nature and needs of our unfortunate brethren who deserve sympathy and help since they are the socially handicapped. Only when parents, teachers and the public recognise their own responsible part in preventing the younger generation into rebellion, delinquency can reach its minimum effectiveness. **Social climate must assist the process of making this new approach successful in order to invite the spontaneous co-operation of all the relevant agencies concerned with the administration of criminal law and it is necessary that all social workers should educate public opinion and propagate and popularise the basic ideas of correction and rehabilitation.** Only as police, magistrates and other law enforcement agencies discover the true nature of the human material with which they are dealing with, "correction" and "rehabilitation" can move up from an accident to an art.



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**C. A. SRINIVASAN,**  
*Managing Director.*

## The Visionary and Statesman

**I**t was Winston Churchill who said that one mark of a great man is the power of making lasting impressions upon people he meets ; and another is to have handled matters that the course of after events is continually affected by what he did. C. Rajagopalachari a loved and respected by his friends and well-wishers as Rajaji — fulfils both these hard tests. He was one of the greatest sons of India of the twentieth century. He is great in moral stature, great in intellectual acumen, and great in his all embracing humanism.

Rajaji had played many parts with great distinction and had adorned many high public offices including the highest. During his tenure as the Governor-General of India, his vision and statesmanship were of "inestimable help to the members of the cabinet and to the country," in the words of the union cabinet's resolution passed on January 24, 1950.

There is no dearth of politicians but a paucity of statesman in India, where Rajaji was a true statesman. He had been sometimes wrong ; but no other public figure had been so often right and on so many diverse matters.

Rajaji's mind was like a razor. His mental processes had worked for decades at supersonic speed. The sweep of his mind could only be matched by the range of his reading. His vision was almost uncanny. Gandhiji once said, "Rajaji sees atleast six months ahead of me."

The Indian National Congress had adopted resolutions during special sessions during 1941 and 1942, condemning the aggression of Nazi Germany, Italy and Japan. There were also strong currents of public opinion in the United Kingdom and U.S.A., to enlist the support of Indian people in the war effort. The British Labour Party as well as the American Democratic and Republican parties had then suggested that for enlisting the co-operation of Indian

Nationalists the British Government should immediately come to an understanding with them by forming a popular interim Government with the representatives of the Nation as an interim arrangement till the end of war after which independence should be given. The phenomenal victories of the Japanese army in South East Asia in the beginning of 1942 brought in a sense of urgency to the problem. Under such circumstances mainly at the instance of the Tory opponents, the British Government decided to send a mission to India to negotiate arrangements for the formation of interim Government with the support of all political parties in India.

Sir Stafford Cripps heading the mission came to India during May 1942. However, his efforts did not come to fruition as the pro-British forces within the country did their utmost to rope in Mr. Jinnah and his stalwarts to demand the formation of a separate Muslim State. During the most vital stage of the negotiations, Mr. Jinnah wanted the British to include in their declaration of intentions that the interim Government will be formed for the duration of the war and the question of a Muslim State (Pakistan) will be considered along with the transfer of power. As the attainment of "Purna Swaraj" was the Congress motto, the British Tories had rightly concluded that the Congress would not accept such a proposition and the interim Government will not take shape at all. Events were drifting towards this end. But then Rajaji who saw through the British game and suggested to Gandhiji that since the Congress and the Indian Nationalists had aspired for freedom from the British yoke, it would not be wrong to accept the idea of the creation of more than one Independent State and therefore the Pakistan formula need not stand in the way of the formation of an interim Government. Such a move would have forestalled the British attempts to rake up communal passions in India.

Mahatma Gandhi saw the force of the suggestion made by Rajaji. But he pleaded powerlessness against the force of events. Congress under the guidance of a powerful lobby rejected Rajaji's advice and the Cripps Mission failed.

Rajaji's prophecy that the British would rake up the communal problem in order to avert any settlement before quitting the country came true as was witnessed by the events of 1945 and 1946. Finally during 1946 an interim Government was formed with both the Congress and Muslim League representatives as a prelude to partition and independence. If Rajaji's advice had been accepted in 1942, the scope for further mischief by the parting British could have been minimised and the tragic events and massacre of the innocent Hindus and Muslims averted.

