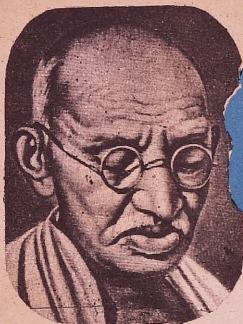


Tamil Arasu

NOVEMBER 1978 50 P.





LET US ABOLISH ALCOHOLIC DRINKS TO USHER IN HAPPINESS



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

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



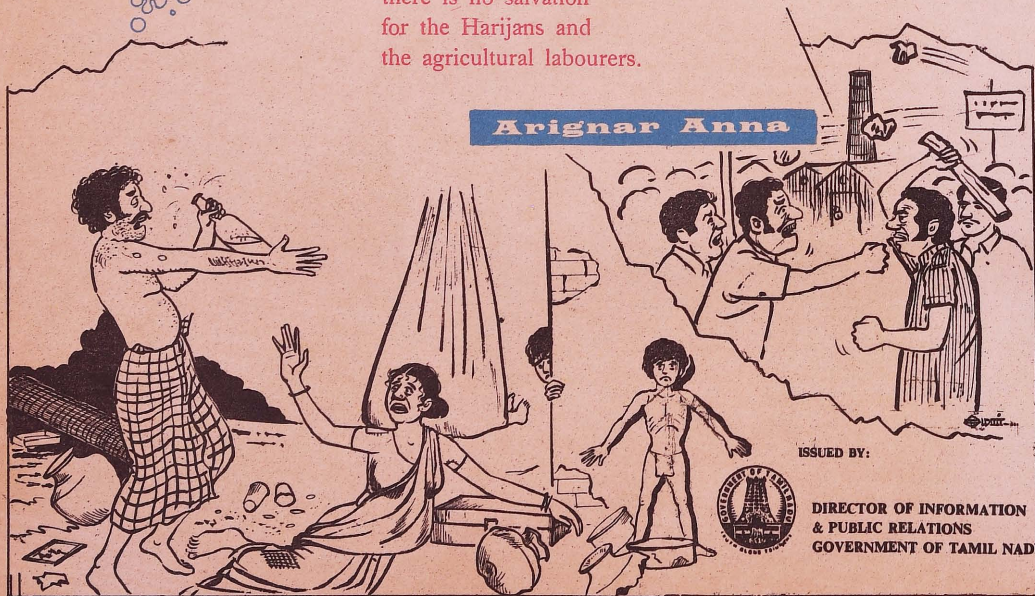
Alcohol destroys our body, our character and our wisdom.

Diseases like malaria affect only the body
Alcohol and drugs destroy
the soul as well as the body.

Mahatma Gandhi

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

Arignar Anna



ISSUED BY:



DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
& PUBLIC RELATIONS
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Tamil Arasu

Volume NOVEMBER Issue
XI 1978 5

Editor's Page

The picture of the chumpy child in the cover conveys the message of Jawaharlal Nehru, the builder of modern India whose birth day, on the 14th November, is being celebrated as "Children's Day." True to the maxim "Child is the Father of Man", we have been trying to accord priority to the welfare of children in all our developmental programmes. It is no exaggeration that the Child Welfare Programme has received new impetus during the last one year. Children, particularly the physically handicapped receive attention for their welfare and rehabilitation. No less important is the welfare of the Mother. The child and women's welfare is linked with family welfare. We have observed National fortnightly of Family Welfare from October 16 to October 31 to educate and inform the public of the necessity for acceptance of the small family norm.

Power is the barometer of progress. Power development in Tamil Nadu has been steady despite a few constraints and the demand for energy is ever increasing. How are we going to tackle the situation? The Chief of the State Power Board details in this issue the long term approach that the State Government proposed to adopt.

As regards industrial peace in our State, we reproduce a report from the Sunday Standard dated October 29.

"Deepavali means crackers to children, new film for teen-agers, new garments for the family, and bonus for workers. This year's Deepavali approaches with a clean record on bonus disputes—at present there is not a single case of industrial unrest in Tamil Nadu, owing to bonus settlements, according to labour officials.

For the organised working class, this Deepavali is more cheerful than last year with many companies and mills paying more than the statutory 8.33 per cent. Many companies have even paid over 20 per cent, the ceiling fixed in the bonus act.

Textiles mills in the State seem to be thriving as their bonus payments indicate. Ten to 20 textile mills have paid 20 per cent bonus. Shopping for new clothes set in two months ago with the rebates being declared in memory of Kamaraj and E. V. Ramaswami."

This issue carries very interesting features on the above subjects besides other items of informative value.



The philosopher Statesman Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in his address to the students of Banares Hindu University on November 17, 1942, while alluding to Gandhiji observed :

“ Now and again there arises among the common level a rare spirit who having looked upon God face to face reflects more clearly the divine purpose and puts into practice more courageously the divine guidance. The light of such a one shines like a strong beacon on a dark and disordered world. Such a spirit will be much in advance of his time and so will be misunderstood by his generation.”

The words proved prophetic and Gandhiji fell a victim to an assassin's bullet, on January 30, 1948. It was on that day that the flame which gave India not only political light but moral illumination was put out by a fanatical hand. History recorded another black act showing that mankind had not become less savage that it was when Jesus was executed by his contemporaries as a 'dangerous anarchist and blasphemous mad man.' India lost a spiritual leader and the world, a master.

When Gandhiji appeared on the Indian political arena with his short dhoti and a Kathiwadi angarkha and sapha, aristocracy was shocked beyond words and the educated looked upon him as a tamasha. When he died people all over the world saluted him with awe and reverence and had he been a Christian, the Church would very well have canonized him.

When he headed the national struggle making experiments with his new political philosophy he was considered a pure visionary and impractical. When he died everyone

wondered how this wizard with his magic wand of ahimsa wrought what military divisions and machine-guns could not have achieved. It was the great Churchill who described him "as a seditious half-naked fakir."

He died only after wrestling from the bureaucracy power which it so greedily held for more than a century and a half. Mr. Montagu, mystified at this political prodigy described him as one "who dressed like a cooly, forswears all personal advancement, lives practically on air and is a pure visionary." After visiting India and making a first hand study of the change that this great little man had brought about, he said in his downright manner :

"I wish I could make the damn bureaucracy realize that we are sitting on a volcano."

Everyone, Indian or foreign, began by mocking at him and ended with absolute submission. This metamorphosis of thought cannot be more aptly described than in the words of Oliver Goldsmith :

Truth from his lips prevail'd with double
And fools, who came to scoff, remained to sway,
prayer.

The tremendous influence which Gandhiji wielded over his friends and acquaintances irrespective of caste, creed or colour is due to the fact that he laid emphasis on fundamental values of life. To him, Tom was not an Englishman, Ram was not a Hindu and Rahim was not a Muslim. They were all men. That was the reason why he found in an Englishman shooting at a multitude of innocent Indians, not an act of tyranny but an act of duty done in obedience to instructions from a

system that was at fault. The same view he held when he condemned Hindus for taking retaliatory measures against Muslims to avenge the injustice done to their kith and kin in some other part of the country. He knew hatred begot hatred and it did not matter to him whether a Muslim assaulted a Hindu or a Hindu assaulted a Muslim. He only saw in it one individual behaving savagely towards another individual and that was bad and not in conformity with the canons of civilised living. Maybe an average Indian, or for that matter any ordinary man, did not understand the fundamental principle underlying such an elevated outlook. He was too great for the time in which he lived. He lived ahead of his time as Socrates and Jesus did. The price he paid was his life as they did.

Salt Sathyagraha

Even as a freedom fighter Gandhiji adopted his own technique. Many intellectuals like Gokhale and Tilak who led the freedom movement earlier failed in organising the masses of India for political action. When Gandhiji appeared on the scene he moulded his own weapons though at the first instance, they looked novel and unproductive. The techniques of sathyagraha that Gandhiji introduced in the fight against the Britishers made many to raise their eye-brows. But Gandhiji was a man of the masses and he knew how to galvanise the illiterate millions to action. When he started his 'Salt Sathyagraha Movement' ridicule came from many sides. Some political pandits who lived in the ivory towers even had the temerity of suggesting that the salt sathyagraha movement was a cheap gimmick that was bound to fail. Knowing his people Gandhiji was cock-sure of its efficacy. The Indian masses were quite illiterate and were a politically unconscious lot. They were not even aware that they were being ruled by aliens. Gandhiji knew fully well that if only they were made to realize this bitter truth it would be easy to unite them and make them politically conscious. How to go about it was his main concern, and the salt sathyagraha movement was his plan of action.

