



Tamil Arasu

FEB. 1978

50 Ps.

ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

It appears that there can be no greater evil in the world, than the seggregation 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

Editor's Page

Sarojini Naidu, the 'Nightingale of India' or the "Bharat Kokila" as affectionately called by Gandhiji began life as a poet. Later she fought for the emancipation of women and at the call of Mahatma Gandhi plunged herself wholeheartedly into the Independence Movement. It was her fiery speeches, 'Awake' and 'Arise' which made women throw aside their veils and come into the open to stand shoulder to shoulder with the men to fight off the British yoke.

Fittingly enough February 13th was observed as the "Women's Day" to honour the woman who has done so much for women. Here, we recall some of the incidents from her enobling life.

Even today the name Subhas Chandra Bose kindles the memories of an ardent revolutionary. Though he lived upto 45 years, this short span of life was filled with activities in gaining independence for the country. It is but fitting that the suggestion the "Andaman-Nicobar" islands be named after this heroic person.

Dr. Swaminathan, an eminent agriculturist writes about the recent advances in agriculture.

150 years of School education unfolds the progress of school education from the time a Board was formed in 1826 till date.

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. R., honoured Tamil scholars, artistes etc., on Tiruvalluvar Day.

A pledge on untouchability was taken on 30th January, Martyrs' Day.

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Tamil Arasu

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“Every village should be a self sufficient and viable unit”

—GOVERNOR'S REPUBLIC DAY MESSAGE.

I am extremely happy to speak to you on the Republic Day. The entire nation is celebrating this day with hope and enthusiasm.

A popular Ministry assumed office in the State and this Government, with commendable zeal, took all measures to seek water from adjoining States, and not only saved the standing crop but also ensured the sowing of the Samba crop which is the backbone of the food economy of the State. Similar alacrity was displayed in stemming the unfavourable consequences of the floods which affected almost all our Southern districts. The cyclone and the floods were unprecedented and caused havoc to the people. The damages were heavy. The people of Tamil Nadu stood as one man and rallied behind the Government to implement relief measures. Tamil Nadu in her day of grave crisis had the satisfaction of finding the whole nation standing by her affording moral strength of inestimable value. We witnessed unprecedented calamity but we also saw unprecedented flow of donations from all parts of the country. National integration was exhibited by the feeling of fraternity by all people of the country. The Central Government came to our immediate succour and so far has given an assistance of Rs. 33.5 crores. The State's minimum need is estimated to be Rs. 128 crores and the State Government is confident of Central assistance.

The nation's economy could be improved to a considerable extent, if the Gandhian Scheme

of rural reconstruction is geared up. To ignore villages is to invite ruin. More than money, it is the spirit that matters in social service in village improvement.

We give prime importance to the agricultural development of our country. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, emphasised that the real India lives in villages. To him village uplift and progress of agriculture was everything. If development from grass-roots has any meaning, we must start planning from the remotest and most backward hamlets.

The State Government has proposed to launch a scheme to procure essential commodities like pulses and edible oils during the crop season and distribute them at reasonable prices during the off-season through fair price shops and co-operatives. The scheme will be implemented from April in the southern districts of the State in the first instance. The Government further proposes to take steps to sell vegetables and firewood at fair prices.

Agriculture continues to be the major sector in rural economy of Tamil Nadu. 40.4% of the State's income is through Agriculture. In the matter of improving the rural economy by integrated rural development, increase in agricultural production forms the key factor. With this objective, the agricultural programmes have been intensified for the next three years of the Fifth Plan period.



The Chief Minister received the Governor, Thiru Prabhudas Patwari on his arrival at the saluting base on the Marina on the Republic Day on 26—1—78. Chief Secretary Thiru V. Karthikeyan is also seen in the picture

In spite of adverse seasonal conditions, due to the various programmes implemented by the Government and efforts put in by the farmers, significant gains have been achieved in the total production of major crops of the State. The possibilities of bringing larger areas or new area under cultivation are slender. Hence it is proposed to concentrate upon intensification of efforts in the existing cultivated lands through "better resource, use and management." Maximum output, per unit time, per unit land, per unit input is our basic strategy to achieve this increased production. At present, nearly 2,600 agricultural technicians, with the necessary grass-root level staff, are engaged in this massive agricultural production programme. An intensive study of ground water resources has been undertaken by the Government to meet the requirements of Irrigation, Water Supply, Industries etc. Tamil Nadu is marching fast in Live Stock Development after Independence, as this is vital for the improvement of rural economy.

So far as our industrial growth is concerned, special emphasis is laid on schemes relating to leather, electronics and sericulture in which there is considerable potential in Tamil Nadu. It is the declared policy of the State to plan for and achieve a wide dispersal of industries throughout Tamil Nadu in the rural and semi-urban areas. Ten thousand small scale industries are proposed to be commissioned during the current year. This will give employment opportunities to about 50,000 persons. There are 5.56 lakhs of handlooms functioning in Tamil Nadu and over 2 millions of people are engaged in weaving and allied processing.

Khadi and Village industries under the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board provide a gainful employment opportunities to the rural unemployed and under-employed artisans in a decentralised economic structure at Village

level spread throughout the State. Khadi and Village Industries also aim at proper and full utilisation of raw materials available in the rural area for productive purposes. Everyone of us should resolve on the Republic Day that in order to give employment to hundreds of rural families we shall endeavour to use Khadi as much as possible.

The welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes continues to claim our special attention. Increased allocation has been made in the budget in this regard.

The outlay under "Education" in this year is Rs. 160 crores, which represents 24 per cent of the total expenditure on Revenue account. It constitutes the highest single component in the Budget. Steps are being taken to make education more purposeful and employment-oriented.

Our democracy will have no meaning till every village is developed into a self-sufficient and viable unit, with every resident of it enjoying decent shelter, enough food and other necessities, gainful employment, education for children, medicare for the family and all inputs and facilities for farm and home or village industrial unit. Our leaders are today working hard to achieve this ideal.

The Government has no doubt to play a major role in eliminating imbalances, inequalities and inequities in society and ensuring peace and progress, but it can discharge its responsibility only with the willing and effective co-operation of the people. We must make multi-pronged efforts to end corruption and poverty. We must make prohibition completely successful. We must always help our brothers and sisters who are in the distress. Let's rededicate ourselves to build a glorious Nation. Long live our Republic.

Jai Hind.



The Governor, Thiru Prabhudas Patwari taking the salute on the Republic Day on 26-1-78 near the Gandhi Statue on the Marina



CHIEF MINISTER SPEAKS

HELP TO POOR TAMIL SCHOLARS

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister, said that the Tamil Nadu Government would go all out to wipe the tears of indigent Tamil scholars.

He appealed to them to help portray a correct perspective of the history of Tamil and its hoary past. The Government would give all financial assistance to this venture, he said.

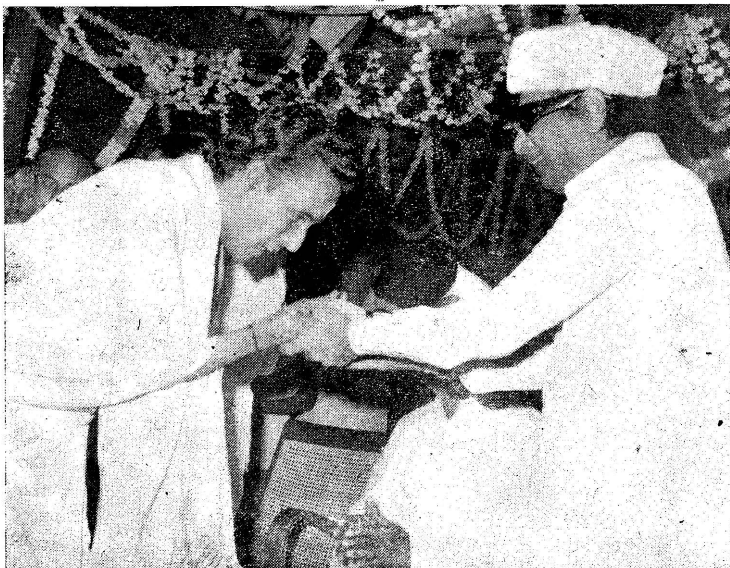
Participating in the Thiruvalluvar Day celebrations at Valluvar Kottam, he stated that the Tamil Nadu Government had proposed to select leading lights in the spheres of Tamil literature, art, dance and drama on the lines of Asthana Vidwans and afford them due status and respect. Veena, Nadaswaram and Taval vidwans would also be chosen in the same manner. The idea behind such a plan was to encourage different faculties and keep alive the spirit of the age-old Tamil culture and its traditions.

The Government was very keen

to spread the glory of Tamil and its tradition to all parts of the world. If Tamilians living abroad responded enthusiastically to this plan the State Government would extend all help in collaboration with the Centre. During his coming visit to the United States, he proposed to consider this step.

Launching of the State Government's scheme for granting pension to poor Tamil scholars, distribution of stipends to selected students passing out of nadaswaram schools run by the Government, honouring of scholars who have brought out

Tiruvalluvar Day was Celebrated on 15-1-78. The Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R. gave away awards to artistes and Tamil Scholars.



research publications on Tirukkural and distribution of prizes for the best drafts and notes in Tamil, were the highlights of the colourful function

SALE OF VEGETABLES BY CO-OPs. AT DOORSTEPS

A pilot scheme for the sale of vegetables and other essential commodities at the doorsteps by the co-operatives in the City, was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran at Kamadheru Co-operative Super Market.

The salient features of the scheme are procurement of these articles at production centres, supplying them at reasonable price and provision of employment to unemployed youth.

Thiru Ramachandran said the scheme would provide employment to over 1,000 unemployed youth when it was extended to other divisions in a phased manner. He said the merchants could have reasonable profit margin and they should never lose sight of the interests of society. He recalled how they mercilessly exploited the aftermath of the recent cyclone and floods to put up prices. No Government could be a silent spectator and watch the citizens being fleeced by merchants. The Government would take stringent measures to put down adulteration.

EDUCATE PUBLIC ON PROPER UPKEEP OF TEMPLES

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, urged

not be too rigid in applying the rules.

Souvenirs were presented to 24 members of the public and staff associated with AIR for a long time. The recipients included two Deputy Directors-General of AIR Thiru S. Gopalan and Thiru S. N. Murthy, Thiru P. V. Rajamannar, former Chief Justice, Thiru R. Parthasarathy, retired Staiton Director, Tmt. M. N. Sundarambal, Tmt. D. K. Pattammal and Thiru Semmangudi Srinivasa Aiyar, musicians; Dr. B. V. Sastri, Telugu poet and Dr. Shivram Karanth, Kannada writer.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran recalled that Anna had demanded a proper share for the opposition also to voice its views over AIR, which was then spreading the opinion of the party in power. He acknowledged that it was the Janata Government which had given equal opportunity for all political parties to express their views over AIR.

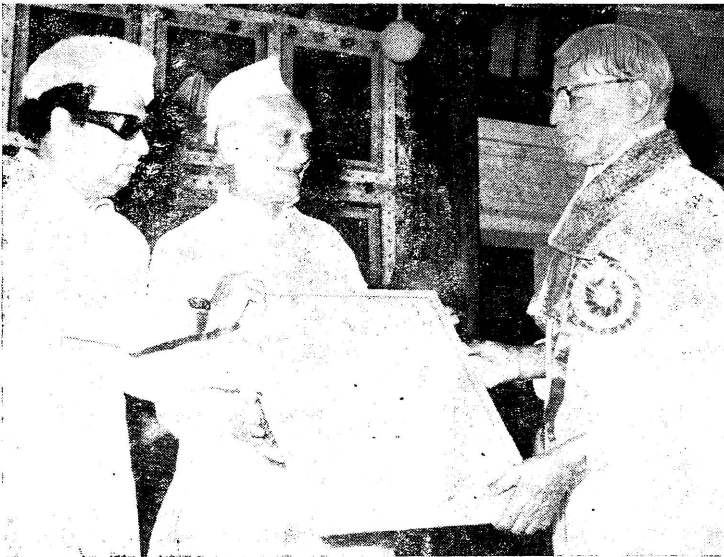
While speaking at a function organised by the Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Manram at Rajaji Hall, the Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R. said that Government proposed to set up an organisation which would select and train boys to become professional artistes. They would also be given general education and an alternative profession which would stand them in good stead in their later years.