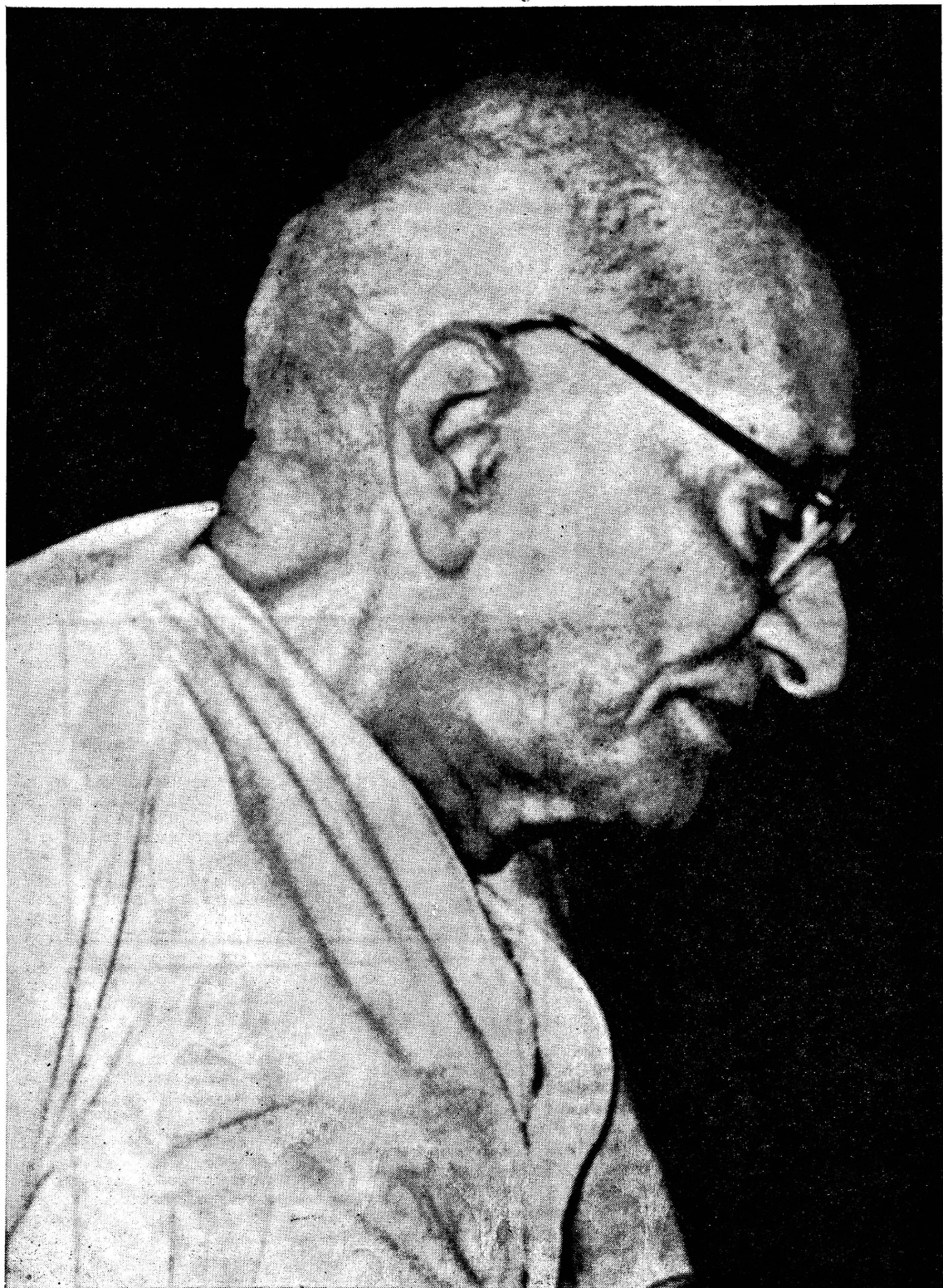
John F. Kennedy described the impact of Rajaji on him as "one of the most civilising influence since I became President."