When he made his historic march to Dandi in violation of the Salt Act, he and his followers were promptly arrested by the British Government. Anyone who went to the sea-shore to lift a pot of water from the sea and make salt out of it was prevented. The people quickly realised that they did not even have the freedom to make salt from the vast expanse of the sea. Salt was a much needed commodity which every Indian wanted for his daily food; and he was not allowed to prepare it. This made the people realize that they were not free and there was some power ruling over them

denying them even the basic rights. Gandhiji's technique succeeded to a tremendous extent and the people who were supposed to be politically unconscious, over-night became conscious of their right for which they have to fight.

The Indian masses of those times—the majority of whom lived in remote villages and hamlets—were quite illiterate and were in abject poverty. They were also God fearing. The two things that were very near to them, of which they were always conscious were God and poverty. Gandhiji very clearly exploited this situation to his advantage and called the Indian villager "Dharidhra Narayana" combining the God-concept and the poverty-concept in one nomenclature. The language of Gandhiji was immediately understood by the poverty stricken masses of India and they began to look upon him as their saviour, political leader and spiritual Guru. The mantle of Mahatma very snugly sat on him.

Revolutionary Fervour

To organise the people into congregation and to educate them politically, Gandhiji conducted bhajan meetings. The people who were not aware of their political rights were quite willing to attend the prayer assembly and Gandhiji after giving discourses in religion, started telling them of the political conditions in which they were forced to live. The spiritual rapport he was able to make with the masses became conducive for him to communicate his political ideas which in turn created a revolutionary fervour in them.

Gandhiji was great as a freedom fighter. He was greater than many other politicians because he introduced a moral code of behaviour in politics. He is one of the greatest of men because he did not belong to many who preached but to the few who practiced that they preached. He had the acumen of a politician but not his intrigues. In politics he was no Machiavelli. His frail frame and emaciated face adorned with heavenly smile carried with it the heart and spirit of India. His practical politics coupled with honesty baffled many a shrewd British diplomat. The English Padre, Rev. Holmes said: "When Gandhi speaks it is India that speaks. When Gandhi acts it is India that acts. When Gandhi is arrested it is India that is outraged and humiliated."

It was possible for Gandhiji to take un-biased view of things since he looked at every problem from the fundamental and human aspect of it; and so much so he understood the problem not in its part but in its entirety. Therefore, the solutions he suggested for them

were not temporary and remedial but permanent and preventive. He not only discovered truth that lay hidden in worldly imperfections but was prepared if necessary to give up his life to establish them. As many had done before him he understood the unity of human soul and was convinced that given favourable conditions, human behaviour would always tend towards right and good. This led him to have implicit faith in human conduct and endowed him with courage to make supreme sacrifice. Commenting on Hindu-Muslim unity in **YOUNG INDIA** of June 16, 1927, he wrote:

"If Hindu-Muslim unity could be achieved by giving my life, I have the will to give it and I hope I have the strength for it."

Twenty-one years later, he did what he said.

Moral Maxim

Gandhiji's moral maxim that if the end is good the means should necessarily be good and his implicit adherence to it though it involved a high degree of patience and long endurance put him on a par with great religious leaders and his application of this principle on a mass scale in politics above them. It was a novel experiment carried on a people who by tradition and temperament were suited for it and the results borne by the experiments were more than satisfactory. During his life time he was not a mere leader of the Indian

people but acted as a conscience-keeper of them. Such was the influence he had with his countrymen. He is no longer the architect of the Indian freedom. People no more look upon him as an 'exploded myth' or 'saintly visionary', but look back at him as one born out of his time, one who had seen light in a dark and savage world. He was not an enigma either, as Jinnah made it convenient to call him but a phenomenon in human evolution.

Sometimes we feel he was, wrong in a particular act of his; it may be that we are not able to rise up above our environment and view things objectively from an absolute standpoint as he did. He put every act in the crucible of his conscience and raised the moral temperature until everything else was burnt and truth alone remained. He always tried to maintain the veracity of the soul. He saw truth in God and God in truth. He lived with us and yet above us. His undimmed vision was quick to perceive goodness in everything.

Gandhiji is too great a theme. Many have attempted to study him objectively and most of them should have felt that they were endeavouring to grasp a globe so large that the hand obtained no hold. He was born a man; he lived a saint and died a martyr. The faith in his doctrines should not be reduced to mere worship. We read his life, we feel how great he is. We again read his life; we feel how small we are. We once again read his life; we are awe-stricken at the mysterious ways by which God fulfils Himself.

SCRIPT REFORM IN TAMIL

Periyar E. V. Ramasami has been pleading for a long time for reform in Tamil script. The letter design of a few spellings in Tamil was improved by him and used in his writings and his paper "VIDUTHALAI."

We are celebrating the centenary of Periyar. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, addressing the meeting of the inauguration of Periyar centenary at Erode on the 18th September, said that action would be taken to reform the Tamil letters. Accordingly this matter was referred to the Director of Tamil Development

for examination in detail and suitable recommendation to the Government.

The Director of Tamil Development has made suitable recommendations and the Government, accepting his recommendations, have ordered the use of the improved letters in all Government Offices, Schools and Colleges and Offices under the Local Administration Department including Panchayat Unions and Government undertakings and Boards. It is also requested that the Tamil dailies and journals and publishers and printers carry the improved letter forms. Fifteen letters have been improved.

Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu

V. NAMADEVAN, B.A.,
*Deputy Director of Medical Services and
Family Welfare (Family Welfare Mass
Education)*

Tamil Nadu can legitimately claim that it is one of the States in our country that has accorded priority for Family Welfare Programme in social and health promotion activities. The Family Welfare Programme has been in operation since the First Five Year Plan in Tamil Nadu.

It is also true that Tamil Nadu is the first State which started Sterilization Programme as early as 1956 as a means to contain the birth rate. From the beginning, the approach to this subject is education and voluntary. Equal importance is being given to popularise all methods so that it is left to the volition of the family to decide what method of contraception that it would like to adopt. The Government is totally committed to the Family Welfare Programme and it will spare no efforts to motivate the people to accept it voluntarily in their own interest and in the interest of their own children.

For Tamil Nadu, expected levels of performance under the Family Welfare Programme fixed by the Government of India for 1978-79 are : Sterilization : 2,76,700; I.U.D. 41,700 and Conventional Contraceptive Users: 1,40,200. These levels have been fixed with a view to bring down the birth rate to 30 by 1982-83 at the All India Level.

Progress of the Programme

Tamil Nadu has conscientiously adopted Family Welfare Programme and the Programme continues to receive more importance. The performance of 1,10,641 sterilisations in 1977-78 is a commendable achievement taking into consideration the circumstances prevailing. Another striking feature of the programme in our State is the acceptance of this programme by all religious communities. So far 28 lakh sterilisations (Male and Female) have been performed from 1956, that is since the inception of the programme, against 28 millions performed in the whole of India.

Following are the achievements against expected levels of performance for the year 1978-79 under various Family Welfare Methods

<i>Methods</i>	<i>Expected levels of performance (1978-79)</i>	<i>Performance upto 15-10-78</i>
Sterilisation	2,76,700	46,864 Male : 3,498 Female : 43366
I.U.D.	41,700	11,766
Conventional Contraceptive Users	1,40,200	69,860

In addition to this, Oral Pill Programme has been implemented in all the Primary Health Centres, Government Hospitals, Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations receiving grants from Government. Nearly 3,000 women were continuing with Oral Pills at the end of September, 1978.

Pregnancy Termination

Medical Termination of pregnancy is yet another method by which the unwanted pregnancies are terminated, as a result of which the birth rate is being brought down. 97 Medical Institutions in Tamil Nadu at present are doing Medical Termination of Pregnancy. 10,754 number of Medical Termination of pregnancies have been performed during 1978-79 so far.