There was also a proposal to construct theatres for being let out to drama troupes (amateur as well as professional) at moderate charges.

Thiru Ramachandran said the State Government would suggest to the Centre that cultural exchange programmes should be so organised as to benefit the masses instead of the elite as now.

He promised that the State Government would try, within its financial limitations to help indigent artistes to the maximum extent possible.

Referring to the suggestion by Thiru K. A. P. Viswanatham for renaming All India Radio as Vanoli in Tamil Nadu and setting up a Tamil University with a Tamil Scholar with a doctorate degree as Vice-Chancellor, the Chief Minister said he would take up the suggestion for renaming AIR with the Centre. But the setting up a Tamil University involved legal difficulties.



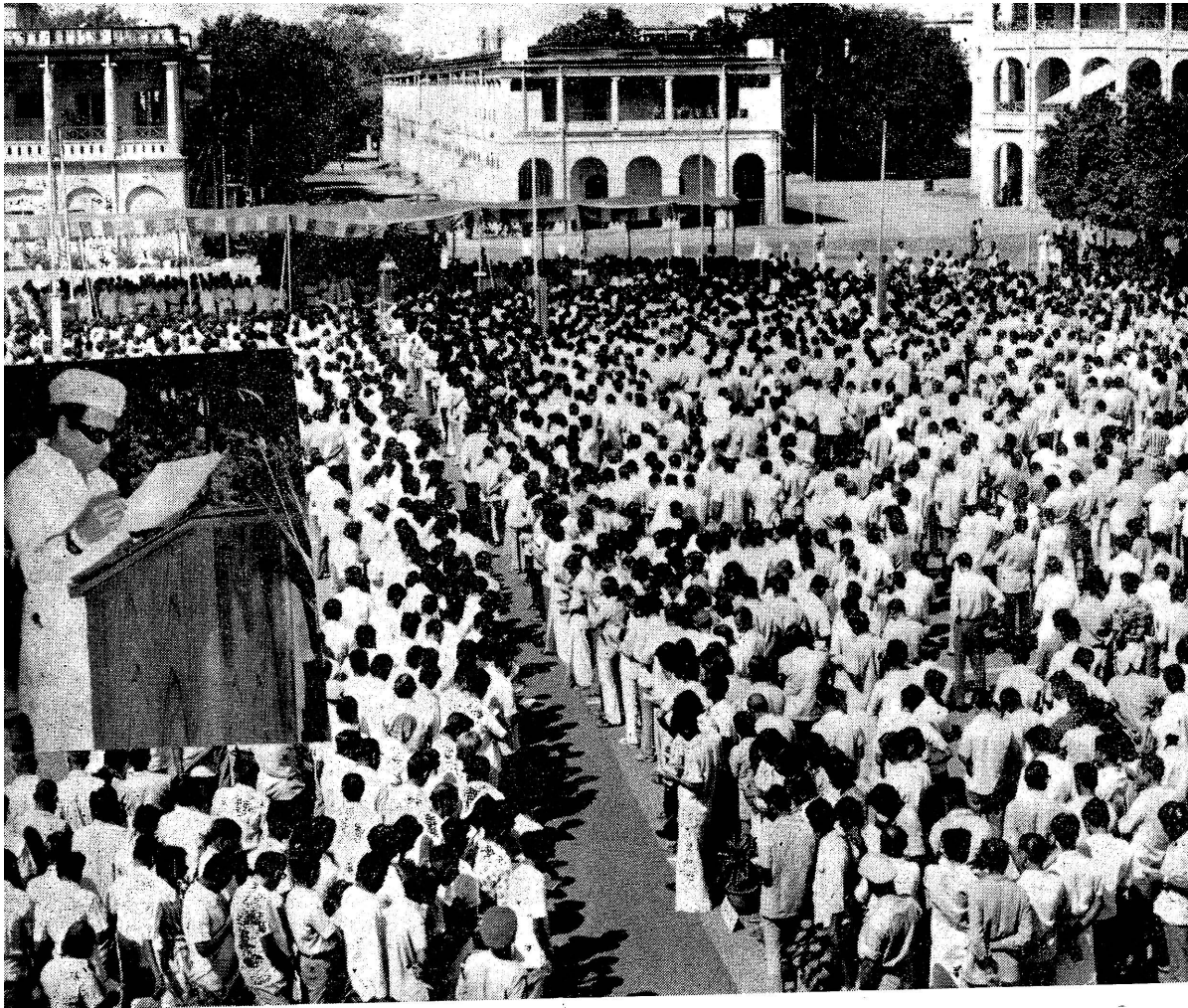
Thiru K. A. P. Viswanatham received the Kalaimamani Award from the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. R., on 25-1-78.

To begin with 20 divisions have been selected in the City with five persons allotted to each division consisting of roughly 5,000 families.

The Chief Minister commending the scheme as a "Pongal Gift" to the people, said it was not the desire of the Government to stamp out private traders but to ensure supply of quality vegetables and other essential commodities at reasonable prices at a time when the prices were soaring. The Government was considering extension of the scheme to rural areas in course of time.

All India Radio to educate the public on the proper upkeep of temples — "symbols of our culture and tradition."

Presiding over a function to celebrate the "50th anniversary of broadcasting in India", Thiru Ramachandran appealed to AIR to explain to workers, farmers and the masses their rights as well as their responsibilities. The evils of drink should also be projected before the public to make Prohibition a success. He wanted encouragement to be given to young artistes. Panels selecting them for broadcasts should



Martyn's Day Pledge

"As an Indian Citizen who has a deep regard for the Indian constitution, I am aware of the fact that untouchability has been outlawed by the Constitution. I hereby solemnly affirm that I will not practice untouchability with or without knowledge in thought, word or deed.

It is my duty to work truthfully and honestly for the creation of a society free of difference in caste and religion, as envisaged in the constitution. Moreover, I shall work with the realisation that it is our duty to eradicate the feeling of untouchability amongst the people who have

been subjected to the evil of untouchability. I Pledge that this will be permanent evidence of my regard for the Indian constitution."

Non-stop bhajans were sung by school students at Gandhi Illam.

The Governor Thiru Prabhudas Patwari garlanded the Gandhi statue on the Marina.

An interesting programme of devotional music and bhajan was conducted at Gandhi Mandapam. Acharya Kripalani and the Governor Thiru Prabhudas Patwari, participated in the function.

TAMIL NADU

PAYS HOMAGE

TO MARTYRS

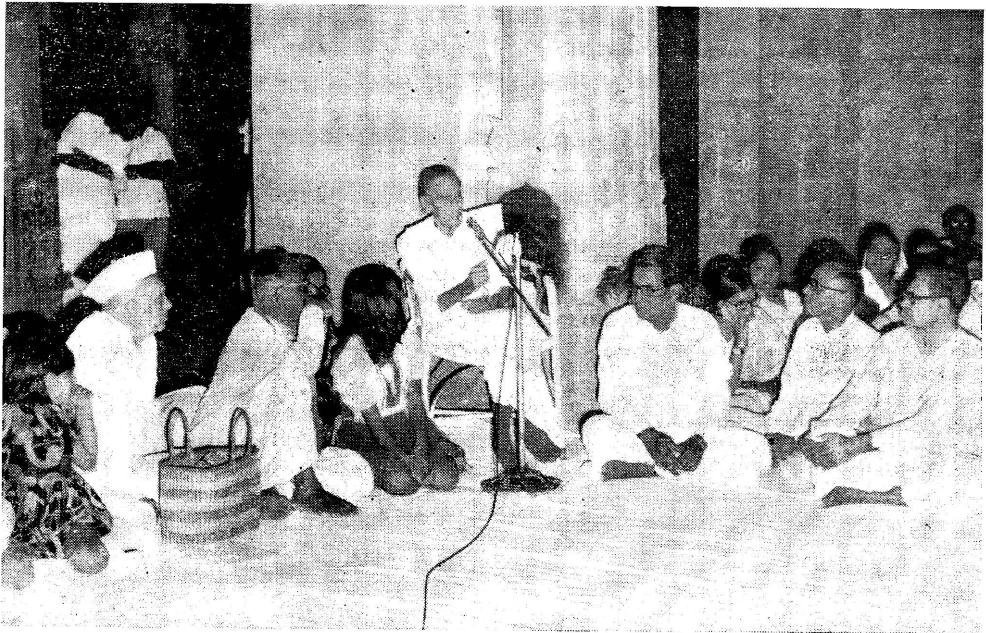
Homage was paid to martyrs who had laid down their lives in the cause of the country's freedom. As a mark of respect silence was observed for two minutes.

At the military parade grounds, in the Fort St. George, the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. R., his cabinet colleagues and the Government Staff stood in silence for two minutes, when buglers drawn from the Army and Police sounded the last post exactly at 11 A.M. and a contingent of the Army reversed arms in homage to those who had laid down their lives for the freedom of the country. After two minutes silence, the buglers sounded the rouse. There upon, the Chief Minister went up to the rostrum from where he administered the pledge on the eradication of untouchability. The Chief Minister read out the pledge which was repeated after him by the vast gathering.



Governor Thiru Prabhudas Patwari garlands the Gandhiji Statue on 30-1-'78 at the Marina.

Acharya Kripalani Participated in the Bhajan at Gandhi Mantapam on 30-1-'78



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SUBAS BOSE — THE LEADER & REVOLUTIONARY

Born on 23-1-1897 in a well-to-do and cultured family. Subhas Bose's early life was shaped by the intellectual and cultural ferment that characterised the Bengal life of the early 20th Century.

It is important to understand this background first in order to appreciate the ideals and aspirations that gave impetus to the life of a revolutionary. The city of Calcutta, which had grown up from around—3 fishing villages had arrived upon remarkable prosperity and was considered at the turn of the century as the most important city in Asia. The "Kayasthas" of Calcutta had taken the fullest opportunities of trade and Education that the city offered. There grew up in Calcutta not merely a humming centre of trade, but a centre of culture which was a mixture of Indian tradition and western thinking. Various reformist movements had sprung in the course of the 19th Century with its base at Calcutta. Though there was much imitation of western habits and customs owing to the spread of English Education, the society was far more self conscious and sophisticated than elsewhere in contemporary India.

It was in the midst of the period of intellectual ferment and social change that Subhas Bose was born. His father, an eminent lawyer who had settled down in Cuttack was also an ardent social reformist. His mother was an epitome of the best in Indian womanhood. She had silently helped her husband in his profession and raised her children in accordance with her husband's wishes. It was her influence which made Subhas rooted to Indian tradition and he remained essentially an Indian inspite of the western oriented education. Not that he did not owe anything to the western education; far from it, he appears to have been benefited both by the type of education and the teachers that he had learnt from. But he remained rooted in Indian tradition and arrived at an early synthesis of the two cultures. Not for him the gropings of contemporaries who had lost their moorings because of the western oriented education.

Stimulating as the cultural milieu was, to young Bose, it was a vacuum in which it functioned because Indians were not politically free. This found early expression when he joined the Presidency College at Calcutta, where the elite and the sons of the rich led a subservient life marking time and passing exams, with the ultimate object of holding government jobs. The first sensational event was precipitated when Subhas Bose organised an attack on the British Principal, Mr. F. E. Oaten, who was said to have made derogatory remarks about Indians in one of his lectures. Because of his involvement, Subhas was expelled from the Presidency College.

But his education was by no means over. In 1919, Subhas sailed to England and Cambridge there to take his Tripos and pass the Indian Civil Service Exam, which he had promised his father to do. His education in India appeared shallow when faced with the formidable list of subjects which he had to study in depth and Subhas was therefore obliged to spend all his time mastering them. His contemporaries at Cambridge like C. C. Desai mention that it was practically impossible to lure Subhas away even for a walk, so keen was he in working at his subjects. His intense concentrated work for eight months resulted in his passing with the 4th rank in the I. C. S. exam.