He had the rare gift of being able to speak to different men at different levels. He could carry conviction to intellectuals with his powers of deep thought and precise expression ; he could address the masses equally effectively in terms which can stir their minds and hearts.

No problem had even been too big for his capacity or too small for his attention. He was a perfectionist in everything that he did.

His intellectual integrity, his indomitable courage and his absolute simplicity have already passed into a byword. However winds might veer or currents shift, Rajaji always steered by the same star and that star was his conscience and his intellectual conviction. No one had even been able to overcome his will or rupture his sense of public duty.

What had made Rajaji tower above the stormy scene for so long was the fact that he combined intellect and character with a dynamic capacity as a man of action.





He had rarely been equalled as an administrator. His unparalleled administrative capacity could be seen during his Prince Ministership of composite Madras-state in the years of provincial autonomy. His vision and far-sightedness are legends. He saw far ahead of the times while others were carried away by momentary impulses. It was Rajaji who pleaded for the ban on nuclear weapons, for the benefit of humanity. At the same time he stressed the need for scientific and technical education for the betterment of the people. These instances present Rajaji as a balanced personality, avoiding extremes and striking the golden mean for the benefit of humanity. He had that unflinching, uplifted mental and moral vision, combined with the art of adroit and practical management of men and affairs, which is so essential for those who guide the footsteps of nations.

As a true democrat, Rajaji turned down the idea of starting special schools to encourage talent. He boldly said, "India wants equality, not excellence." His sympathy for the poor and the downtrodden found concrete expression in his Harijan uplift work and agriculturists debt relief measures. Plain living and high thinking were the hall marks of his life.

Rajaji the man, was lonely and restless in spirit. He was an intemperate wit and humorist, an unpredictable cynic, the sage and the dissenter. The pomp and pageantry of the Government House of Delhi when he held the highest post of the country held no lure to him. He lived amidst pomp and glory like a Rajarishi.

An intellect of a high calibre, he believed in the existence of God. His writings prove that he was a great scholar and philosopher. His bold conviction had given him the strength to be a fearless fighter for the cause of truth. When differences of opinion occurred between him and Gandhiji, he had the boldness to express them. Gandhiji said, Rajaji is one of my oldest friends and was known to be the best exponent in word and deed of all I stand for. In 1942 he differed from me. All honour for the boldness with which he publicly avowed the difference."

He was a great social reformer never afraid to act according to

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his belief. His political wisdom and integrity are beyond question.

### Prohibition movement :

Of the Congress stalwarts Rajaji has been championing prohibition, ever since he took up politics. The All-India Policy on prohibition has been influenced by Rajaji, the prime protagonist, second only to Gandhiji. It was Rajaji as the Chief Minister of Madras who placed the Madras Prohibition Act in the Statute Book in the year, 1937.

Rajaji who was a deep thinker concluded that the labourers and workers forming the lowest strata of society resorted to the drink evil as an escapist measure. However, their real problems of poverty continued to plague them.

To release them from the clutches of drink prohibition was the only answer. And Rajaji relentlessly waged a war against it.

### Sales Tax :

Rajaji introduced the Sales Tax. This measure was thought of as a compensation for loss due to prohibition. However, this innovation became acceptable by taxation authorities all over the world.

Rajaji was very sincere and honest that he hated all mean and corrupt practices. His life was very orderly and it could be seen in his punctilious ways. He was very thorough in whatever he did. Rajaji had an engaging personality. He was intensely god-fearing. He had an indomitable will. His great perseverance and abundant energy proved his zest for living.

He had a great sense of humour and bubbling humanism which did not hamper his detached ways. An extraordinary personality of great moral heights, he religiously practised all that he preached. He hated the idea of cheap popularity and was averse to flattery. He was essentially conservative in nature and he never let his sentiments lead him along the path of unreason.