The levels of performance fixed for the State have been broken down to the districts and distributed according to the population. The District Family Welfare Maternity and Child Health Officers, District Medical Officers and District Health Officers, with close co-ordination and advice from the Collector have been requested to achieve the levels of performance involving other Government and Private agencies in the programme to the extent possible. The meetings of the Presidents of the State, District Indian Medical

REPAYMENT OF COMPULSORY DEPOSITS

INCOME TAX PAYERS: Have you made any deposit under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, 1974 during the financial years 1974-75 and 1975-76?

IF SO You are entitled to repayment of the amount deposited with interest, in 5 equal annual instalments, starting 2 years from the end of the financial year in which the deposit was made.

THUS
DEPOSITS MADE REPAYABLE IN FIVE EQUAL INSTALMENT
DURING WITH INTEREST ON

1.4.1974 to 31.3.1975 1.4.1977, 1.4.1978, 1.4.1979, 1.4.1980 & 1.4.1981
1.4.1975 to 31.3.1976 1.4.1978, 1.4.1979, 1.4.1980, 1.4.1981 & 1.4.1982

AND SO ON

HOW TO OBTAIN Apply in Form E to your deposit office alongwith
REPAYMENT? the passbook. Form E will be available with your deposit office.

HURRY Claim the repayments already due on
1.4.1977 and 1.4.1978.

BECAUSE Interest on any instalment ceases to accrue after the expiry of the date for repayment, of such instalment whether you claim repayment of the instalment or not.

DO NOT FORGET

**TO CLAIM PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SUBSEQUENT
INSTALMENTS FALLING DUE FOR REPAYMENT ON
1.4.1979, 1.4.1980 and 1.4.1981 etc.**



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Association branches in Tamil Nadu have been convened and the assistance of the Private Medical Practitioners have been sought in carrying out the Family Welfare Programme. Larger number of Private Nursing Homes are enrolled and approved for extending Family Welfare Services.

Maternal and Child Health Services are being strengthened for giving assurance to the mother and children for better survival and thereby motivating the mothers for avoiding further pregnancies. The traditional attendants or in other word 'Dais' are given training in the techniques of attending the 'delivery.' They are given stipend during the training period and after the training they will be paid Rs. 2/- for attending to each delivery. Through them the eligible couples are motivated for taking up the Family Welfare Methods. Special and Group incentives for the acceptors, motivators and institutions are being proposed for suitably awarding for meritorious services.

Voluntary Agencies in the Field

Out of the total 873 approved surgeries for doing sterilisation in Tamil Nadu, 162 are the private surgeries. The number of surgeries approved this year (1978-79) under the Private Medical Practitioners are : 4. Out of the total 97 approved centres for doing Medical Termination of Pregnancy, 20 are

Private Hospitals, 7 Private Institutions have been approved in this year (1978-79).

Plans are under way to approve more number of Private institutions under the National Family Welfare Programme. The performance of Voluntary Organisations, Local Bodies etc under the Family Welfare Programme is given in the Annexure-1.

Mother and Child Health Programme

Family Welfare Programme is essentially a Welfare Programme to promote the health of the people, particularly mother and children. It is an integral part of the Government's new strategy to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life. Through the infrastructure of health centres, the Mother and Child Health Programme is integrated with the National Family Welfare Programme at all levels. The aim is to reduce maternal and infant mortality. The Maternal and Child Health Programme provides mother and children immunisation against tetanus and Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia. It provides children immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus and whooping cough. Children are given Vitamin 'A'.

The expected levels of performance and the actual achievement under Maternal and Child Health Programme for the year 1978-79 are given below :

Programme	Expected Levels . Actual Performance of Performance	
	(Number of Beneficiaries)	
(i) D.P.T.	5,70,000	80,003 (III Dose completed)
(ii) Booster	70,000	26,191
(iii) D.T.	7,00,000	1,30,656
(iv) T.T.	4,00,000	44,217
(v) Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia :		
(a) Mothers	7,00,000	1,58,656
(b) Children	7,00,000	1,61,417
(vi) Prophylaxis against blindness caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency : Children	19,00,000	6,44,840

ANNEXURE

Progress of Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu 1978-79 (upto 15-10-1978)

	<i>Vasectomy</i>	<i>Tubectomy</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>I.U.D.</i>	<i>C. C. Users</i>
I. Voluntary Agencies ..	905	8320	9225	1233	1270
II. Local Bodies ..	364	528	892	1144	3536
III. State Organisations ..	2229	34518	36747	9389	65054
Total ..	3498	43366	46864	11766	69860

Mass Education and Information

During the year 1977-78 and 1978-79, great stress is being laid on educating and motivating the eligible couples to accept the Small Family norms voluntarily. The Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to hold one day Orientation Training Camps for Opinion Leaders in Tamil Nadu to develop 'Centres of Support' to the programme within the village communities themselves. These camps serve a significant purpose in focussing the people's attention on the importance of Family Welfare Programme and in creating a healthy climate in support of it. The camps help dispel misgivings in the minds of the people. The camps bring together officials and prominent non-officials at one platform and that proper follow-up action should prove conducive to the greater participation of the people in Family Welfare Programme.

A group of 40-50 Opinion Leaders including both formal and informal leaders and giving adequate representation to minority communities, backward sections of the society and women opinion leaders are invited. Keeping in view of the objectives of the camp, content and schedule for one day session of 6.5 hours is suggested and the training is organised. These leaders are not let alone; they are kept under constant contacts and their active support for the programme is

sought, to influence the people in the villages towards the acceptance of Family Welfare Programme. So far 374 one day Orientation Training Camps have been conducted during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Fortnight Celebration

To focus the attention of the people towards the consequences of population explosion and to explain how this situation is affecting the well-being of every family a National Family Welfare Fortnight was organised throughout the country during the month of October, 1978. The Honourable Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, inaugurated the National Family Welfare Fortnight celebrations at the Madras University Auditorium, Madras, under the Chairmanship of Honourable Minister for Health Thiru S. Soundararajan. A light music of lyrics composed on Family Welfare Themes was conducted by the Sankar Ganesh and Party with the help of leading Play Back Singers of Tamil Nadu. It should be noted that the participation of the people assembled inside and outside the University Auditorium during the occasion proves as a testimony that the message of this programme is rightly put across, as hitherto and the people's voluntary participation in this nation-building endeavour is forthcoming in abundance.

**Quality Goods
for
Budget Price**

It is well known that the policy of the present Government is to bring the facilities and conveniences available in urban areas to the rural side also. Their domestic requirements and other necessities are sought to be made available near their houses in the villages through co-operatives. There are about 10,000 fair price shops in Tamil Nadu, co-operatives have contributed a major share of 7000 such shops.



In a broad-cast talk Thiru Prabhudas Patwari, Governor, on the eve of the Family Welfare Fort-night commencing on 15th October, expressed the hope that Tamil Nadu would continue to be in the fore-front of this National Programme and set an example for emulation by other States. In Tamil Nadu more than 40,000 sterilisations have so far, been performed during this year.

In the words of our Prime Minister, "The Family Welfare Programme should receive full attention of all Departments and at all levels and should not be left only to the functionaries of Health and Family Welfare Departments."

for 28 lakhs sterilisation operations, which is the permanent method of Family Welfare Programme. But the performance after touching the peak level during 1976-77 has been low at the All-India level.

P.M.'s Message

I may, in this connection, draw your attention to the statement made by the Prime Minister of India : He said "I am distressed to know that in some cases, doctors were reluctant to undertake sterilisation operations even though persons had voluntarily offered to undergo them. If doctors have any apprehensions of the possible enquiries being held in the event of cases resulting in complications, they should be assured that they would enjoy the same protection which the law affords to them in their profession except in those cases where there is proof of neglect of duty."

To meet the prevailing situation effectively, the Government of India have taken serious efforts recently. Raising the age of marriage for girls to 18 and for boys to 21 as passed by the Parliament recently was one such measure. The constitution of a Working Group on Population Dynamics by the Planning Commission is another welcome step. The Government of India have also decided to give 8% Central assistance to the States based on the performance of the Family Welfare Programme and thus the assistance has

NATIONAL FAMILY WELFARE FORTNIGHT-APPEAL

BY GOVERNOR

Population explosion is one of the gravest problems that we are facing to-day. It is not only arresting the process of our economic growth, but also nullifies the progress that we have already made.