His promise to his father had been only to pass the exam. Once he had passed it appears that he had no intention of accepting a job with the British Government. He immediately entered into correspondence with C. R. Das offering his services in whatever manner he might think fit. His letters bear ample proof of his humility, his desire to serve India and to set up within the congress party a research cell to probe into and formulate policies for the betterment of the depressed classes. He was for evolving policies to meet every problem, and he wanted such policies to be based on accu-

rate data and information for which the Congress party had to organise itself.

His second letter to C. R. Das, dated 2-3-21 speaks of organising a newspaper, a research department for the Congress and "There is plenty of scope for work directed to the spread of education among the common people"...simultaneously it will be necessary to establish co-operative banks".

These show Subhas Bose's keen awareness of Indian problems and his desire to solve them, not in a theoretical way but find intensely practical solutions, based on realistic data. Bose's sojourn at Cambridge where he completed his formal education was also the debating ground for the many intelligent youngsters who has journeyed thither in search of education and this meeting of the minds was to have a decisive force in the history of several countries. Subhas Bose's intense nationalism received added impetus of fresh direction when he was able to see how free societies functioned when not subjected to an imperialist stranglehold. This was his ambition not only to free India, but also place emerging India on the dynamic path of progress. The impact of liberal education at the British University can not be overemphasised. Jawaharlal Nehru, a much more articulate and prolific writer has acknowledged its impact on him. An atmosphere of free discussion and evaluation of the problems of the various country prevailed at Cambridge and this was bound to affect the thinking of and enlarge the horizons of the student community. However all this merely added to Subhas's determination to free the country from the shackles of British Rule.

Subhas returned to India in 1921 and one of the first things he did was to go straight to Laburnum Road at Bombay where Mahatma Gandhi was staying. Though the conversation was fruitful it was not entirely satisfactory from Subhas's point of view. However he found instant rapport with C. R. Das whom he met later. After intense and soul searching discussions about the object of the Congress movement, he threw himself heart and soul

R. VIJAYALAKSHMI,
I. R. S.



Subhas Chandra Bose in earnest conversation with Mahatma Gandhi.

into the movement—started by the Mahatma.

The first important political act which he undertook was the boycott of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India in December 1921. There was a complete hartal in Calcutta. The Government arrested C. R. Das and Subhas and hundreds of others. This was the first time he was arrested but he was to be arrested 10 more times in the course of the next 20 years.

In 1921, Subhas had become the Head of the National University established by the Bengal Congress, Captain of the National Volunteer Corps and Publicity Officer of the Bengal Provincial Committee. In the course of the next few weeks political agitation had become much stronger and the British Viceroy offered a political settlement which was accepted too late. The Chauri Chaura incident led to the withdrawal of the movement by the Mahatma, followed by his arrest.

Soon after C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the congress in order to contest the election and oppose the Government from within. Subhas's release saw him become the secretary of the Party and the editor of *Banglar Katha*, the organ of the Swaraj Party. He also became the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation of which C. R. Das had been elected the Mayor. The team carried out remarkable reforms and Subhas earned for himself the name of an able and efficient administrator. His tremendous drive and energy and his capacity for organisation were reflected in each of the tasks he had undertaken.

In 1924, when he was still the C. E. E. of Calcutta, he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy without any trial and sent to jail in Mandalay in Burma where he spent the next 2½ years. The death of C. R. Das in 1925 left a vacuum keenly felt by Subhas who felt that he had lost his guide and mentor.

However the Independence of India was too dear a cause for him from which objective nothing could deter him. He enthusiastically joined the protest against the Simon Commission, elected President of the All India Youth Congress in 1928 and the G. O. C. of the Volunteer Corps for the A. I. C. C. session in Calcutta in 1928 when the corps did laudable function in keeping order inside and outside.

1928 saw Subhas allying himself with Nehru and creating a left wing in the Congress Party in order to press more radical demand against the Congress.

A few months later Subhas was elected President of the A. I. T. U. C. in which capacity he remained till 1931. 1930 saw him resigning as the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in protest against a police firing inside the High Detention Camp. It also witnessed him elected Mayor of Calcutta and the Treasurer of AITUC for 1931-32.

In 1932 Subhas fell ill, suspected of T.B. infection and he proceeded to Vienna for treatment. He met the famous Vithalbhai Patel and they issued a joint manifesto depending radical opposition to the government. The manifesto also emphasised the need for international help. This must have been one of the important factors in the later decision of Subhas to flee to Europe to seek help against the British rule during the 2nd world war. 10 years of bitter struggle against Britain by non-violent means had hardly created a dent in the British armour and Subhas with his dynamism and understanding of real politik wished for stronger measures against the Britshers, focus international attention on the British misrule and if possible, to get help from the enemies of Britain.

His election to the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress in 1938 passed to be a significant landmark in the Nation's history. It was at this session that he first conceived the idea of forming a National Planning Committee with himself as the convener and Jawaharlal Nehru the first Chairman. Since the term of one year was too short to carryout a meaningful programme Subhas sought re-election for the next session also and won it but he was unable to play the vital role he envisaged owing to ill health. His move to send an ultimatum to the British to grant independence within 6 months failing which to start a full scale national struggle was opposed by Mahatma and his followers and met with no success. The confrontation between the 2 wings could no longer be smoothed out and finally Subhas resigned in April 1939 and setup the Forward Block within the Congress party in 1939. The Forward Block became the focal point of activity for all the leftist and radical elements and a bitter struggle against the British raj

was launched. In 1940 Subhas, with hundreds of others of the Forward Block was arrested and interned without a trial.

He announced an indefinite hunger strike unless he was set free and the government finally set him free but under house arrest. Within 40 days Subhas left the country in a sensational and successful escape bid.

His subsequent association with Nazi Germany has led his detractors in the west to brand him as Nazi. This is very far from the truth. In fact his association with Germany confined to a top foreign service official, who was later hanged for his attempt on Hitler. Subhas Bose had expressed himself in unequivocal terms against Nazi policies and there is no reason to think that he had changed his mind later. It was his desire to make maximum use of the international forces against British in order to achieve Indian Independence that had led him to associate with Nazi Germany and later with the Japanese. His intention has been declared many times in his speeches and writings which also bear ample evidence of the fact that he expected independent India to be also a nation fostering the civil liberties.

His phenomenal success in mustering together the P. O. Ws to shape into the Indian National Army is of too recent a happening to be forgotten. That he was able to win the loyalty of the Indian troops and march them across impossible terrain into India is an incomparable feat when one considers the minimum facilities under which he had to work. His ability to lead and infuse into his followers an abiding trust and enthusiasm for the cause finds its culmination in the formation of the I. N. A. and its historic march to the Indian border, without cover by air or sea and with minimum supply lines. His vision was matched by his courage, resourcesfulness and capacity for organisation but a modern army requires material resources as well.

His tragic death in an air crash a few months later has lost India an outstanding patriot, an indefatigable worker for the cause of Indian freedom. His enormous love for the country, courage and self-sacrifice are unmatched in recent history but these have earned for him subsisting love and admiration of his countrymen.

'ANDAMAN-NICOBAR'

ISLANDS TO BE NAMED

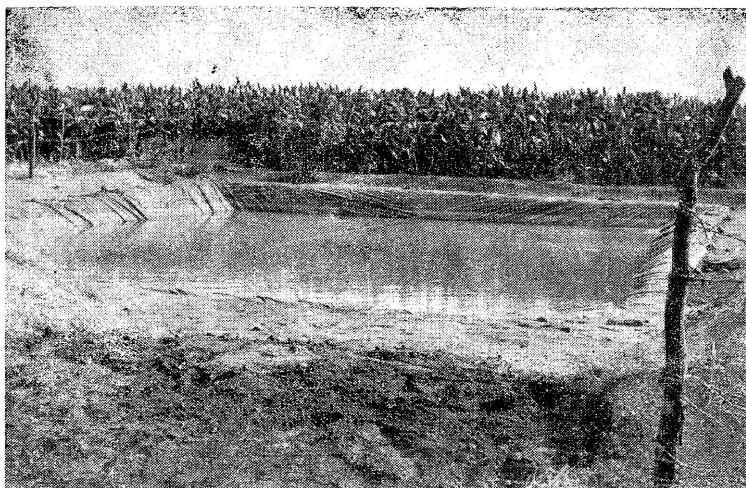
'NETAJI' ISLANDS

The Minister for Information and Tourism Thiru R. M. Veerappan urged the Union Government to rename the "Andaman-Nicobar Islands" as 'Netaji Islands'. The Minister had made this appeal while speaking at a meeting of the 22nd birthday celebrations of Subhas Chandra Bose.

The Minister in his speech recalled the incident when Subhas Bose renamed the islands. He said Subhas Bose installed himself as the Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army. His appeal to the Indian living in South East Asia for monetary help and volunteers resulted satisfactorily and he formally established the Provisional Government of India in Singapore on October 21, 1943. Japan handed over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. Netaji visited the Andamans on December 31, 1943, and during this visit, the two islands were renamed "Shahid" and 'Swaraj' islands. It is but fitting that the Andaman-Nicobar islands be named after this heroic leader.

At an all party meeting organised on the eve of the 82nd birthday of Subas Chandra Bose on 22-1-78, Thiru P.B. Mandle, Minister for Cooperatives, West Bengal who participated, urged the Tamil Nadu Government to erect a statue of Netaji at an important public place. He also urged the Central Government to declare January 23, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday as a National holiday.

Thiru R. M. Veerappan said the State Government itself would organise the celebration of Netaji's birthday in the State next year. The Government would also instal a statue of the leader at an important place.



Water harvesting (collection of run off water) is being practised by farmers in dry areas to give crop-saving irrigation to crops.

Food occupies the first place in the hierarchical needs of man and hence the future of our country will be determined by our successes or failures on the agricultural front. Agricultural growth does not mean just the production of a certain million tonnes of food grains. Equally important is the generation of adequate opportunities for gainful employment in the rural areas. This alone can lead to an improvement in the purchasing power of the rural poor, particularly the landless peasants. Thus, agricultural growth has to satisfy the triple needs of producing more food, creating more jobs and increasing income.

Scientific agriculture represents the continuous improvement of the economic yield of crop and animal products per units of time, water, soil and nutrients without detriment to the long term productivity of the soil. In the case of inland and coastal aquaculture, this implies producing more fish and other aquatic products per unit of water surface, time and nutrients without ecological harm. Scientific agriculture also strives to achieve a continuous improvement in the output of food energy per unit of input of cultural energy. The term "cultural energy" is used to indicate all forms of energy introduced by man into agriculture to maximise the benefits of solar energy. The most efficient agricultural management system is one which gives the maximum calories of food energy

for every calories of cultural energy used in the production process.

The scientific advances involved in increasing agricultural production can be grouped into four major categories : Genetic and agronomic advances ; chemical revolution ; developments in engineering and irrigation ; and management and communication techniques.

GENERIC AND AGRONOMIC REVOLUTION

During this century, the repatterning of genetic architecture and developmental rhythm of plants has been an important factor in increasing productivity. In our country the various Agricultural Universities and Research institutes are tailoring plants to suit the precise needs of each agro-ecological and management condition. Ours is the first country to exploit hybrid vigour in cotton commercially.

An important characteristic of the new plant types of dwarf varieties of wheat and rice is their ability to apportion as much as 50 per cent of the total dry matter produced during the life of the crop for making grains. It is this high partition coefficient in favour of the grain, as compared with straw

DR. M. S. SWAMINATHAN,
Director-General,
Indian Council of Agricultural
Research

Recent Advances In Agriculture

and leaf that confers on the new strains the ability to give higher yields at low, medium and high levels of fertiliser application.

CHEMICAL ADVANCES

Starting with the discovery of chemical fertilizers in the last century, there has been a series of remarkable advances in chemistry leading to the introduction of fertilisers, micro-nutrients, fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, hormones and other growth regulators in crop husbandry. Hormone sprays have introduced new possibilities in horticulture, such as getting two crops of mangoes in a year as is being done in the Phillippines.