The spirit knows no youth, or age, no fatigue or death, only a man nourished by deep spiritual sustenance and by an abiding unconquerable faith could think and labour as Rajaji did. His innate humility made him conscious that he was only a humble instrument for carrying out the design of the higher forces that shape the destinies of men.

# THE MUSIC OF INDIA

Madras is going to wear a festive air in the month of December because "the season" will have begun. It is not the weather that is being discussed here but music. A stranger to Madras may very well wonder how crazy Madrasians can be to have a music "season"! In no other city is music celebrated on the level of a festival, without an actual or official festival organised for the purpose. It is not like the Berlin or the Scarborough festival, but is of spontaneous growth, with Vidwans from the entire south converging upon the focal point of so much exhibition of musical talent.

Since the 1960's it is not strange to find westerners and Japanese forming part of the audience listening in rapt concentration, and taking part in the discussions and truly Madras can be said to be the leader of cultural activities in the month of December.

Indian music has its roots in the Vedas. The recitation of the Vedas has a pronounced musical basis and the Sama Veda from which is born the word sama gana has the notes of Karaharapiya Raga in its recitation. The Tamil Temple has a rich storehouse of musical tradition. Ancient Panns such as Bhairavi, Ananda Bhairavi, Kedara Gowla, Nilambari etc. forming a solid foundation of melody from which Indian musical genius has shaped subsequent musical grammar.

Hindustani music prevalent in the North might sound strange and different to the person exposed purely to Karnatic Music but it is not really so. Both have a common origin in the basic seven swaras or notes and the ragas have common structures. The growth took different directions since the 15th century, the North Indian music adopting itself to the taste of the invaders while Kshetrangya in the 16th century and Venkatamukhi and Purandara Dasa in the next century gave grammar and content to Karnatic music. In fact it is Venkatamukhi's masterly exposition of the grammar of swaras and ragas dividing the original harmonies or ragas into seventy two which stands as a

first definitive treatise in Karnatic music.

Kshetrangya, a 16th century Vidwan from the Andhra Pradesh region was wholly inspired by Jayadeva and rendered more than 4,000 compositions known as 'Padams'. The surviving compositions are sung even to-day and a mature Bharata Natyam dancer cannot but include one in her repertoire since the Padam is essentially meant as dance music. He introduced the Nayika Nayaka Bhava in the musical form, meant as the main expression of the dance form and even to-day the Padam in Bharata Natyam can not ignore the interpretation. The actual wording of the song might be portraying the Sringeri Rasa in the mundane plane but the expression is that of the individual soul yearning for union with the Brahman or supreme bliss. It might sound strange that this should form the vehicle of expression when the paths of Gnana (Knowledge) and Bhakthi are open, but are they capable of such physical expression ?

Here an incident in the life of Mira Bai, the great saint of Rajasthan will not be out of place. She was on her way to visit Brindavan when she went to meet a saint who had made a vow never to see a woman. He therefore, refused to meet Mira Bai. She said to the disciple "please tell your swami that does he not know that we are all but women before the Universal Soul, the Parama Purusha?" The swami then understood the superficiality of the difference based on mere sex and was honoured to receive Mira Bai.

Sangeetham or Sangeeth is used for both music and dancing. These fine arts are closely connected in such a way that it is almost impossible to separate them. As I said in an earlier para Karnatic Music received its main impetus from Kshetranga's Padams, meant to be the vehicle for dance. The word Padam has many connotations, according to the dictionary it means nativity or

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**Selvi R. VIJAYALAKSHMI,**

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ripeness ; the raga has to be handled maturely, each Swara phrase conveying the Bhava even without the help of the words. Indeed, it is this eloquence of the musical phrase, which gives content to the music and breaks the language barrier in the enjoyment of music or dance. Padam also denotes the maturity of the dancer to understand the musical, artistic and actual meaning of the song. Padam also is the last item in the dance, literally after preparation of the audience through dance forms which exhibit lesser degrees of attainments that is, Varnam, Jatiswaram, etc., so that the audience is prepared for the piece de resistance, that is, the main item of the Bharata Natyam programme.