The population of India which was 439 million in 1961 and 548 million in 1971 has crossed 637 million in June 1978. We are adding every year 12 million persons, equivalent to the population of Australia. The population of Tamil Nadu which was 34 million in 1961 and 41 million in 1971 has crossed 45 millions now. The question is : How are we to meet the additional requirements of the growing population? We cannot possibly achieve the expected success in our health-care programme or, for that matter, in other programmes of socio-economic development, unless we are able to tackle the problem of population explosion.

Till the end of 1977-78, 28 million sterilisations were done in India and Tamilnadu accounts

been linked with the States' Performance in Family Welfare Programme.

Unless a well planned and co-ordinated effort is made from now onwards, it will not be possible to come anywhere near the levels of performance fixed for this State this year. The expected levels of performance for Tamil Nadu for 1978-79 are 2,76,700 sterilisations, 41,700 Intra Uterine Devices and 1,40,200 other Contraceptive Ushers. All these steps are aimed at reducing the Birth Rate 30,1000 population by 1982-83.

With this object in view, it has been decided to organise a National Family Welfare Fortnight throughout the country during the second fortnight of October this year. Let us, on this occasion, focus public attention on the consequences of population explosion ; explain to the people how the present situation threatens to affect the well-being of every family and future of children; and secure increased acceptance of Family Welfare methods.



DOMESTIC ARTS OF Malayalis--Depicting Social History

N. DEVASAHAYAM,
*Curator, Anthropology Section Govt.
Museum, Madras-8*

It was a day of excitement and encouragement for me since the Malayalis (Adivasis) of the Jawadi Hills were so friendly and co-operative with a stranger like me, helping to collect their day today objects constituting their material culture. "The Malayalis" is the name which is generally used for all the hill dwellers in South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Trichy Districts, even though literally it means, "those who rule the hills." These hill dwellers are about 1,30,000 in population out of a total tribal population of 3.30 lakhs as per 1971 census in Tamil Nadu. They are recognised and invariably named after the hills in which they reside i.e. those in Pachamalai as Pachamalaiyalis, those in Kolli Hills as Kollimalaiyalis those in Shevaroy and Kalrayon Hills are Periya Malayalis and those in Jawadi and Yelagiri Hills simply as Malayalis.

As far as their origin and historical background is concerned, it is stated that they had emigrated long back from the plains i.e. Conjeevaram, Chingleput District, to the six hills mentioned above and consider themselves as Vellalas. They also affix goundan as their second name and feel happy if they are addressed as goundans. Each hill has got a folk tale or legend to substantiate that the present Malayalis were once people of the plains and due to certain circumstances they occupied the hills and settled there permanently for years together and thus at

present, as per 1971 Census, they are the biggest tribal group out of 42 tribes in Tamil Nadu State. Even though they are larger in number, for ethnological study and research they offer a lesser degree of material with reference to the tribal elements or tribal culture when compared with the more colourful and authentic tribal groups such as Todas, Kadars, Malasars, Irulas, Kotas etc. On the whole, the life and activity of the Malayalis are just like any other peasant folk in South India, yet their contented and carefree simple life as highlanders with their backwardness, demarcates them from any other group from the plains.

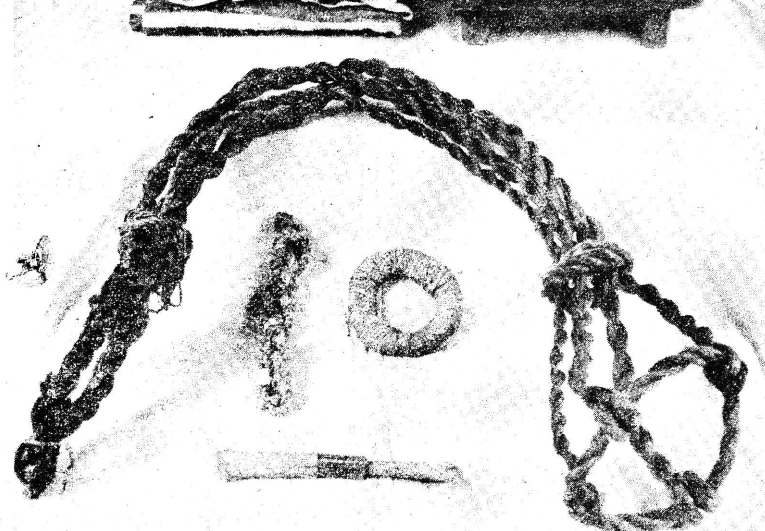
In spite of its backwardness we have to study the simple life of the folk with tolerance and to appreciate their indigenous domestic arts which, revolve around their day to day activities. These objects are to be collected and displayed, to depict the theme "Social History" in an Ethnology Gallery or in a Museum of Social History—as the one in the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, the first of its kind in India, exclusively meant to popularise the Social History of the Punjab Village folk.

Land Husbanding

No doubts the Malayalis just like our village folk have taken to agriculture. They have been given patta land, freely by the Government ranging from 112 acre to 3 acres or

so and are not supposed to sell these lands to the people of the plains. The patta land is in the form of terrace land and the flat land of the plains. As in any tribal areas here also the Malayalis had continued till recently the shifting and terrace cultivations before permanently moving on to the simple plough cultivation. They raise grains such as bull-rush millet, Italian millet, Little millet, ragie and maize and to some extent here and there paddy. The women folk take an active part by carrying manure to the fields in bamboo baskets and they help in transplantation and lend a hand in removing the weeds, grass etc. at appropriate times with the help of pick or hoe. Generally the iron tip of the plough and the iron parts of pick or hoe or spade or knife are purchased from the market from the plains which while the wooden handle portions are fitted in by the Malayalis since they know carpentry too.

Next to the patta lands are the unreserved forest areas and the reserve forest areas. Since there is no boundary line in between the patta land and the unreserved forest land, the Malayalis especially in Pachamalai encroach on the unguarded unreserved forest land and start cultivating and for this, they are supposed to pay a compensation to the forest Department. Therefore the Malayalis habitations are sandwiched between the patta lands and



unreserved forest areas and it is taken for granted that most of their day to day objects which constitute the material culture are derived from the thick flora, the raw material being wood.

The wooden pounding objects, the pestle and mortar, are prepared from the trunks of the trees by the Malaiyalis. One type of wooden cover (குத்தாணி) to prevent the grains falling off from the mortar is seen among the Kolli Malaiyalis. The granary a small hut type with a lid or slit—like opening in the roof is quite interesting. To reach this opening to pour out or to take out the grains, the Malaiyalis use a special type of ladder-produced from the split portion of the bamboo, retaining the branches at nodes and spinning these branches alternatively to form the steps of the ladder. The advantage is, it is light to carry and is also simple and forms an art work of the Malaiyalis.

They collect fruits from the trees, namely pine apples and jack fruits which are found in plenty in Kolli Hills, and pomogranates, custard apples and gouvass in Yelagiri Hills, during the season and sell them. They collect fruits like, gouvass, pomogranates etc. with the help of porate (porathi) a long but forked branch of a tree, which the Malaiyalis carry when he goes for this work. For carrying fruits especially jack fruits and pine apples, the Kolli Malaiyalis have got fibre netted bags 3 feet in length, which at a time can hold about twenty pine apples or about eight jack fruits. With these bags placed partly on the shoulder and partly on the head one could easily see a Kolli Malaiyali man walking fast along

the short cut foot path from Kolli Hills to the Plains where he sells them at low prices in the Shandy. The Malaiyalis who are not connected with cultivation are engaged as labourers in the thick forests either to fell down the sandal wood trees in Jawadi Hills or for enumeration work or as forest guards or as coolies for digging wells or laying roads etc.