It has, however, become obvious that while using chemical aids in agriculture, an impact analysis should be made in order to understand the likely positive and negative consequences of their introduction. The energy input-output relationships should also be studied so that improvement in productivity does not get linked up too closely with an increasing use of non-renewable forms of energy.

ADVANCES IN ENGINEERING AND IRRIGATION

Considerable advances have taken place in recent years on the application of better implements, tools and machinery at both the production and post-harvest phases of agriculture. Improved tillage implements are available using both animal and tractor as energy sources. The entire field of water technology has witnessed rapid growth whether

it be water harvesting and drip irrigation in arid or semi-arid areas or better drainage, water conveyance and on-farm management of water in humid and irrigated areas. In many temperate areas of the world, the period of maximum sunlight coincides with the period of good and even precipitation. In our country, the period of maximum sunlight *i.e.*, summer coincides with the period of little or no precipitation. Water, hence, becomes the major limiting factor in crop production. Small and fragmented land holdings, however, make the job of water technologists challenging from the point of view of introducing efficient water-shed management procedures. Efficient water harvesting in dry farming areas may be possible if all farmers in a water shed area cooperate.

Post-harvest technology is yet to receive the attention it deserves. As production advances, inappropriate or inadequate post-harvest technology serves as a barrier to further improvement in production, and in getting the producer the fruits of increased production and the consumer food of good quality. Grain drying has become a major problem in areas where the produc-

tion of rice, maize and other cereals is registering a substantial rise during the south-west monsoon period.

ADVANCES IN MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

Given all the ingredients the pace and quality of progress will depend on the scientific management of resources, blending of resources and technology and strengthening of extension education for carrying the latest technology to the farmers. Management experts will have to assist in specifying and introducing the package of services and public policies essential to enable small and marginal farmers to take to new technology.

Other urgent tasks before management experts are : first - the analysis of the constraints which come in the way of realising the untapped yield reservoir existing in our major crop plants and farm animals ; and - second - delineation of the social and institutional factors essential for the successful spread of technology.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

In 1965, the Government of India introduced a National Demonstration Programme to provide oppor-

tunities to scientists to demonstrate in farmers' fields the economic viability of new technology. The impact of good demonstrations will be evident from the fact that from an area of about four hectares under high yielding varieties of wheat in 1965, our farmers raised the area to about four million hectares in 1971-72. To the farmers, 'seeing is believing' and well laid out demonstrations serve this purpose.

If we compare the average yield obtained in farmers' fields in national demonstrations with the average yield obtained in the area concerned, we get a measure of the untapped yield reservoir. Studies can then be conducted to identify the factors responsible for the gap between the yield of demonstrations and of the area as a whole.

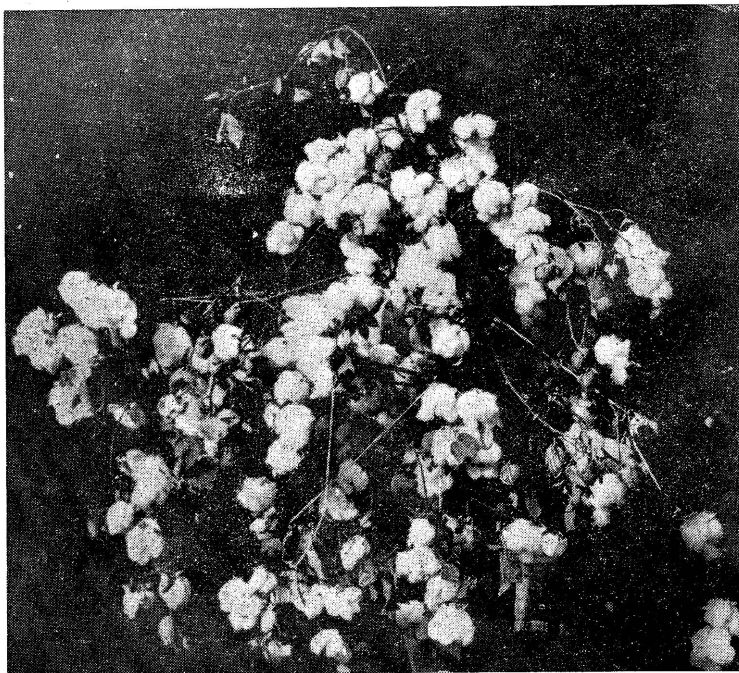
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

For the efficient management of small and marginal holdings, individual action by the farmer and his family, group action by a set of neighbouring farmers and finally collective action by a watershed community may have to be blended. If the requisite degree of group and community endeavour is not generated, the introduction of low cost and ecologically beneficial technology like integrated past management will be impossible under conditions of small holdings.

As the pressure of population on land increases, water will, therefore, an increasingly important medium for the production of food. The soil and the sea and the farmer and fisherman will hence have to be bestowed with equal care and attention. While we should start paying attention to the inland ponds, reservoirs and rivers as well as the ocean from the management angle, an immediate need is the management of our soil resources, since we have practically no additional soil available.

While, agriculture was a profession even 10,000 years ago in our country, the yields in the last twentyfive years from 1951 to 1976 have gone up by a quantity which is more than the total annual production in any year in the country. This performance has to be repeated so that no one needs to go to bed hungry. This is not an impossible task if small farmers benefit from new technology and landless labour and rural women improve their purchasing power through subsidiary employment.

**



India is the first country in the world to exploit Hybrid vigour in cotton. Hybrid Cotton 4 is now commercially cultivated in different parts of the country.

NATIONAL HANDLOOM

EXPO 78

Handloom Development Programme has been given a new dimension since April 1977. Fresh schemes have been introduced, promoting controlled cloth production, new designs, organised marketing, aimed to benefit both weavers and customers.

One such programme is to execute intensive publicity campaigns, including organising Fairs and Exhibitions on National and Regional levels.

The first National Fair was held in April '77. This is the second National Handloom Expo, and for the first time, is being held in the South: at MADRAS.

The main objective is that the participating States, Organisations and Corporations would have excellent opportunity to meet a vast cross section of customers, and gauge their preferences, tastes and buying capacities first hand! The exposure is undoubtedly enormous, considering the fact that the Tourist Trade Fair last year drew 20 lakhs

people. Scheduled to run till, February 19th 1978, the National Handloom Expo forms the major shopping attraction in the Fair.

For the first time, the Public of Madras and the visiting tourist are going to 'feast' their eyes on traditional extraordinary creations from every nook and corner of the country.

Pure silks from Kancheepuram, Mysore, Kashmir and Benaras. Traditional Tussores from Orissa and Bengal. Dhaniakali and Murshidabad sarees. Assamese Mekhala and Chaddar. Tribal cloth like Dakhana, Dakbandha and Presharpee! Export quality jacquard and seer sucker from the South. Rajasthani tie and die, Maharashtra Choli pieces, Andhra Gadval and Pochampalli; and Punjabi Woollens and rugs!

All under the auspices of the organisers Co-optex (Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers' Co-op. Society Ltd.), sponsored by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi.

HANDLOOM POLYESTER FABRICS

For the first time in the Country an attempt was made by Cooptex of Tamil Nadu to produce Handloom Polyester Fabrics with the technical assistance from the largest cooperative-Petrofils Cooperative Ltd., Baroda—producing Polyester Filament yarn

Demonstrations have been conducted in various handloom weavers cooperatives in Tamil Nadu to educate the handloom weavers the use of sophisticated polyester filament yarn. Having satisfied with the ability of handloom weavers of Tamil Nadu to handle this yarn 2,000 metres of handloom polyester fabrics were produced in Pitlooms at Srivilliputhur. The fabrics were test marketed at Madras in one of the Cooptex show rooms. The receipt-

ion from the public has been exceedingly encouraging. These fabrics were tested at Sasmira, (Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association), Bombay. The results of the tests were very good.

Taking into consideration the economic viability and technical suitability, a commercial venture of producing one lakh metres was launched. The present fabrics at display in this exhibition is the first lot of these one lakh metres

The selling price fixed for these fabrics is comparatively less than similar fabrics made elsewhere.

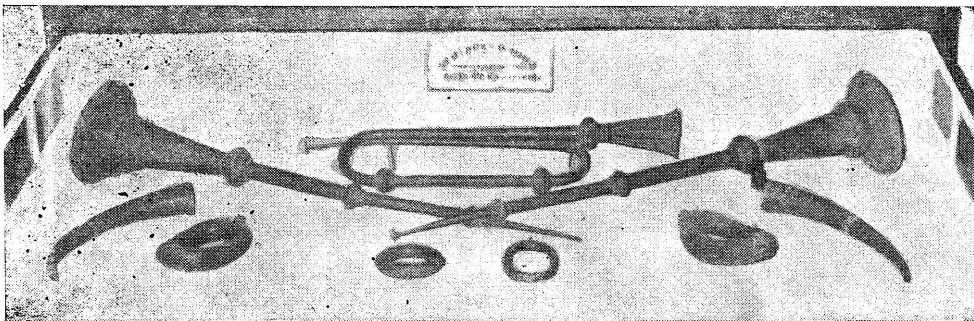
It is proposed to engage, to begin with 1,000 handlooms on the production of Polyester-handloom

fabrics. The technical guidance and supply of Polyester filament yarn will be from Petrofils Cooperative Ltd., Baroda.

Cooptex will also be distributing this yarn in Tamil Nadu to meet the requirement of weavers in the cooperative sector.

It is hoped that with the introduction of these handloom-polyester fabrics, apart from producing quality fabrics, to enable the handloom weavers engaged round the year.

The ultimate aim of both these cooperatives—Cooptex and Petrofils—partners in this venture—is to provide better economic well-being to the under privileged section of the society—the handloom weavers.



RARE

A few rare musical instruments such as the Bhuri, Ekkalam, Horn, Silambu etc. have been recently added to the existing collection of the musical instruments of the museum.

Ekkalam :

It is a straight trumpet of brass having four tubes fitting into one another. The instrument is blown at the narrow end and gives a loud shrill note. It is used largely in temple procession.

Bhuri :

It is a curved brass horn used in temples and mutts.

Kombu or Horn :

In India, wind instruments, particularly those belonging to the horn group are essentially meant to be played in open air. The oldest ancestor of all metallic horn is the curved buffalo horn. Horns like the Kombu, the *shringa* and the *Khala* probably developed out of a megaphone shaped instrument into which early man spoke or sang for the purposes of amplifying his

M U S I C A L

voice. Out of this simple megaphone evolved the actual horn in which the air column within the instrument is set in vibration by means of the lips of the player. The rather terrifying sound of the horn was associated with all sorts of ceremonial and magical rites of primitive people. The piercing quality of its tone made it useful for giving signals to summon an army, to announce important events and to issue public invitations for festivals and processions. The horn is played in isolation as well as in accompaniment with other instruments like drums and gongs.

Pujari's Kai-chilambu and

Dancer's Kaal-chilambu :

The *kai-chilambu* are held in hand between fingers and moved to and fro so as to serve as a rhythmic accompaniment. They are commonly used in Mariamman temples and in the temples of village deities.

The *Kaal-chilambu* are worn on the legs and give sweet tinkling sound as the dancer sways to and fro.

INSTRUMENTS

The Pavilion of the Information
and Public Relations Department
at the Tourist Trade Fair.





The Filmotsav '78 was inaugurated at Madras on 3—1—1978 by Thiru L. K. ADHVANI, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting.



The Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. R. delivered the inaugural address.

The Kalaivanar Arangam was given a special award as the best theatre, where the inaugural and valedictory functions were held in a colourful manner. Picture shows the Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru N. KRISHNAMURTHY receiving the award from the Vice-President Thiru JATTI.



view of the colourful frontage of the Kalaivanar Arangam.