But then music is not the mere servitor of the dance, though it is an integral part. The musician, whether an instrumentalist or vocalist has to attune himself to and unify in himself the immemorable components to produce a composition which is pleasing to the ear and through the effect of the sound, move the listener emotionally and intellectually.

First comes the shruti or the basic pitch. This refers to the position of any sound in the numerical scale of acuteness, depending on the rapidity of the particles of air in contact with the ear. A low number results in low vibration and low pitched noise and vice versa. The Indian musical system has constructed harmonies on the basis of basic or Aadhra Shrutis, depending of course on the individual capacity of the musician. The Western system of music recognises no such bounds but wanders freely over nine to eleven octaves that is the entire range of sounds capable of being heard by the human ear. But once an Indian musician selects the basic shruti, the harmonic variations range over about 3.5 octaves which is the normal capacity of human vocal chords.

Then come the swaras. Though there are basically seven swaras except for Shadjama and Panchama which are fixed in the scale, the others, namely, rishabha, gandhara, dhaiivata and nishada are capable of 3 variations each while the madh-

yama has 2 variations. Technically, on a combination of these swaras it is possible to produce seventy two ragas (without repeating any swara) and these are the Mela Kartha ragas which form the foundation stone of Karnatic music. Then there are other variations, with the use of six or five swaras being differing numbers in the Arohana and Avarohana i.e., the ascent and the descent. These variations give rise to immemorable ragas and then there are ragas deeply embedded in the tradition e.g., Malavi, Ananda Bhairavi etc., which drop or take swaras in apparent disregard of the order in the musical scale producing harmonies. The exposition of the raga through alapana and Kalpana swaras require strict attention to these swaras because, though the musician theoretically allows his manodharma or imagination to wander freely, this freedom is restricted to the swaras, of the particular raga and the order in which they occur.

Next comes the composition itself. Purandara Dasa, Thyagaier, Muthuswamy Dikshitar and Shyama Sastri have rendered unparalleled compositions which form the basic framework of concerts today. The compositions themselves are deeply evocative as devotional songs, personal dialogues with Gods which is a hall mark of the Hindu Bhakthi Marga. Later composers have patterned themselves after these giants in their compositions with the result that Karnatic Music is firmly established in the path of devotion.

But that is not the only quality of the compositions. Each one is a gem in musical composition, each sentiment set to a musical phrase which is evocative of the spirit of the words which form the composition. Thyagaier in particular has captured the moods and thoughts of each word in musical phrases of unparalleled beauty so that even when the instrumentalist plays the composition, the listener, unaware of the words, is infested with the urgency or plea behind the music. His "Ra ra Rama Inti Daga" is a case in point. Set to Asaveri raga the music itself expresses Thyagaier's extreme pain at the loss of the beloved idols of his daily worship, his agony at not finding them and his soulful plea to lord Rama to return home immediately.

THE  
PANNAS  
BHAIRAVI,  
ANANDA  
BHAIRAVI,  
KEDARA  
GOWLA,  
NILAMBARI  
ETC.,  
FORM  
A  
SOLID  
FOUNDATION  
OF  
MELODY  
FROM  
WHICH  
INDIAN  
MUSICAL  
GENIUS  
HAS  
SHAPED  
SUBSEQUENT  
MUSICAL  
GRAMMER

The three saint composers were great Bhaktas and this is reflected in every one of their compositions. Muthuswamy Dikshitar was a great Devi Upasaka and his compositions contain intricate references to Devi Worship. It is said that when he was on a visit to the Tirunelveli district, the place was suffering from severe drought conditions. The people knowing Dikshitar's reputation as a Devi Upasaka, requested him to intervene on their behalf to bring much needed rain. Dikshitar sang the now famous piece in Amrutavarshini raga "Anandamrutavarshini" ending with the words "Varshaya, Varshaya." which promptly brought much needed rain. The goddess appears to have been so pleased that she literally sent a deluge, and the torrential rains continued for days together. The people again rushed to Dikshitar with their problem of plenty and this time he sang another piece begging the Devi to stop "Sthambaya, Sthambaya," and thus the plight of the people ended.