Piggery

The Malaiyalis look after their animals like cattle, pigs, fowls and attend to the rearing of honey bees and of silkworms. A handy and an

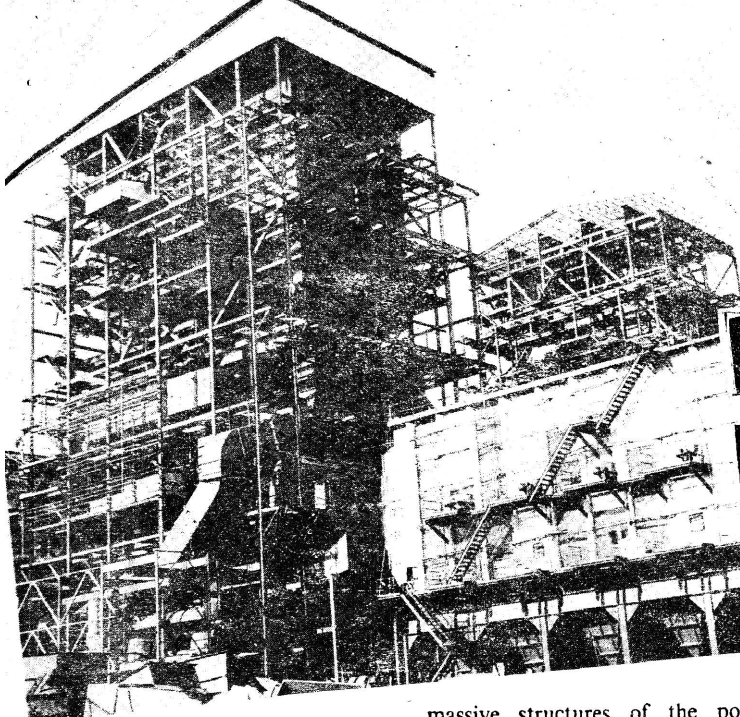


essential item of the Malaiyali man is the felling knife or chopper with the help of which he cuts down the trees, including bamboo, and brings them home late in the evenings. The pens for the cattle are located slightly away from the habitations while the sties and poultry houses are adjacent to the main houses. The door of the sty is quite interesting, since it

looks as it is a cricket bat, which fits into the grooves of the doors, main frames. In Jawadi, Yelagiri and Pachamalai hills, in front of every house by the side of the sty, there stands a triforked branch of height 4' to 5' holding an earthenware bowl containing the mixed semifluid food for the pigs. It is noticed that to avoid topping of the bowl by domesticated dogs if kept on the ground, this shelf like stand is used. At appointed times the pigs are fed by pouring out the semifluid food from the bowl with the help of a wooden ladle into a trough-like thick wooden vessel of 2 to 3 feet length lying on the ground. All these items of the sty and its accessories are of immense importance from the point of view of Malaiyalis' workers of art. Out of the three types of balls for the cattle, the buffalo's bell is an unique type; it is carved out of a single piece of wood and is heavy. Another interesting piece of craft is the bamboo-split cradle of 2 to 5 ft. length, light but strong, and it could be hung either inside the home with two strings, or it can be brought outside and placed on its four legs.

The children's toys are also of immense importance from the simplicity and utility value. The merry-go-round of a folk type of Jawadi Hills consists of a vertical wooden stand fixed permanently on the ground on which there is a horizontal beam which is made to revolve on the pivot portion of the vertical piece. It is a wonderful sight to see gay and happy children of the Malaiyalis clinging on to either side while elders rotate the same. A similar one is also noticed among the Kadars of Coimbatore and Cochin. The wooden top is also an indigenous and simple toy when compared with the ordinary one of the plains which is coloured on the top and grooved. The wooden pillow is of 1 foot length and of 3 inches thickness and it can be either used as a stool or as a pillow during the night.

Due to impact of acculturation, the genuine articles of daily use among the tribes are fast disappearing from the scene, giving place to modernities and novelties. Isolation and assimilation have done great damage to the tribal world and it is high time that while retaining and preserving the good qualities found among the tribes, we have to carefully root out the evil practices and superstitions—thus integrating the tribes with the main stream of the nation, for their progress and prosperity.



A PEEP AT Tuticorin Thermal Station

Of the total 925 MW installed capacity contemplated as additions to Tamilnadu Grid during Fifth plan, 470 MW is from central sector and the balance of 455 MW in State sector. Tuticorin with one unit of 210 MW accounts for a valuable 44 % of the capacity additions in State sector, with corresponding energy benefits.

The scheme, mainly conceived to take care of the industrial development in the hinterland of Tuticorin harbour would ultimately help to stabilise supply conditions in this part of the State particularly during summer months when the generation at Periyar, Papanasam and Kodayar Power houses is low.

The prospects of continued large imports from outside as in the past can no longer be assumed. The industrial and agricultural production hinge on new power schemes within the State to sustain them. Already power starved, the State has had to perforce speed up and implement the scheme without further delay.

Tuticorin is a strategic location for the thermal plant where one witnesses a hectic activity at present. Not far away from the town the project presents an impressive view with its tall (122 metre high) chimney,

massive structures of the power station complex and with a panoramic background of salt pans and calm blue waters of the sea.

Biggest Station

Estimated to cost Rs. 211 crores, the biggest Power Station will have ultimately 630 MW of installed capacity (3 units of 210 MW capacity each) and produce about 3,300 million units of energy annually.

The steam boilers producing 700 tonnes of steam per hour at 540°C and 139 Kg/Cm pressure have been made in the BHEL Boiler plant at Trichy. About 9,400 tonnes of structural members boiler drum and electro static precipitators are involved in a boiler erection. About 20 thousand joints have to be specially welded. About 80% of erection of boiler I has been completed; hydraulic test is already over.

Turbo generator set is supplied by the Hardwar Factory of M/s. BHEL. Boiler drum, a cylindrical pressure vessel of 120 tonnes weight from Trichy and the generator stator weighing 175 tonnes (moved by broad gauge rail from Hardwar to Trichy) required special arrangements to be made for transport by road to Tuticorin. A tractor trailer of 185 tonnes pay loan available with the Madras Atomic Power Project was hired for the purpose. The

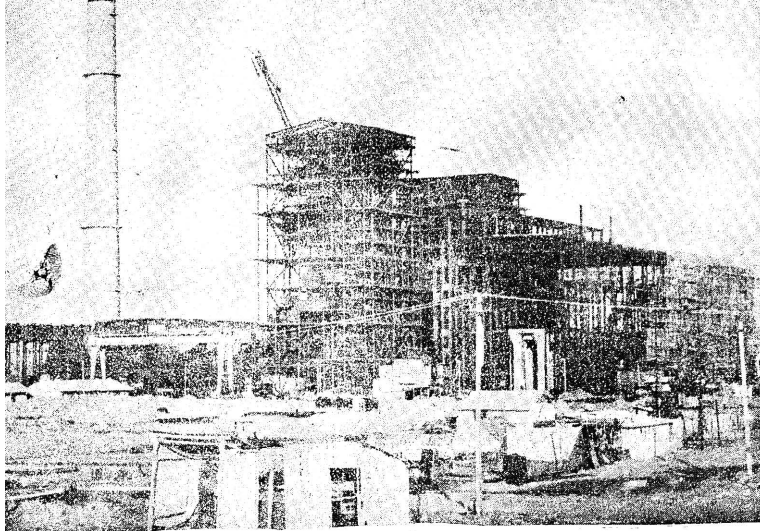
tractor assembly was about 41 metre long and 4 metre wide. Its height with the boiler drum on was 6.5 m (18'). The vehicle had 14 axles. Culverts and bridges enroute had to be strengthened. A convoy of vehicles had to accompany with men and equipment to ensure smooth movement of the load.

At the power house end, 2. Nos. 125 tonnes electrically operated travelling cranes had to be used for lifting and placing the stator in position.

The use of sea water for cooling is likely to present problems of corrosion and marine growth. These are sought to be solved by using imported cupro nickel for condenser tubes and cathodic protection for steel pipes and hot water circulation for checking marine growth. Raw water required (1.43 MGD) for use in the boiler and for other uses is tapped off from the 20 MGD water mains laid by the TWAD Board from Thambaraparani river to the Tuticorin Industrial complex.

To Connect Madurai

The fly ash obtained from burning coal can be either collected dry and mixed with cement for use in building works or pushed into the sea in the form of slurry. The power to be generated at 15.75 KV will be stepped upto 230 KV by a bank of 3x84 MVA transformers. Four 230 KV transmission lines are being erected in stages to evacuate



power from the station. Two of them will connect Madurai and Neyveli.

M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota a public sector undertaking is

supplying the equipments for measurement and control. Some of the instruments are imported from U.K., while some others are made to Russian design. It will be for the

first time that a computer will be installed in a Thermal Power Station in this part of the country to record, display salient parameters in the operation of the plant.