150 YEARS OF THE DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

A Peep into History :

The Directorate of Education, Tamil Nadu, has grown in size and expanded its activities by leaps and bounds over the past 150 years. A Board of Public Instruction was established in Madras in 1826 after a survey ordered by Sir Thomas Munroe, Governor of Madras. This small beginning has grown into a large net-work today and pervaded the whole State with its multitude of institutions and manifold activities. In 1840 Lord Elphinstone, the then Governor got a University Board constituted with George Norton as the Chairman of High Schools. As recommended by the Wood's Despatch of 1854, the Department of Public Instruction was created in 1854 with Sir A. J. Arbuthnot as its head.

Mr. Henry Bidewell Grigg, who was Director of Public Instruction from 1880 to 1892 and who laid the foundation for Physical Education implemented the various recommendations of the Hunter Commission. The rules relating to recognition and aid of schools, teachers' qualifications and service conditions were revised by a 12 member Committee headed by Mr. David Duncan who was Director of Public Instruction from 1892-1899. Mr. Duncan was the pioneer of mass education in the State in that he provided for the education of

DR. H. S. S. LAWRENCE,

*Director of School Education,
Tamil Nadu.*

Scheduled castes and tribes. After an educational survey in 1924 free and compulsory primary education was introduced in selected areas. Sir Meveral Statham, Director of Public Instruction from 1936-44, gave advice and helped to reduce wastage, number of incomplete schools and the number of single teacher schools. Beginning with Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, the first Director of Public Instruction from 1854 to 63, twenty-seven scholars and veterans have led this department ceaselessly to progress. Out of these the first 13 were British Officers and the rest Indian including one Indian woman.

Though the growth has been continuous, the expansion has been remarkable since Independence and after the formation of Tamil Nadu, and more spectacular in the recent past. Elitism gave way to egalitarianism in education only after Independence.

Statistics of Progress :

A comparison of the figures in the following table will reveal the

magnitude of the enormous physical growth in school education since the reorganisation of States in 1956:

Expenditure on school education has increased to Rs. 134.48 crores in 1977-78. The outlay under Education as a whole in 1977-78 is Rs. 160 crores which represents 24% of the total expenditure on Revenue Account. Every year expenditure on education has been increasing.

Teachers' salaries have increased nearly five times of what they were in 1960. A secondary grade teacher, who got Rs. 45—90 in 1960 now gets Rs. 210—325. U.G.C. scales of pay have been introduced for College teachers.

Development in Education :

One important feature of educational development has been the growth of separate Directorates of Education. The Directorate of Legal Studies was established in 1953. In 1966-67 there were 148 Colleges with 97,000 students and 4,900 teachers which increased in 1976-77 to 234 Colleges with 211,000 students and 12,200 teachers. The expenditure on Colleges has also increased from Rs. 215 lakhs to Rs. 2,038 lakhs. This increase is visible in all the other Directorates also.



Some Important Land Marks :

These include the reorganisation of Secondary Education, opening of Adult Night Schools and the Madras Public Libraries Act in 1948, Teachers Pension Scheme in 1955, Madras English Language Teaching Campaign in 1959, transfer of local body primary schools to Panchayat Unions in 1960, institution of State Awards to teachers in 1961, free high school education in 1964, establishment of the State Institute of Education in 1965, establishment of the Text Book Society in 1969, constitution of the Board of Anglo-Indian Schools in 1975 and the adoption of the 10 plus two plus three pattern and the Board of Higher Secondary Education in 1976.

Expansion of Personnel in the Directorate of School Education :

On 1-11-1956 there were two Divisional Inspectors of Schools for 13 Revenue Districts. Now, there are 12 Chief Educational Officers in the same cadre of Divisional Inspectors of Schools for 15 Revenue Districts. Similarly on 1-11-1956 there were 15 District Educational Officers, 6 Inspectresses for Girls Schools, a Special Officer for Pudukkottai, and 2 Basic Education Officers but to-day there are 48 District Educational Officers and 7 Inspectresses of Girls Schools. For 4 Regional Inspectors of Physical Education working on 1-11-1956, there are 16 Regional Inspectors of Physical Education now. Against 160 Deputy Inspectors of Schools and 115 Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools working on 1-11-1956, today there are 402 Deputy Inspectors of Schools and 127 Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools working in this State. Besides the above there is an Inspector of Anglo Indian Schools, a Chief Inspector of Physical Education, a Woman Specialist in Physical Education, an Assistant Director of School Education for School Meal Programme, two Field Officers for School Meal Programme, three Joint Directors, four Deputy Directors, a Financial Controller, an Administrative Officer, and four Assistant Directors. The number of officers working in the Directorate has almost doubled to cope up with specialised areas of activities.

Fulfilment of School Needs :

Besides this physical expansion, there has been great improvement

in the facilities for education and in the methods and materials used. Since 1958 the School Meal Programme has brought more children into the schools. CARE AID has helped this scheme in a big way. Today 20.25 lakhs of poor pupils are provided with free mid-day meals at an annual cost of Rs. 4.80 crores. 97 Central Kitchens have been opened for the cooking of food. 11 Godowns have been constructed for storing the food stuffs. 224 food vans carry the food to the schools. There is an automobile workshop at Vikravandi under the Directorate of School Education.

Schools have been provided with buildings and equipment through school Improvement Conferences, which have become a regular feature since 1958. The co-operation of the parents and the public is mobilised for the benefit of the schools through these conferences and parent-teacher associations. Equipments worth Rs. 14.15 crores were received by schools through 561 such school improvement conferences upto 1976-77 in the State. The School Uniform Scheme has developed the *esprit de corps* in school children. Upto 1976-77, 40.46 lakhs of school pupils were benefited by free school uniforms worth Rs. 2.66 crores, donated by the public.

In the past few years, special attention has been paid to the improvement of quality in all areas of education. Book Banks have been opened in all schools to help the children of the poor. Upto current year book banks have been established in 3,429 High Schools and 33,866 Middle and Primary schools and bookworth Rs 74,68,857 have been collected for the purpose. An intensive drive for the provision of radio sets to all schools through voluntary public donations has produced wonderful results and almost all schools have radio sets now. Provisions have been made to install radio sets in 2,907 High Schools, 5,341 Middle Schools and 21,289 Primary Schools in this State.

A State-wide operation clean-up has helped the school children to keep their schools clean. Keeping the personal Health and Welfare of the school pupils in mind Mobile Medical Vans have been pressed into service in various Revenue Districts in the State and today, there are 20 such Mobile Medical

Vans functioning in the Districts. Schools have adopted villages and started doing social service in a humble but sincere way. There are mobile science laboratories to cater to the needs of the rural schools. There are 36 such Mobile Science Vans functioning in various Educational Districts in the State. Science Fairs, organised in every District, have kindled public interest in science and technology not only in towns but even in remote villages. A number of workshops and in-service programmes have been organised for teachers with little cost to Government and their effect is visible in all areas. School Complex systems have been introduced in 1,728 centres which have produced wonderful results.

The habit of saving has been instilled in the minds of school pupils and a sum of Rs. 28,07,659 has so far been saved by 6,44,546 pupils in 2,360 High Schools under the "Sanjayika Scheme."

The Internal Assessment Scheme has been introduced in this State in 688 High Schools involving 1,358 staff members specially trained for the purpose.

The State Parent Teacher Association was inaugurated in the year 1964-65 and 12,080 Parent Teacher Associations functioning in schools have been affiliated with the State Parent-Teacher Association. The Parent-Teacher Association functions as a connecting link between the Parents, Teachers and the Department for the smooth running of Educational Institutions and for the developmental activities in the schools.

Latest Achievements :

The adoption of the 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern of education in the State, the adoption of Physical Education as a Compulsory Examination subject, the option of the matriculation schools to come into the fold of the School Education Department, the switch-over of Anglo Indian Schools to the school year from June to March, the award of the first prize to the School Education Float at the Republic Day Celebrations of 1977 and the award of medals to the top students in the S.S.L.C. Examinations for 1977 are only a few of the sparkling events of the present era.

After the heart the organ which has attracted the attention of the medical world most is the kidney. The reason is that the kidneys perform the highly selective job of removing metabolic wastes from the blood maintaining the fluid and electrolyte balance of the body. In addition, through interaction with other vital organs like the adrenals and the bone marrow, they regulate blood pressure and blood formation in the human body.

The kidneys may be temporarily damaged by shock, severe dehydration, poisoning or by certain infections. They may be damaged permanently by chronic renal failure.

In 1943 Dr. Willem Kolfe introduced the first practical artificial kidney to clinical medicine. With this machine he showed that extra corporeal purification of blood was feasible. At that time however the artificial kidney was used only in the treatment of potentially reversible acute renal failure. General acceptance of this radical treatment was very slow due to the complexity of the procedure and lack of convincing evidence.

Dialysis, peritoneal or haemodialysis, is based primarily on the physiological concept of diffusion. Essential for any dialysis are two liquid compartments separated by a semi-permeable membrane containing microscopic pores. Small dissolved particles (ions and molecules) pass through the membrane pore and diffuse from one area of greater concentration to another of lesser concentration until equilibrium is reached. Thus waste materials, such as urea, creatinine and uric acid, diffuse out into dialysate. Dialysis, specifically means the passage of

DIALYSIS

By RAVINDER MATHUR

particles in solution through a semi-permeable membrane. Diffusion and filtration are the physiological processes that allow dialysis to occur. This is essentially the same mechanism as that used in the natural kidney to excrete waste products.

Potential dialysis patients are examined by a psychiatrist check their stability and maturity. The self-concepts and ego strength of a patient determine to a great extent his ability to adjust himself to the elements of long-term dialysis. At one time it was believed that a high level of intelligence was essential for adaption to dialysis. This has however been proved wrong.

A number of modifications in the original artificial kidney have been introduced in recent years. The two most widely used designs today are Twin Coil Kiendy (Kolff, 1956) and the "Flat Plate Dialyser" (Kill, 1960). In the former, the blood flows through the lumen of a cellophane tube and in the latter between two sheets of cellophane membranes. On the outside of the cellophane membrane flows a rinsing fluid called the dialysate which has the general electrolyte composition resembling that of body fluids. The flow of the rinsing fluid is in the opposite direction to that of the blood and may be recirculated or allowed to flow out after a single exchange. It then goes to the exit carrying the waste products removed from the blood.

The process of removal of undesirable metabolic wastes from

the blood by the use of the artificial kidney is known as haemodialysis. To carry out haemodialysis it is necessary to have access to arterial and venous blood. This is obtained through an arteriovenous shunt (Scribner's shunt). The latter is made by inserting a teflon tip attached to a silastic tube in a limb artery and a similar one in an adjacent vein. Both the silastic tubings are then connected to each other by a teflon connector. At the time of haemodialysis this connector is removed and connected to the arterial and venous linings of the artificial kidney machine. To prevent clotting of the blood in the extracorporeal circuit during dialysis anticoagulants like heparin are required. Dialysis is carried out for 12.14 hours each time in the case of Kill's and six hours in the case of the twin-coil artificial kidney. It is repeated 2.3 times a week or as and when required.

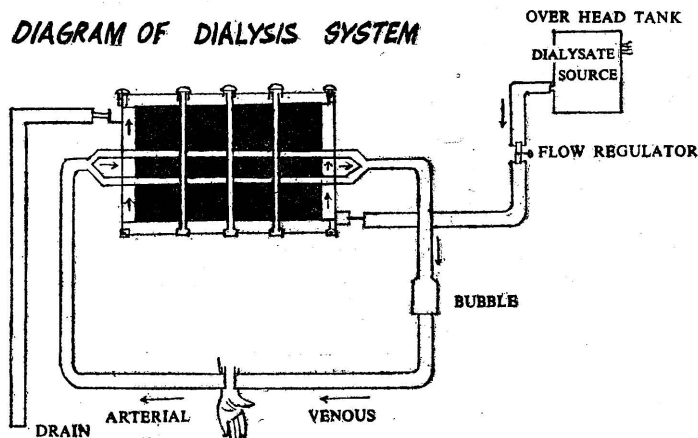
Dialysis is most helpful in cases of acute renal failure. The patient is dialysed twice or thrice a week till his own kidneys start functioning. It is life-saving in cases of poisoning with barbiturates, salicylates, alcohol and certain heavy metal salts like copper sulphate, mercuric chloride, etc., in chronic renal failure, chronic intermittent dialysis twice or thrice a week can prolong the life of a patient for many years provided he is free from other life threatening complications like heart failure, high blood pressure or paralytic strokes.