Probably an atheist will dismiss the story as wholly fabricated, built out of unrelated coincidences. However, the power of music over men and matters can not be denied. Its effect over animals is evident, as also over plants. Successful experimentation shows that plants grow faster with the loving notes of a flute or nagaswaram broadcast to them; the growth is demonstrably faster than the control group. No doubt the scientifically minded sceptic would attribute such effect to the benefic disturbances in the atmospheric air created by the sound waves. If this can be admitted, it is not known why such a theory can not be extended to benefic disturbances to be created to bring about storm conditions or atleast invite the cumulus! However, this is a field which had best be left to researches and believers.

Last but not least is the thala or the tune interval to which the musician must pay attention. Without tala or laya the music will end in distortion. Harikesanallur Muthia Bhagavatar describes the requisites of a composition which can be musically appreciated, "Raga, laya, Bhava contained with Rakthi Bhakthi" results in a pleasing gana or song. I can not find better words to describe Indian Music.



The foetal alcohol syndrome is new in name only. Problem drinking among pregnant women has been recognized for the past two or more milleniums. The Greeks and Romans have given evidence of its prevalence in their mythology. The Carthageanians forbade the bridal couple from drinking on the wedding night, to avoid conceiving defective offspring. Thus they too were aware of the relationship of drinking and abnormal babies. As early as 1834, in England, an investigation was made into drinking and pregnancy. It was duly noted that their infants had a "starved, shrivelled, and imperfect look."

At the turn of the century, Sullivan reported an increase in stillbirths and abortions among alcoholic women, and increased evidence of epilepsy among the surviving offspring.

In this century too there have been many articles on serious fetal anomalies among siblings of alcoholic mothers. I had a search on this subject by Medline made in July. In the past two years a pattern of malformation in infants born to women with severe chronic alcoholism has been reported by Dr. J.W. Hanson and K. L. Jones and D. W. Smith of Seattle, Washington, in JAMA of April 5, 1976. This they have named the "fetal alcoholic syndrome."

In a study of 23 chronic alcoholic women by the National Institute of Neurology in Bethesda, Maryland, there was a 17 percent perinatal mortality and 44 percent mental deficiency among the surviving children of these alcoholic mothers. Similar studies in France by Dr. L. P. Harrousseau and J.P. Borteyru revealed anomalies in 127 infants of alcoholic mothers of 69 different families.

The authors concluded that "damage to the fetus by alcoholism" has been "one of the more common recognizable causes of mental deficiency." Just how does alcohol or any other drug affect the fetus? Drs. Burns and Gurtner feel that this is due to a decrease in the normal transfer of oxygen to the fetus via the placenta. The drug decreases the enzyme, cytochrome P-450 the body's master drug metabolizer. The enzyme polarizes drugs and makes them water-soluble, thus more excretable. The preva-

# THE FOETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME

lence of severe chronic alcoholism during pregnancy is between 0.42 and 1.25/1,000 pregnancies.

The French authors noted the following signs of fetal alcohol syndrome.

1. Very peculiar facies.
2. Considerable retardation of growth in height and weight
3. An increased frequency of malformation.
4. Psychomotor disturbances.

The affected children often fail to thrive in terms of survival, neonatal adaptation, brain function and growth. There has definitely been an increase in perinatal mortality, and the surviving infants often have difficulty in adjusting to extrauterine environment. They are tremulous, hyperactive, and irritability is not uncommon. It has been suggested that these symptoms could be a result of withdrawal of alcohol after birth. Some recent necropsy findings reveal CNS malformations. They pointed out that "Mental deficiency to varying severity is the most serious clinical consequence of the disorder." Facial features: eyes frequently abnormal, short palpebral fissure, secondary to microphthalmias, cataract, pigmented retinal skeletal anomalies, cleft palate, dysphragmatic defect. Also cutaneous nevi, hamaogiomias, occasional minor genital anomalies. More than half the infants have at least one abnormality besides growth and mental deficiency not related to nutritional deficiency — it is different than seen in nutritional deficiency.