There are about 300 engineers, 250 managerial and clerical staff and 1250 workers directly employed by the Board, besides about 4,000 persons engaged by the various contractors. A small township, named 'Tutiternal Nagar' has sprung up, as the Board has built about 1,000 tenements (multi-storeyed blocks

based on HUDCO design) for their officers and staff. More tenements are also coming up. School, Hospitals, Community Hall, Shopping and recreation centres and other facilities have been provided for the staff engaged in this stupendous task. The first generating unit will come into operation by the end of December '78. The 2nd unit of the scheme is targeted for completion in June '79 and the third in December, '80.

NEW SEGMENTS IN CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

The Co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu has entered new areas of operation and service to the people. Extension of credit and marketing facilities as also helping a large number of rural section to enjoy the fruits of co-operative system receive priority. The officers of the Co-operative Department identify new areas for extending the co-operative system in the State. The new features, as witnessed in some of the districts, are detailed in the following paragraphs:

Farm House Construction

The Kambiliampatti Cooperative Land Development bank in Coimbatore district has now switched on to new schemes relating to construction of farm houses, cattle sheds and retaining walls to irrigation wells, laying of irrigation pipe lines and loans for purchase of adjoining lands and tenancy lands for which there has been demand from the farmers in its wide area covering 87 villages. The bank has also been implementing the schemes of the Agricultural Refinance corporation relating to the establishment of milch cattle farms and sheep farms by the farmers as their subsidiary occupation. The authorities of the bank visit villages, meet farmers, assess their requirements and obtain loan applications on the spot. This arrangement has yielded good results. In the matter of collection of loan dues also, the bank, by means of day to day contact with the loanees, has been able to achieve the ideal.

Out of a demand of Rs. 12.90 lakhs the bank had recovered a sum of Rs. 10.85 lakhs from the members—all without tears and stands second among the land development banks in the state in the matter of collection work.

The bank is one of the oldest institutions in this state. For over 50 years the bank had been issuing land development loans to the schemes like digging and deepening of wells, reclamation of land etc.

The 223 primary cooperative land development banks affiliated to the state land development bank in Tamil Nadu have been issuing long term loans for agricultural land improvement in this state. Last year i.e. 1977-78, they had disbursed over Rs. 12 crores to the farmers. During the current year 1978-79 they have planned to issue Rs. 19 crores including some new schemes.

Cooperative for Vegetable Growers

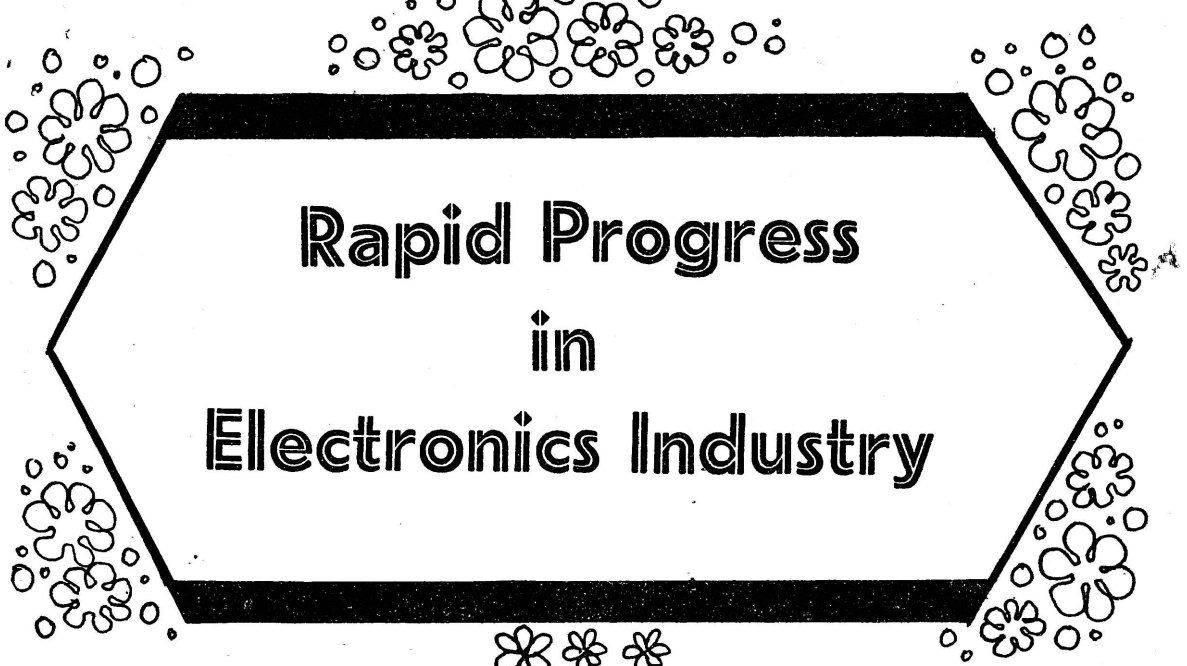
The Nilgiris Vegetable Growers Cooperative Marketing Society has been helping the vegetable growers by profitably marketing their crops by establishing contacts in other districts as well as outside states. The majority of the farmers in the district are members of the society. The society also supplies the imature requirements as well as agricultural implements and insecticide. The society is managed by its managing director under the chairmanship of the district collector. Thiru S. N. Battacharya Director, Depart-

ment of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation, Government of India who visited the society and its branch at Mettupalayam was impressed by the useful service rendered by it to members by eliminating the middlemen.

The Nilgiris Vegetable Growers Cooperative Marketing Society has been doing useful service in the district of Nilgiris to vegetable growers. Potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, carrot, beetroot are some of the main vegetable crops in the district besides plantation crops of tea and coffee and other agricultural crops as paddy, ragi etc.

Over one thousand and two hundred cooperative institutions in Tamil Nadu have been actively engaged in the business of issue of Jewel loans to the weaker section of the community.

The Tambaram Cooperative urban bank in Chingleput District is one among the 128 cooperative urban banks in Tamil Nadu which is implementing this useful scheme. During the official year commencing from 1-4-78 this bank had disbursed jewel loans to the tune of Rs. 10,14,905 to 986 persons upto 23-9-78. This is an instance. The cooperative urban banks are the main instruments of progress in the development of the jewel loan scheme in urban areas after the enactment of the debt relief legislation.



Rapid Progress in Electronics Industry



Till about ten years ago, the Electronics industry in Tamilnadu was confined mostly to a few units producing radio receivers and public address amplifier systems, except for a few units producing other items like Volume controls and instruments and even here catering to the field of entertainment electronics. One of the reasons attributed to this was that though the State had abundant man-power for all levels, there was no proper supporting base in Bangalore, Hyderabad, Bombay or Delhi.

The setting up of Hindustan Teleprinters during 1959-60 to manufacture Teleprinter equipments was perhaps the first breakthrough in this field but here again it did not spark off appreciable activity.

The working Group set up by the State Government in April 70 to go into the question of development of electronics industries in the State identified a number of items for development in the State, besides recommending, strengthening of infrastructure facilities like functional industrial estates and testing.

In the absence of sufficient investments in the organised or the major public sector, the pattern of development of electronics

in the State has practically been in the small scale sector utilising fully the high level of technological man-power available in the State and also the entrepreneurial talents. The concerted channelisation of the infrastructure facilities like the functional industrial estates, testing facilities, entrepreneurial guidance, consultancy and package financial assistance through Tamilnadu Industrial, Investment Corporation-Small, Industries Development Corporation-Banks has been the chief factor for this systematic development.