In cases of renal transplant surgery the patient may have to be kept on chronic dialysis programme for many months till surgery is undertaken. Even after renal transplantation, dialysis may be required in emergencies like rejection of graft.

A development substantially cutting down the costs of the treatment (but not of the equipment) and making the benefits of the dialysis available to a much larger number of uraemics is the dialysis carried out by the patient himself or by members of his family at home. However, for various reasons (low intelligence of the patient, reluctance of the family, inadequate lodgings) home dialysis will remain out of the reach of a number of patients. A certain number of dialysis beds will have to be reserved for treatment of complications that may arise from dialysis.

Courtesy : HINDUSTAN TIMES

DIAGRAM OF DIALYSIS SYSTEM



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S A R O J I N I N A I D U

Sarojini's work for the emancipation of women is of course too well-known to be repeated here, but it was again her smooth flow of words her verses inciting women to 'Arise', 'Awake', her insistence on righting their wrongs and instilling an ideal and ambition in them to throw their veils aside and come into the open and serve the country and themselves, which made her the leader of the delegation in 1917 which waited on Lord Montagu, and the founder of the All India Womens' Conference in 1926. She was the presence felt behind all the struggle and strain to ameliorate the position of women.

During the year 1902, Sarojini travelled to Calcutta for meetings and in Bombay addressed large

crowds and ladies meetings, dwelt on social disabilities of women, child marriage and widow remarriage polygamy and women's education. She passionately exhorted women to come out of seclusion, to work and to take up careers. With the trammels of tradition to bind them, she took women to task for ignoring the poverty and misery around them the sick in hospitals, the neglect of children, the misery of orphans and the handicapped. For she saw with complete clarity that the very isolationism of—religious creeds which permitted the existence of other creeds did not foster any element of ordinary human careers for the troubles and miseries of others. Herself "a Hindu very much at home in her Muslim environment, a Brahmin bound by ties of love and

marriage to a Non-Brahmin, she was a citizen of the world who yielded to none in her attachment to the motherland. The bulk of her audiences, however, were locked in their limited worlds, and it was the dynamism of her personality, the shock of her words, combined with a persuading love and humanity making these words heeded and acceptable, that in great measure contributed to her success as a pioneer in creating the movement for women's emancipation in India.

Sarojini had the rare gift of touching the heart of listeners in such measure that they gave themselves to her and were influenced. If one analyses the work she did in her life time, it is surprising to find that she did not perhaps have the organi-

sational abilities of the women of the thirties and forties, but she had the unique gift to inspire others into action. Her contribution was almost—entirely based upon speeches and the vision of an exalted and turly universal mind. Her frank and lucid analysis of social ills, especially in regard to women, generated a leadership with direction and purpose that was to start the emancipation of women centred as it was later in the organization of

the All India Women's Conference.

In 1906, at the Indian Social Conference of the Education of Women in Calcutta, her amendment substituting 'Indian' for 'Hindu' was prompted by the need to establish firmly the unity that did not require caste, creed or religion as definition on the subject of "female education", she declaimed, "India, of all places, which at the beginning of the century was already

a great civilization, had contributed to the world's progress radiant examples of women of the highest genius and widest culture. But by some irony of evolution the paradox stands to our shame. It is time for us to consider how best we can remove such a reproach, how we can achieve something more fruitful than the passing of empty resolutions in favour of female education from year to year. She felt that the whole movement of striving for a

The Nightingale and the Mahatma. Mahatma Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu leaving the St. James's Palace during the Round Table Conference





Sarojini Naidu, the first woman governor of U.P., at a function, where a mango Sapling was planted by the Deputy Prime Minister, Thiru Vallabhbhai Patel in Government House, Lucknow, January, 1948.

common national ideal should be centred round the 'woman question'. She regretted the fact that there was not even unanimous acceptance of the fact that the education of women was essential. With indignation she said, 'Does one man dare to deprive another of his birthright to God's pure air which nourishes his body'. How then shall a man dare to deprive a human of its immemorial inheritance of liberty and life? And yet my friends, man has so argued in the case of Indian Woman. That is why you men of India are what you are; because your father, in depriving your mothers of the immemorial birthright, have robbed you, their sons, of your just inheritance. Therefore I charge you to restore to your women their ancient rights, for I have said it is we and not you, who are the real nation—builders, and without our active co-operation at all points of progress all your congresses and conferences are in vain.'

Gandhiji and the Congress leaders were greatly agitated by the inhuman treatment of Indians in South Africa. Gandhiji having first carried out his satyagraha experiment on their behalf, was well aware

of their plight. Mrs. Naidu's interest and indignation were aroused when she read the following in an official despatch of the Government of India: 'It is believed in this country, and it would appear not without grave reason, that the women emigrants are too often living a life of immorality in which their persons are at the free disposal of their fellow-recruits and even of the subordinate managing staff.'

An investigation followed, a deputation of Indian ladies waited on the Viceroy on April 12, 1917 and the cessation of all recruitment of Indian indentured labour was announced as a special war measure under the Deference of India Act. Mrs. Naidu gave many speeches on this issue. 'I have travelled far, gentlemen,' she said to a male audience, to come to you to-night, only to raise my voice, not for the men, but for the women, for those women whose proudest memory is that Sita would not stand the challenge to her honour but called upon Mother Earth to avenge her.'

In March 1918 at Jullundar she spoke on "Emancipation of Women" and next day on "A vision of India's

Future Women.' At Lahore, she spoke on 'National Education of Women.' 'You talk of Indian Womanhood', she cried to men vehemently, 'You talk of the courage and devotion that took Savithri to the very realms of death to win back her husband's soul, yet to the Savithiris of today you deny that power to win back the national life from the depths of death.'

Sarojini Naidu moved a resolution on 'Equal qualifications between men and women' at a special meeting in Bombay. 'Women possessing the same qualifications as are laid down for men in any part of the scheme shall not be disqualified on account of sex.'

Mrs. Cousins describing her presidentship of the Madras Provincial Conference said: 'She held the balance straightly and sweetly by the high level of idealism, rather than of detail, to which she lifted herself and her high office in that assembly. "I thought her, Mrs. Cousins continued "like a highly wrought, bejewelled—clasp of finest gold which held together the divided edges of Mother India's cloak of patriotism.'

Women in fact, were soon to make their voices heard. In Madras on December 15, 1917 led by Sarojini, a delegation of 14 leaders of Women's organisation met Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy and as was customary, presented an address. Demanding self-government, they stressed that women's status should be recognised and there should be no sex-disqualification. They were, of course, to be disappointed since the scheme of reforms that eventually emerged did not recommend any such enfranchisement stating: "until the custom of seclusion of women.....is relaxed female Suffrage would hardly be a reality." In 1919, another women's deputation waited on the Southborough Commission for Franchise Reform but fared no better. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms made no mention of women.

What women leaders may not have understood wholly was the British reaction to the suffragette movement and that whatever may have been ceded under the pressure of events, the fact remains that the "fight for emancipation" of women in England and the western world led to considerable male hostility. In India, Sarojini's status as an equal in the world of men and in their highest councils, and the—emergence of thousands of women in the freedom struggle played no small part in the easy transition of Indian women into full participation in public life. Male, female competition and hostility has been singularly absent in India, but the same was not the case with England or with Montagu. It is on such subconscious historical factors that many decisive events in human life takes place. Montagu's reaction to the women's deputation bears this out.

"We had an interesting deputation of women, "Mr. Montagu recorded later in his diary, 'asking for education for girls, medical colleges, the deputation being led by Mrs. Naidu, the poetess, a very attractive and clever woman', but I believe a revolutionary at heart.' From his tone, it is clear he dismissed the women's deputation as of much lesser importance than the political issues of men he had been sent to investigate.

In July 1919, Sarojini sailed from England as a member of the All India Home Rule League. She

In paying tribute to Sarojini

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felt that without effective propaganda the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals which were then being considered might be marred by the total negligence to take into consideration the question of women's suffrage. Arriving in England, she mobilised all the different Indian political organisations and spearheaded an agitation demanding franchise for Indian women. Though perhaps she was not a feminist at heart (she constantly referred to herself as a "mere woman") her sense of justice had inevitably drawn her into the leadership of the women's movement. From the beginning, therefore, she had fully supported Mrs. Cousins in her great work, organising women's association. Perhaps inspired by what she had seen in her youth of the British Suffragette movement in England, she fully believed in women playing their full part in political affairs. Towards that end, in 1918, at the eighth session of the Bombay Provincial Council at Bijapur, she had moved a resolution to the effect that: "This conference welcomes the requisition of ladies of Bombay inviting the support of this Conference for the women's franchise in India, and places on record its opinion that such a franchise should be given to women, but under suitable conditions." 'Man', she—asserted, should include 'Woman' in regard to the political and other rights of

citizens. 'Remember that in all great national crises it is the man who goes out, but it is woman's hope and woman's prayer that nerve him—nerves his arm to become a successful soldier.'

Now in England she again took up the cause. On August 6, 1919, she appeared before the Joint Committee on Indian Reforms and presented a memorandum supporting franchise for women. Referring to her speech, the Chairman remarked: 'If I may be allowed to say so, it illuminates our prosaic literature with a poetic touch.' But her words went home nonetheless and, it had been recognised, largely influenced their decisions.

She began life as a poet, and in later years when the compulsions of events drew her into the national struggle she immersed herself with all the zest and fire she possessed.

There can be no better tribute than Dr. Bidhan Roy's to Sarojini Naidu. His speech traced her history and the many significant contributions she had made in turn to the history of India, "Yet", he said, "those of us who had the opportunity of seeing her closer in life knew that she was a beloved wife in a loving house-hold. She was at once a nurse, a cook, a sympathiser in distress in her own family. It was a curious combination which made a fighter for freedom a person who faced the full blast of the British autocracy and yet she was soft.. She had the gift to make everybody feel at home when they were near her. It is difficult to find an equal: There is only one Mrs. Naidu, there is only one woman perhaps in the whole world, not even in Russia nor in the United States, has a woman been given such a big charge whether in the political or administrative sphere." And in paying tribute to her, Dr. Bidhan Roy unconsciously paid tribute to the women of India who learned to assume the highest responsibilities of human life, yet never lost their innate feminine nature. Fortunately for India, masculinity and femininity were never at issue in question of politics and the state, nor was it a matter of equality. Somehow and perhaps thanks to women like Sarojini Naidu, whose womanliness, warmth and softness were never hammered into the hardness that public life generally imposes, women became emancipated in India without having to become men'.

SHEEP

DEVELOPMENT

IN TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu, possesses 5.4 million sheep and ranks third among the States of India in sheep population. The total sheep in India is around 40.39 million. There is a declining trend in sheep population in our State from 7.9 million in 1951 to 5.4 million in 1974. Main reason for reduction in sheep number is the demand for mutton is more and production is less even at the low per capita meat availability of 26 gms. per day. In recognised slaughter houses alone 1.269 million sheep were slaughtered during 1976-77. The actual slaughter of sheep in Tamil Nadu will be around 2 million including those slaughtered illicitly in the slaughter houses and by private slaughter.

As per the nutritional recommendations, the per capita requirement of meat is 40 gms. per day and therefore the availability of meat should be doubled to meet the minimum requirements of population. People in Tamil Nadu by convention accept only sheep and goat meats. Therefore the increase in mutton production should be either by raising the number of sheep or by increasing the production of individual sheep or both. Ways and means are to be devised to increase the number and double the productivity of meat in individual sheep in a short period.