The important factor in this is that alcohol "readily gains access to the foetal tissues and at about the same level as that of the mother, 2 Tests on cord blood level and mother's blood have proven this.

The odor of alcohol was apparent on one infant's breath and in another the odor was apparent in the amniotic fluid.

The palmar crease pattern is changed in these fetuses. It is interesting that this work has been duplicated in experimental laboratory animals and suggests that "the fetus are directly related to the level of unmetabolized alcohol."

The authors have postulated that a large number of less severely affected children of chronically alcoholic women who manifest only a mild degree of mental and growth deficiency, their few defects do not permit a definite clinical diagnosis.

The fact that women are using alcohol at a younger age and to a much higher rate of consumption would seem to predispose toward this syndrome becoming even more prevalent in the future. The liquor industry in its huge outlay of funds for advertising is aiming much of these funds toward this segment of the population. "It is therefore critical that this disorder be recognized and prevented. Women should know the risk of alcoholism in producing serious problems in the developing fetus." Known poor risks should be encouraged to practice birth control until they can discontinue drinking alcohol.

## Summary

1. Recent articles overwhelmingly document evidence of foetal abnormalities due to chronic alcoholism in the mother.

2. These abnormalities are serious when recognized and many go unrecognized due to a lack of knowledge of the subject.

3. Increased alcohol intake by a younger age group—in the child-bearing period makes this a significant charge against the use of alcohol by pregnant women.

4. Social acceptance, availability and clever liquor advertising geared to the female population have increased the incidence of the "foetal alcohol syndrome."

5. The alternative to this problem for women of child-bearing age: If you must drink, don't get pregnant. If you are pregnant, don't drink.

[Extracts from the Report of the II World Conference for the Preventive of Alcoholism and Drug Dependucy.]

L. A. SENSEMAN, M.D.



# CAN ALCOHOLIC FATHERS CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS ?

**F**or sometime now it has been known that if a mother is alcoholic, her baby may not be born normal, but might be physically deformed at birth or suffer mental abnormality. This is called the foetal alcohol syndrome.

Now evidence is beginning to appear to show that if a father is an alcoholic or drinks heavily, he too may cause birth defects or foetal death in his offspring.

This new addition to existing information about the foetal alcohol syndrome has been found by Dr. F. M. Badr, a geneticist at the University of Kuwait. He concludes that the father as well as the mother may be responsible for foetal defects or death.

An initial research on this was his study showing more birth defects in 53 families where the father was a heavy drinker as compared to 50 control families where the father never experienced either moderate or heavy drinking.

He conducted numerous animal studies which correlated alcohol

dosage with both spontaneous abortion and birth defects.

These birth defects of alcoholic fathers, according to Dr. Badr, "were very much like those seen in the foetal alcohol syndrome. We could not establish such a relationship between the drinking behaviour of the father and spontaneous abortion, as we did in animals, but this might be in large measure due to the smallness of the sample size.

"We expect now to extend to a more extensive study, involving perhaps 2,000 families, in order to establish this."

However, Dr. Badr is confident that his animal experiments are conclusive, as are also his studies with human cells. He says, "We actually cultured human lymphocyte cells in vitro, in different dosages of alcohol, and we found that when we exposed these cells to something like 150 ml of alcohol — about a glass or more — this did indeed cause chromosomal aberrations."

His animal experiments indicated the role of alcohol in bringing

about genetic mutation. Mice were given varying doses of alcohol, and then mated with virgin mice of the same inbred strain. There were more birth defects in the group treated the most heavily with alcohol.

This effect of alcohol was very plain in the case of "a male treated with alcohol who was crossed to a female 10 days after this treatment, and the offspring had limb deformities and some deformities in the skull which were expressed as bulgings over the head."