Adyar Complex

The setting up an electronics complex at Adyar immediately adjoining the Technological Campus by the State Government was the beginning of these efforts, and this Complex mainly consists of a functional industrial estate where specially designed factory units have been constructed and allotted to the private entrepreneurs on hire purchase basis. The proximity of this complex to the higher technological institutions, the C. S. I. R. complex and also its ideal location free from dust and vibrations have evoked an excellent response from the entrepreneurs, particularly the technically qualified persons. In the matter of five years, 62 factory

units have come up manufacturing sophisticated items like T.V. receiver components, printed circuit boards, small lamps, resistors, television receiver sets, process control instruments, industrial thermometers, shaft encoders, alphanumeric display systems, computer peripherals, car radios, and electronic instruments. These items have not only made a name in the internal market but have also entered the export market in a substantial manner both as end product and also as part of equipments exported by large manufacturers. The total investment from State Government in this Complex is to the extent of over Rs. 90.00 Lakhs and is now providing employment opportunities to over 1,500 persons with an ultimate potential of 2,000 directly and 3,000 indirectly. The complex has made a good name all over the country in its design, choice of entrepreneurs and the quality of the products coming out. The complex has also a cluster of small factory sheds exclusively for the use of supporting feeder industries like Sheet Metal, Turned Parts, Dials, Special platings, etc. run by qualified technicians. A cluster of sixteen small factory units has also been put up in this complex to encourage women entrepreneurs.

Functional Estates

Functional estates for electrical and electronics industries have also been set up by the State Government at Kakkalur, Trichy and Hosur. Kakkalur is a typical Rural area. The factory units at Hosur produce professional resistors, printed circuit boards of professional grade, video cassette monitors (coloured) and a variety of other electronic items. A functional developed plots for Electrical and Electronics industries is also coming up on the Lattice Bridge-Mahabalipuram Road, where plots have been allotted to entrepreneurs to put up factory units of their design.

Besides the Electrical Testing Laboratory set up at Kakkalur by the State Government, an electronics test and development centre has been set up at Adyar with substantial financial help (Rs. 2.00 Lakhs) from the Department of Electronics, for providing facilities of Testing, Certification and Product Development. Smaller centres have been established at Madurai and Hosur. The Department of Electronics have given a grant of Rs. 3.85 lakhs towards special test equipments for the Common facility centre (Electronics) at Hosur.

Necessary fillip and boost to this industry particularly in the small scale sector has been provided by creating the necessary infrastructure for its promotion through not only the Government Agencies but also other Corporate Agencies of Government like Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation, working in close collaboration with the, Central Government Agencies like Small Industries Service Institute, National Small Industries Corporation and Nationalised Banks. The role of the National Laboratories like C.S.I.O. and C. E. E. R. I. through their extension centres and also of the Higher Technological Institutions like Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Institute of Technology and College of Engineering in assisting and guiding the promotion of Electronic Industries in the State is specially noteworthy.

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EXCHANGES

Employment Trend

The reports received from the Employment officers for the month of July 1978, reveal an increase in the number of applicants registered. The total number of applicants placed in employment is 2,775. Out of which the number of Ex-service-men placed in employment are 56. Twenty seven physically handicapped, twenty five Burma Repatriates and 31 Sri Lanka repatriates have been placed in employment. The number of Post-Graduates and Professional Standard applicants placed in employment totalled to 50.

Other services

The guidance talks at Schools by Vocational Guidance Officers of the Department are found to be useful. The number of applicants received guidance information in the matter of choosing their careers are 403.

The progress made in the implementation of Apprenticeship Training Programme as on 31-7-1978 is : The Apprenticeship Training seats located are 9,537 and the Apprenticeship Training seats utilised are 9,844. The number of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes apprentices are 13 respectively. The Women apprentices increased to 286 and the Minority and Backward Classes apprentices are 4,919.

One of the significant promotional measures taken by the State Government towards this industry is the setting up of a Data Bank and Information Centre at Adyar for the collection and dissemination of information on the development of Electronics Industries in its various facets, like raw material requirement, man-power availability, marketing channels, ancillarisation etc.,

and in coordinating with all the organisations, institutions and industrial units in all the sectors.

The high power committee set up in 1976-77 by the State Government with representatives from Electronic Commission, Department of Electronics and the State Government, have identified a number of areas in this field and have also set out the future growth pattern.

Present Production

The present position of the Electronics Industries is : At present seven organised concerns are engaged in production of eleven electronic items like Teleprinters, Telex system, Capacitors etc. These units like Dynavision, Hindustan Teleprinters, Badma electronics, Read Relays Limited are located in places like Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Hosur. In the small scale sector, 180 items are being produced by various units. These units are mostly located in Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai.

The above indicates that there has been a good diversification of the items and the share of non-entertainment and professional items have been substantial. The small scale electronic industries in the State have also entered export market in the field of Car Radios, Metal Oxide Film Resistors and Process Control Instruments. In the next 2-3 years, more sophisticated lines are coming in.

The Annual turnover of Electronics items in small scale sector has gradually picked up from 1970-71 at Rs. 10 lakhs to around Rs. 680 lakhs now. The employment generation has also been very substantial and there has been a steady increase in this over the last three years. This industry provides employment to both men and women of all levels right from highly qualified to the unskilled. The present employment level is 3,400 in the small scale sector and is likely to add 1,000 more in the next one year.

Power Development in Tamil Nadu

K. CHOCKALINGAM, I.A.S.,

CHAIRMAN

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

Power Generation in Tamil Nadu until 1908 was confined mainly to a few small plants in tea estates run on water power, and to the small hydro installation at Kateri in the Nilgiris, supplying power to the hill station of Ootacamund.

The Madras Electric Supply Corporation was the first electric supply industry licensed in the State. The Corporation commenced supply in the city of Madras in 1909 with a thermal plant of 1,500 KW capacity. Ootacamund Municipality was given licence next in 1925 to supply electricity and they located the plant in Pykara. Government Electricity Department was created in 1927, and real progress in power development in the State commenced thereafter.

Hydel Power

Pykara Hydro Electric Project is the first electricity project undertaken in the State. The work on

first stage was commenced in 1929 and it was completed in 1933. The first stage consisted of 3 units of 7810 KVA units. This was expanded to a total installed capacity of 70 MW in 1956. The Power Station utilises the waters of Pykara river over a head of 3,000 feet. It has two dams, one at Pykara and another at Mukurthi, with a storage capacity of 3800 mcft. Mettur Hydro Electric Scheme is the second hydro electric scheme undertaken in Tamil Nadu. The scheme conceived in 1934, was taken up for execution in 1935. The first stage was completed in 1937 and the second stage was started in 1943 and completed in 1946. Under this scheme 4 units of 10 MW each were added.

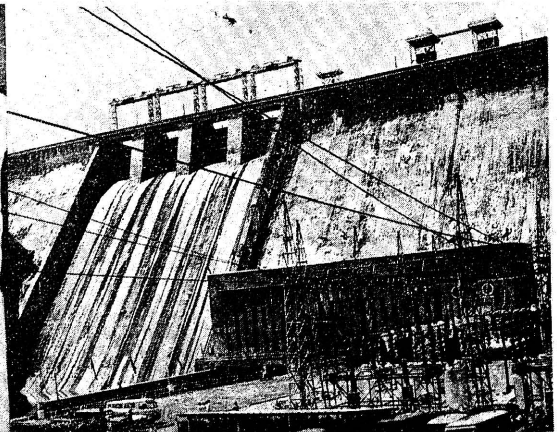
The Papanasam Hydro Electric Scheme is the third power project undertaken in the State. The work on this project was commenced in 1938 and was completed in 1951 in two stages. Power development in the State witnessed rapid development in the post independence era. The installed capacity, which was only 156 MW on 1-4-51 increased to 256 MW at the end of the first five year plan (31-3-56), again to

560 MW at the end of second five year plan (31-3-1961); it was 1370 MW at the end of third five year plan (31-3-1966); it rose to 2254 MW at the end of IV Plan (31-3-74). Today it stands at 2509 MW from 18 hydel stations and 3 thermal stations including Neyveli. Addition to generation capacity during V Plan was rather small.

Power development in the early stages was predominantly hydel. Except for the Basin Bridge Thermal Station, the rest of the generation was from hydel stations. By the end of second plan period, it became clear that with preponderant hydel capacity, the grid is vulnerable in the years of poor rainfall, and the situation can be corrected only by establishing thermal plants. Neyveli Thermal Station with an ultimately installed capacity of 600 MW and Ennore Thermal Station with a capacity of 450 MW were established in the years 1962 and 1977 respectively.

The State faced serious power shortage situation between 1972-73 and 74-75 and it had crippled the growth of industries. The statement below gives the consumption in MU in the industrial sector since 71-72. The situation has, however, improved vastly in 77-78 when there was no power cut.