Sheep farming provides employment opportunities to a large

section of the population, particularly to the weaker sections of the community in hilly, drought prone and dry areas. Sheep rearing can be introduced as a subsidiary occupation on a mixed farming basis in all agroclimatic regions excepting heavy rainfall areas. Because of their ability to graze very close to the roots of herbage, sheep can utilise sparse and low set vegetation on which other species of livestock may not be able to subsist. Sheep droppings improve the fertility of soil considerably and penning of sheep in harvested fields (sheep sowing) brings in addition income to the flock owners. Since sheep rearing does not require any large investment in buildings and equipment, it offers good scope for exploration by the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

The recognised sheep breeds in Tamil Nadu are Mandya, Mecheri, Ramnad white, Madras Red, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Trichy Black. Nilgiri produce fine wool while Mandya and Coimbatore produce extremely coarse and hairy fleece. Other breeds are primarily used for meat production. Sheep raising is mainly in the hands of weaker sections of the community which either do not possess land or their landholdings are so small that crop cultivation does not provide remunerative employment all the year round. Sheep rearing is extremely

important in the rural economy of our State. But very little information on the economics of sheep rearing in different agroclimatic regions in the State is available.

Since the characters connected with mutton production are moderately to highly heritable and the generation interval in sheep is short, selection within the indigenous breeds will bring considerable improvement in mutton production. Only Mandya has dressing percentage comparable with those of exotic mutton breeds. However the selection within the indigenous breeds would be slow in bringing improvement in mutton production because of extremely low level of present production. Improvement in inferior indigenous sheep through grading up with superior indigenous mutton breeds and through crossing indigenous ones with exotic mutton breeds seem to be the alternative for making faster improvement.

Animal Husbandry Department is implementing the following sheep development schemes :

Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation : Assisted Sheep Development Schemes :

The Government of Tamil Nadu in their G.O. Ms. No. 1409, Agri. Dept., dated 12-6-1973 have sanctioned a scheme for development of sheep breeding in Tamil Nadu



with financial assistance from ARDC at a cost of Rs. 83.03 lakhs in seven districts viz., Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. Out of 83.03 lakhs sanctioned for the scheme, Rs. 50.95 lakhs is meant for the purchase of ewes and rams by the members of the societies and the balance of Rs. 32.08 lakhs is towards the establishment costs appointed for the scheme. In Rs. 50.95 lakhs, Rs. 38.21 lakhs to be refinanced by the ARDC and the balance of Rs. 12.74 lakhs being 25% of the cost of the foundation stock has to be advanced by the State Government as State share capital contribution to 39 sheep societies.

The ARDC loan and the Government loan (i.e., furniture loan) have to be repaid in 5 equal instalments within a period of 6 years commencing at the end of the second year from the date of disbursement of loan to the society. The interest has to be paid annually. The State share capital contribution has to be retired within a period of 12 years in 5 equal instalments commencing from the end of 8th year from the date of disbursement i.e., after Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation loan and interest, are fully repaid by the societies.

The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation charges 7% interest. The loan is routed through Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank and District Central Co-operative Bank with margin of 1.5% to the societies. The ultimate borrower gets the total amount of Rs. 2,500/- as loan in kind at the rate of 10% interest for the purchase of 24 ewes and one ram from the societies.

Each society has been given the free services of one Livestock Inspector Grade I Secretary for a period of 5 years for the day today administration. He is also assisted by a flockman for the above period. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is posted and he is in charge of 3 sheep societies for providing effective Veterinary aid to the flock of the members of the societies. One Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies is posted for every 10 societies for inspection and supervision of accounts.

Details of Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies Registered Schemewise as on 30-9-1977

Sl. No.	Name of the District	ARDC	SAP	DPAP	HADP	Tribal Dev. Prog.	Others Institutional Finance
1.	Chingleput ..	9	—	—	—	—	8
2.	North Arcot ..	3	12	—	—	2	—
3.	Madurai ..	5	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Ramanathapuram	10	—	7	—	—	—
5.	Dharmapuri ..	1	—	7	—	—	—
6.	Salem ..	3	22	—	—	—	—
7.	Tirunelveli ..	8	31	—	—	—	—
8.	Trichy ..	—	—	—	—	—	2
9.	Coimbatore ..	—	—	—	—	—	5
10.	Nilgiris ..	—	—	—	4	—	—
Total ..		39	65	14	4	2	15

Sheep Scheme in Special Animal Husbandry Programme in Tamil Nadu :

At the instance of the Government of India, during 1976-77 the Animal Husbandry Department formulated a Special Animal Husbandry Programme for implementation in the districts approved in Tamil Nadu. The programme aims at rearing of 25,000 cross-bred heifer calves, starting of 6,000 Poultry Units of 100 layers each and 9,000 sheep units. The Special Animal Husbandry Programme costing more than Rs. 10 crores spreading over for a period of 3 years i.e., from 1976-77 to 1979-80 is intended to benefit about 40,000 families.

The Sheep Development Programme is being implemented in tracts.

The Sheep Unit will consist of 20 ewes and one ram and total cost of one unit inclusive of shed is Rs. 3,000/- out of which small farmer will receive Rs. 750/- as subsidy and marginal farmer and agricultural labourers will receive Rs. 1,000/- as subsidy. The balance amount required for a unit will be arranged as loan through the Institutional Agencies (i.e., Nationalised Banks and Co-operative Banks etc.).

Hill Area Development Programme :

In G.O. Ms. No. 2026, Agriculture, dated 30-12-1975 the scheme for the establishment of 4 Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies has been sanctioned for a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for implementation of 400 field sheep units with loan and subsidy for Nilgiris district during Fifth Five Year Plan. under Central assistance. As per the scheme each member is granted a sum of Rs. 2,000/- for purchase of 12 ewes and one ram (in addition to the 8 wees already owned by him). This amount is disbursed to him in kind by the society as ewes and rams purchased through the purchase committee of the societies. The amount of Rs. 2,000/- should be repaid in 3 equal annual instalments Rs. 500/- will be written off as subsidy.

The loan carries the interest of 9% per annum for the societies, on which the society gets 1.5% margin of interest. The loan is granted on the mortgage of unencumbered landed or house properties worth twice the loan amount.

Each society is granted the free services of one Livestock Inspector Grade I as Secretary and a Junior Flockman.

One Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons have been posted for the scheme for supervision.

During the year 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been sanctioned for disbursement to 160 members of the 4 sheep breeding and cumby weaving co-operative societies as loan and subsidy of Rs. 2,000/- each. A sum of Rs. 71,000/- has also been sanctioned for purchase of equipments medical appliances etc. and a sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been sanctioned for contingencies and medicines.

A sum of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 117 (Animal Husbandry) Agriculture Department dated 21-1-1977 during 76-77 for the establishment of 55 units in four societies in the Nilgiris District.

Drought Prone Area Programme

Drought Prone Area Programme is implemented in two districts viz., Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri. During 1974-75, financial sanction of Rs. 0.99 lakhs has been accorded by the Government to strengthen the sheep units at Districts Livestock Farm, Chettinad and Sathur. The entire amount has been utilised for the purchase of 200 ewes and 35 rams with the construction of two sheds.

A sum of Rs. 0.35 lakhs and Rs. 0.85 lakhs have been sanctioned for the purchase of corriedale Rams including transport charges and purchase of local variety sheep as an input scheme respectively during 1975-76. Entire sum has been spent for purchase of 55 corriedale Ram and 316 Ramnad white ewes and the balance of 0.26 lakhs utilised for spill over works.

A sum of Rs. 30.52 lakhs (Subsidy Rs. 7.42 plus loan Rs. 23.10) has been provided during 1976-77 for the establishment of 770 Sheep Units of 20 ewes and one ram in each unit. Similarly a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs (subsidy Rs. 0.87 lakhs and loan Rs. 2.13 lakhs) has been provided for the establishment of 100 units at of 20 ewes and one ram for one unit in Dharmapuri District too.

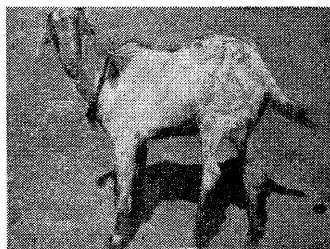
Tribal Development Programme :

Tribal Development Programme is being implemented in certain pockets of hill areas of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Trichy districts.

During the year 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 2.33 lakhs has been sanctioned for the establishment of 356 sheep units. Each unit strength is 10 ewes and one ram in the following hills viz., Kalrayan, Elagiri and Jawad, Yercaud, Sitteri in the above districts respectively. In 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the establishment of 800 sheep units under the Tribal development programme.

Distribution of Rams through Panchayat Union (Optional Scheme) :

Government allotted a sum of Rs. 1,500/- under "Animal Husbandry" to be spent for each Panchayat Union for all the Animal Husbandry Schemes inclusive of distribution of stud ram during the year 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 15/- per ram will be collected from the beneficiary as his share. The



Government grant admissible shall be, the total cost of Rams less Rs. 15/-.

Proposed Sheep Development Project in Tamil Nadu :

Tamil Nadu is one of the premier States in India with a total area of 130,357 sq. Km. and a human population of 41.1 million situated in the South Eastern corner of the Indian sub-continent. This State ranks third among the Indian States in the yield of food grains per hectare and tops the list in yield of sugarcane production per hectare. The consumption of fertilizers is 45.3% per hectare of cropped area and holds second position next to Punjab State. The literacy percentage is high in the State with Second position next only to Kerala. The maximum number of pump sets energised are only in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu rank first among other States in installed power capacity accounting for nearly 12% of the total installed capacity of the Nation and a little more than 10% of the country's total generation.

Despite all credits, the disquieting aspect of the State economy is the persistence of the drought condition in certain pockets of the States. A total of 3,594 villages covering a population of 1.1 million in the districts of Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Salem, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Dharmapuri have been identified as drought affected areas. Therefore appropriate productive schemes have to be formulated to uplift the economic status of the weaker sections in these districts.

By coincidence, these districts and Chingleput District have high density of sheep population. When productivity of the sheep is improved by designed breeding and marketing developed simultaneously, the poor farmers are sure to double their income in a five year period.

The project comprises two major components. The first, the core of the project will involve the organization of sheep farmers and improving the extension service specifically for sheep production and quality of sheep with exotic meat breeds.

The second would lay a base for marketing of sheep and sheep products. The special identity of this project is the delivery of all goods at the villages and integrated rural development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries based on Sheep Production.

The proposed project will comprise :

- (a) Sheep Production Programme in the Districts.
- (b) Establishment of large scale Exotic Sheep Breeding Farm.
- (c) Establishment of Cross Bred Ram Multiplication Farm and Units.
- (d) Modernisation of slaughter houses in large and small towns and starting of Meat Plants and
- (e) Training Programme.

This project envisages to improve the productivity of sheep by atleast 25% and escalate its price value by another 25%. The total cost of the project will be Rs. 340 million spread over 5 to 7 years.

WAQUIA NAWISES

Abdul Fazil, in his "Aini Akbari" has explained in detail the duties and powers of an officer called "Waquia-Nawis" in Mughal empire in the Sixteenth Century. "Waquia Nawises" had played a vital role in judicial administration and they were the heart of social and criminal justice.

The "Travels of Manrique" (1646 to 1653) too gives a brief account of the duties and powers of "Waquia-Nawises", who were the eyes and ears of the Court.

If we come across "Akham-I-Sultanya", written by "Almawardi" we can also have a glimpse of the powers and duties of the "Waquia-Nawises" who were considered as social spies and judicial news writers.

Maintenance of law and order in a country is the primary duty of its rulers. Police, perhaps is one of its most important agencies which contributes its mite towards this end. The police in India as existing to-day, is an evolution of what was introduced by the British in Bengal in the last two decades of the eighteenth century under the later Mughals, who were mere titular heads... Before the British gained political ascendancy and started modifying the existing systems, we can find, "Fajudars Muhatsibs, Kotwals, and Waquia-Nawises" doing police duties, from the above said historical books. They have maintained the law and order very effectively during the seventeenth century before the introduction of the present police system by the British agencies.

"Fajudar" was the Superintendent of the District. The District was called as "Sarkar" and he was responsible for law and order in his Sarkar (District). He had many police stations under his control and the police stations were called as 'Thanas.' "Muhatsib" was appointed by the ruler for the effective implementation of moral life in the society, preached by the "Holy Quaran". He kept the people away from the vices, to the maximum extent. He was a censor of morals, a Municipal Executive and a Judge in certain types of cases (like begging), with limited powers of punishments.