Significant was the finding that the sperm was more vulnerable to alcohol at some stages of its development and maturing than at others. Dr. Badr describes this in formal terms: "Our data suggest that two particular stages of spermatogenesis — epididymal spermatozoa and late spermatids, are the most sensitive stages to the action of alcohol as far as dominant lethal mutation is concerned."

"Another important conclusion reached from this work is that the higher the dose of alcohol intake, the more severe is the effect, pro-

duced in terms of intrauterine death, which is a typical finding for a potentially mutagenic substance."

Dr. Badr recognizes that his research represents only a beginning of what needs to be done.

"This aspect of possible genetic involvement of alcohol on prenatal as well as postnatal life, and whether it would produce a wider range of genetic damage besides dominant lethal mutations, needs to be investigated much further.

"The latter type of mutation, dominant lethals, has been regarded as imposing no genetic hazards on man since they merely result in abortions. The incidence of spontaneous abortions in many human populations is about 20 per cent. Drinking has, therefore, to be considered as one of the significant factors which might contribute to this wastage of human lives."

In the study conducted at the alcoholism clinic the men were drinking at least four drinks a night. Especially tested were the frequency of birth defects and the incidence of abortion in the first trimester.

"The data showed a highly significant correlation between the incidence of birth defects and the drinking behaviour of the father." Also, a high incidence of spontane-

ous abortion was noticed in families with drinking problems.

"This model of experiment," says Dr. Badr, "does exclude any teratogenic effect as only sperm of the male has been subjected to the alcohol circulation in the blood of the treated individual, and it is the transmission of the damaged hereditary material of the sperm that usually results in either incompatibility of the conceived embryo, or interference with intrauterine development.

"A survey of this nature, but on a much wider scale, coupled with working out a mathematical model for analysing the derived data, is inevitable to settle this matter, and reveal beyond doubt the role of alcohol in contributing to man's part in raising malformed or mentally retarded children, and of pregnancy wastage.

"The major finding of our work was the detection of induced dominant lethal mutations. This particular type of mutation is usually attributed to gross chromosomal damage incompatible with cell survival and propagation."

Dr. Badr, in telling of these studies, describes two different biological systems he used in analysing his results. The first was based

on the detection of micronuclei in certain stages of the maturation of red blood cells, comparing control and alcohol-treated groups. This showed that ingestion of alcohol can cause chromosomal damage.

The second biological system was the human lymphocyte culture technique, in which blood samples from nonalcoholic persons were treated with low doses of alcohol *in vitro* and then incubated for 48 hours.

"Screening the first mitotic yield of these cultures has revealed several types of chromosomal aberrations, including chromatid breaks, isochromatid breaks, fragments, gaps, dicentric, and translocations.

"These different types of chromosomal aberrations were present in a much higher frequency in the alcohol-treated cultures than in the nontreated cultures of the same donor."

Dr. Badr says that these findings should lead fathers to consider carefully that "if a man wants to sire normal and healthy children, he must stop drinking."

*[Extracts from the report presented by Dr. F. M. Badr at the II World conference for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency.]*

Courtesy: ALERT

## I am Alcohol

I am the greatest criminal in history.

I have killed more men than have fallen  
in all the wars of the world. I have  
turned men into brutes. I have made  
millions of homes unhappy.

I have transported many ambitious  
youths into hopeless parasites. I destroy  
the weak and weaken the strong.

I Make the wise men fool and trample  
the fool into his folly. The abandoned  
wife knows me; the hungry children  
know me.

I have worried millions and shall try  
to ruin millions more. I am alcohol.

H. W. Gibson.





# LET US ABOLISH ALCOHOLIC DRINKS TO USHER IN HAPPINESS



It appears that there can be no greater evil in the world, than the segregation of Harijans in India.

We will be paying our debt of gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi by eradicating this evil.



Alcohol destroys our body, our character and our wisdom.

Diseases like malaria affect only the body.

Alcohol and drugs destroy the soul as well as the body.

## Mahatma Gandhi

If there is no prohibition there is no salvation for the Harijans and the agricultural labourers.

## Arignar Anna



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