In short, "Muhatsib" was

known as a Judicial-cum-Police-cum-Religious Official."

The "Kotwal" was incharge of the police Department in the town and its suburbas, while the "Fajudar" had his jurisdiction in the rural areas.

Criminal Justice in the days of the Mughals :

During the later Mughal period, the Courts too indirectly carried out the police duties of gathering informations independently through some officials to establish true and fair justice in the society. These officials were in the employ of the State and resided in the areas allotted to them. They were responsible to give a true and clear report to the Court regarding the home surroundings, antecedents, and family backgrounds of the accused, and regarding the fact of the incident that took place. They were deemed to be the "eyes and ears" of the Court like the loyal spies of the country. They were responsible to give the correct situations in the areas, and true details of the events happening there to the Courts. Their reports were accepted without any hesitation by the Courts. These officers were selected on the basis of their honesty and integrity and were designated as "Waquia-Nawis".

"Waquia-Nawis" it was very well known that the mis-use of his position and making false reports to the Court could cost him, "Not only his position but his head too"; this served as a deterrent for him and the reports made by him were nothing but true. The "Waquia-Nawis" was an independent officer; He was not under the control of the local commander, and he could report against him too.

In short, "Waquia-Nawis" was considered as the most important officer in establishing the social and criminal justice in the society and he was extremely careful in submitting his reports to the Courts, and thus led the Judiciary System to achieve success.

Hence, the entire Judiciary System in the period of Mughals was based on the reports of the "Waquia-Nawises" — "The then Probation Officers!"

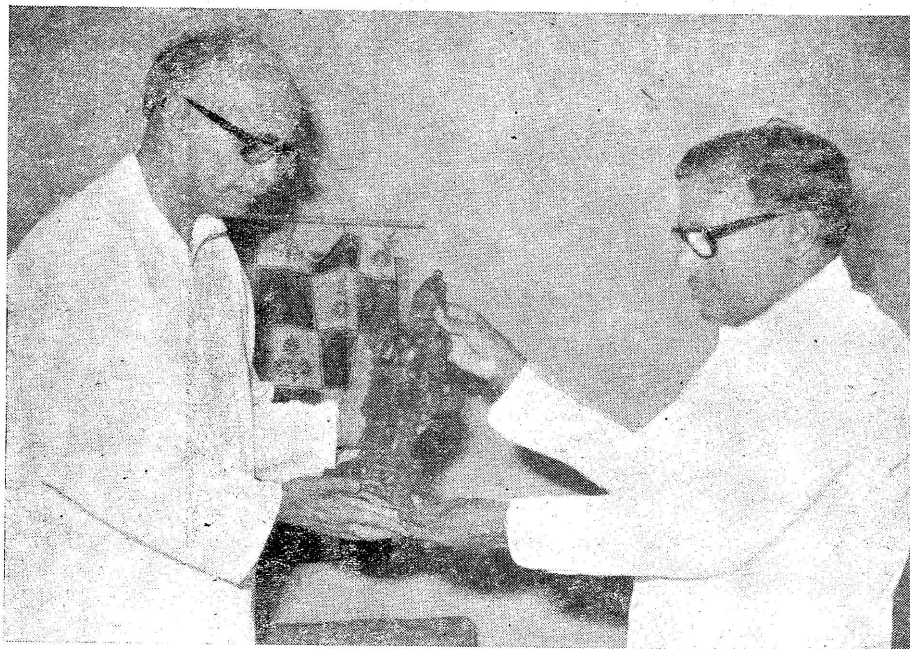


*Thiru Pavel Kanka, Ambassador, Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia
in India accompanied by Dr. Peter Kulis, Trade Commissioner,
called on Thiru M. G. R. Chief Minister at the
Secretariat on 4—1—1978.*

NEWS IN PICTURES

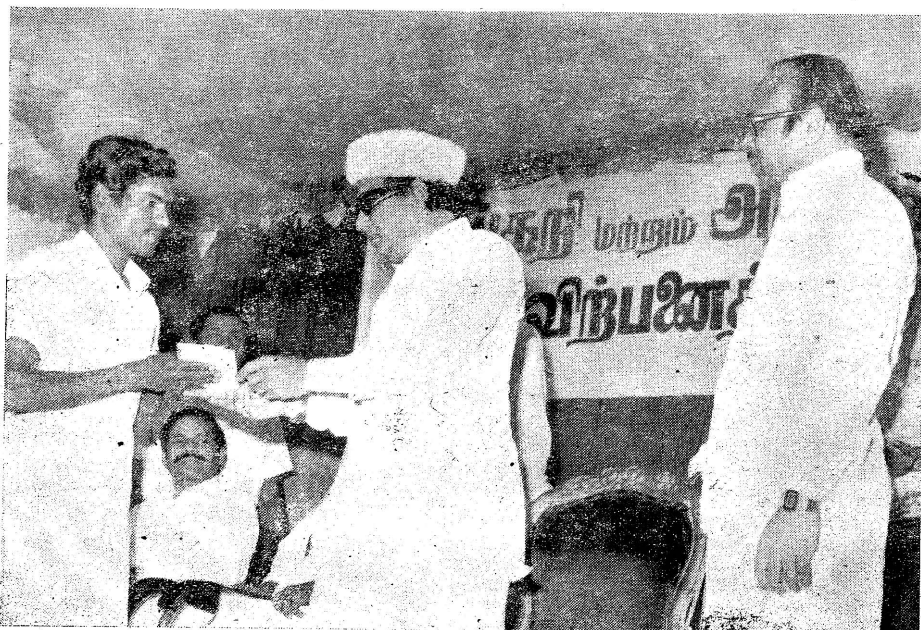
*Thiru Justice J. M. Shelat, Chairman and the members of the Finance Commission held discussions
with Thiru M. G. R., Chief Minister, Thiru K. Manokaran, Finance Minister and
other Ministers at the Secretariat on 16—1—1978.*

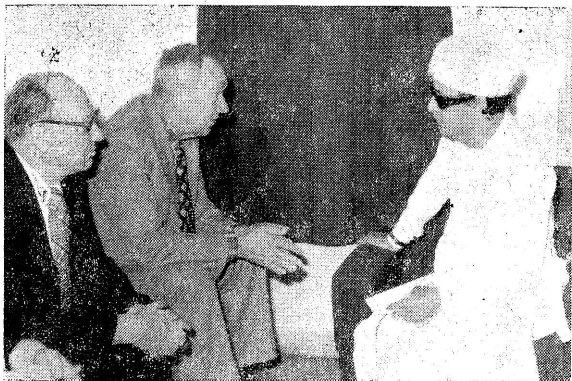




The Union Minister for Information & Broadcasting Thiru L. K. Adhvani visited the Tourist Trade Fair on 3-1-'78. The Minister for Information and Tourism, Thiru RM. Veerappan presented the Union Minister with tae memento.

The Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R., inaugurated the sale of vegetables through Co-operatives at Kamadenu on 14—1—'78. The Chief Minister is seen presenting the key of a tricycle to a salesman.

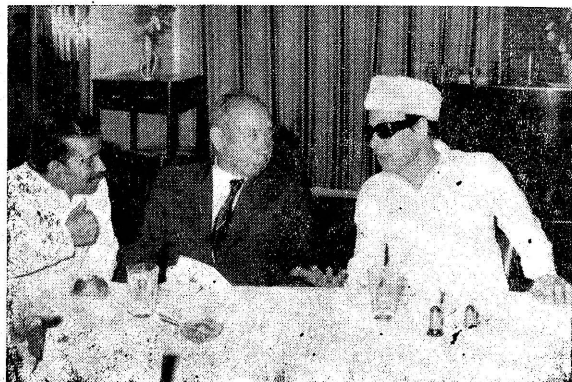




*A three—member cultural delegation from the Soviet Union headed by
Thiru A. M. LADOVSKI, Vice-Chairman, Union of
-Soviet Societies for Friendship & Cultural Relations,
called on the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. R. at his residence on 29—1—1978.*

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*Dr. GOH KENG SWEE, Deputy Prime Minister for Defence, Singapore
was the Guest of Honour at a lunch hosted by
the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. R. on 28—1—1978.*



*Thiru G. R. EDMUND, Food Minister
distributed prizes to the participants in the Food Fair
at the All India Tourist Trade Fair on 29—1—1978.*

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*Thiru K. MANOHARAN, Minister for Finance
distributing PATTAS to the Poor
in the Coimbatore District on 24—1—1978.*





The Governor Thiru Prabhudas Patwari gave away the President's Medal on 20—1—'78.

Thiru George Schlaga, Member of the Federal Parliament, FRG, called on Thiru Munnu Adhi, Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly at his chambers at the Secretariat on 11—1—'78. The Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R. and the finance Minister Thiru K. Manoharan are also seen in the picture.

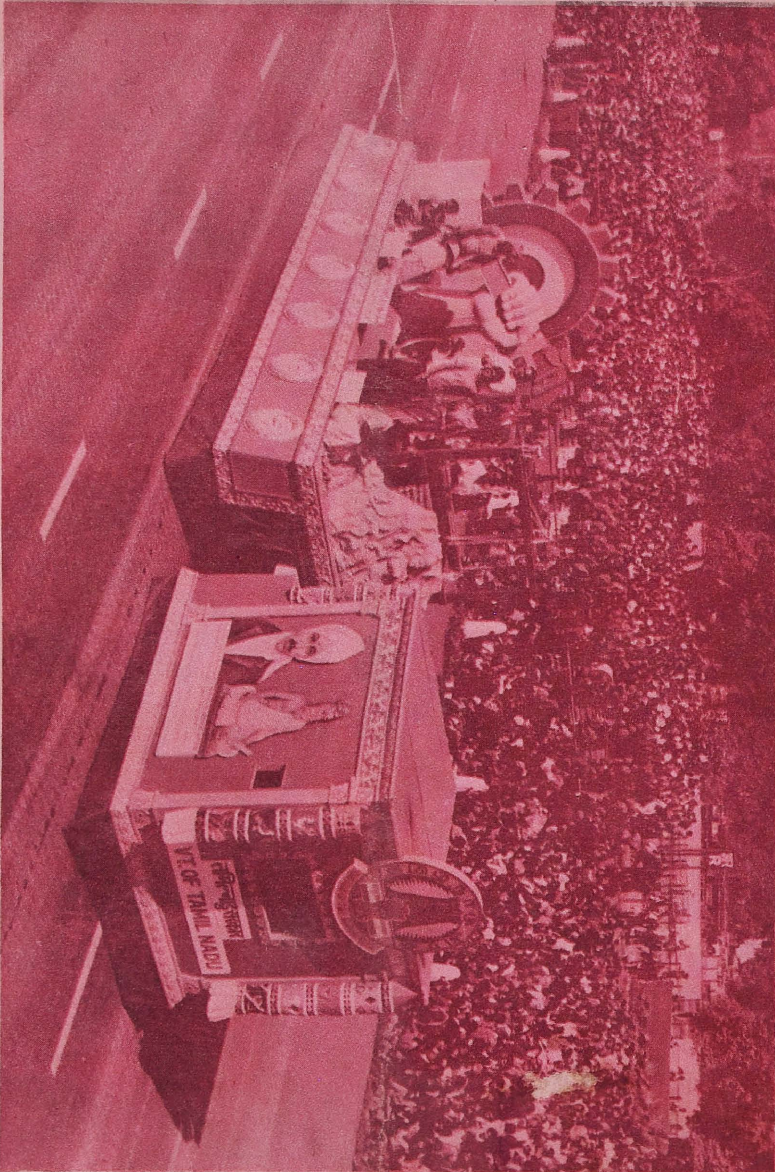


Into that heaven of Freedom...

*Where the mind is without fear and the
head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into
fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the
depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches
its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by Thee into
ever-widening thought and action—
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father,
let my country awake.*

—Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore
in "Gitanjali"





The decorative float of the Govt. of Tamil Nadu
which participated in the Republic Day pageant in New Delhi on 26-1-78