The per capita consumption has also been going up steadily till 71-72. But the power shortage since 72-73 has arrested this rapid growth. It is imperative that new schemes should be executed to meet the growing needs and no sector becomes a victim to power shortage situation at any point of time.



New Projects

Recognising the need to add more generating capacity to the grid in order to tide over the growing power shortage, the Board has given a thrust to the execution of new power projects. 60 MW unit at Kundah Power House III has been commissioned in February 1978, A 35 MW unit at Suruliyar has been commissioned this August this year. Tuticorin Thermal Project with two units of 210 MW in the first stage and one more 210 MW unit under second stage is the major generation project under construction. When completed, this will add about 3,000 MU to the grid. The first unit (210 MW) is scheduled to be commissioned in December 1978, the second unit (210 MW) by July 1979 and the third (210 MW) in December 1980. With a view to motivate the employees and make them to actively participate in the generation project, the Board has announced in July 1978 an incentive scheme by which, if the Tuticorin first unit is commissioned by December 1978, the employees engaged in the work, will get an ex-gratia payment of one month's salary. It is noteworthy that Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will be increasing the capacity of its own generation by 20%.

Kalpakkam Nuclear Plant

Kalpakkam nuclear plant with two units of 235 MW each, when completed, will add another 3000 MU per annum to the State grid. According to present indications the first unit is likely to go critical in 1979-80 and the second by 1981.

Future Requirements

According to the estimates of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, the requirement of electricity by 1982-83 will be 3260 MW and 16570 million units and after taking into consideration the additions expected from the ongoing schemes, Tamil Nadu will still be faced with a deficit of 1650 MW and 4820 million units by then. The projected rate of growth is based on the rate of 10.7% witnessed in the decade 1961-62 to 1971-72. The 10th Annual Power Survey Committee of Government of India in its forecast has under-pitched the requirement of electricity in Tamil Nadu.

During the last 12 months, when there was no power cut in Tamilnadu there has been an increase of about 20% in energy consumption over the

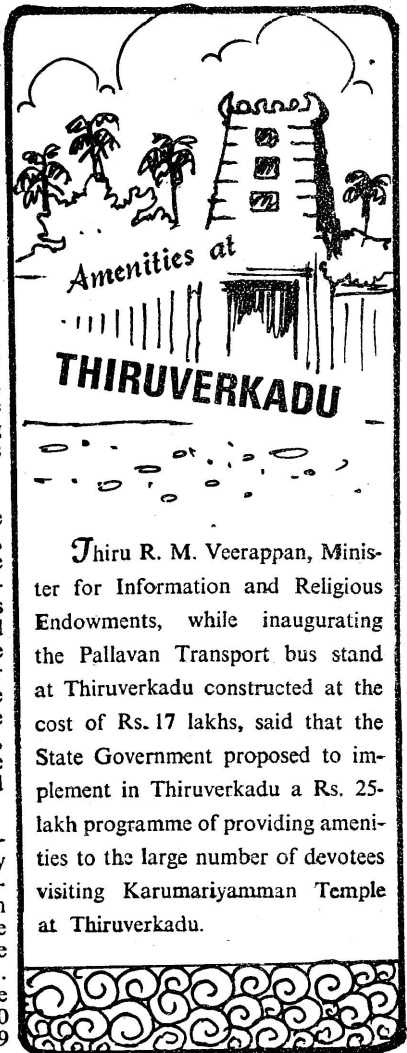
consumption in the preceding 12 months. This clearly vindicates the stand of Tamil Nadu that the rate of growth will be much higher than what was forecast by the Power Survey Committee. At this juncture, it should be mentioned that the State has faced a *shortage of peaking capacity* for more than 10 years, and the situation is managed by imposing a number of restrictions to curb the peak demand. The restrictions are :—(1) the agricultural and rural loads are split into two groups and each group is given supply only for six hours during day time, (2) except the continuous and three shift industries, others are prohibited from working during peakload period, (3) the holidays for industries are staggered.

Though these restrictions have helped to manage the peak demand, it is to be accepted, that they cause sufferings and difficulties to consumers. The future requirements should not be judged by this stunted pattern of the past. Due allowance should be given to compensate for the restrictions. In forecasting there is no harm in being optimistic, since given adequate electrical energy, there can be no doubt, a higher rate of growth can be and will be achieved

The per capita consumption of electricity in our country is appallingly low compared to developed countries, and any amount of power can easily be absorbed to increase the national productivity without the fear of power potential being wasted. According to the estimate of the Board, Tamilnadu will require 5,800 MW and 30,000 MU by 1988-89 and 10,600 MW and 56,000 MU by 1995-96.

Sanctioned Project

Besides the projects under construction, second minecut at Neyveli, with a second thermal station of 630 MW of capacity, Kadamparai pumped storage scheme with four units of 100 MW each Servalar Hydro Electric Scheme 20 MW, Pandiar Punnapuzha Hydro Electric Scheme 100 MW and Nelliathorai Hydro Electric Scheme 50 MW, are the schemes already cleared by the Planning Commission. Except Neyveli, all the other schemes will be executed by the Board. The work on Kadamparai and Servalar have been taken up for execution. The work on Neyveli second minecut has commenced and the benefits are expected by 1983-84.



Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, while inaugurating the Pallavan Transport bus stand at Thiruverkadu constructed at the cost of Rs. 17 lakhs, said that the State Government proposed to implement in Thiruverkadu a Rs. 25-lakh programme of providing amenities to the large number of devotees visiting Karumariyamman Temple at Thiruverkadu.

Projects sent for Sanction

The output from the schemes mentioned above will not be adequate to meet the entire requirements of 1983-84 and beyond. The Electricity Board has sent proposals for the execution of a 420 MW thermal plant at Mettur Dam. Mettur is located in a load centre, where power intensive industries like Malco Caustic Soda Plant and other chemical industries are located. Large number of agricultural pumpsets are working in Salem, Coimbatore and Dharmapuri districts. A power intensive steel plant is being located at Salem. A thermal station based on coal at this load centre will be ideal. It has all the infrastructural facilities like water for cooling, rail facilities to get coal and well connected transmission system. The Board expects that the scheme will

KUNDAH FOURTH STAGE EXTENSION PROJECT

Kundah fourth stage extensions forms part of the gigantic Hydel Project which is located in the picturesque surroundings of the Nilgiris Hills.

The Kundah project was executed in three stages; the first two stages were carried out between 1957 and 1961, while the third stage was completed in 1966. Under these stages, 16 dams big and small, 45, 500 m. length of inter-connecting tunnels, 14,300 m. length of steel penstock pipes and 5 power stations were built at a total cost of Rs. 73 crores. The project received the Canadian Aid to the tune of Rs. 21.5 crores (43 million dollars) under the Colombo plan programme. The five power stations with a total installed capacity of 425 MW were located in a cascade manner, so that the water discharged from the upper power station is again utilised for power generation in the lower station.

The Kundah fourth stage extensions now under completion, envisage installation of an additional 60 MW generating unit at the existing Kundah Power house No. 3 and an additional 50 MW unit at the existing Kundah Power house No. 4 thereby raising the installed capacity of the entire Kundah project from 425 MW to 535 MW. These power houses are located 75 Kms due north-west of Coimbatore at places called Paraali and Pillur respectively in the Coimbatore district. The extension project is designed not only to provide the required peaking power to the Tamilnadu Grid but also will help in generating 76 million units of additional energy per annum by utilising the heavy monsoon inflows. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 11.64 crores. The generating plant and equipment for this extension project is procured partly under the Canadian Development loan and partly by grant.

be cleared shortly and the work will be taken up for execution from next year onwards. Lower Mettur, scheme, on the down stream side of Metturdam, with four barrages and 16 low head tubular turbines of total capacity 120 MW is yet another scheme actively considered for inclusion in the programme for next year. Hogenakkal Hydro Electric Scheme on the upstream of Mettur with a capacity of about 1,000 MW, has been engaging the attention of both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for over a decade. Considering the immense power potential, particularly, cheap, clean and replenishable, efforts are being taken to delink the project from the problem of sharing of Cauvery waters and prepare a mutually acceptable and beneficial scheme based on "run of the river" flow. The Board has also sent scheme reports in respect of (1) Akkamalai H.E.S., (2) Cholathipuzha H.E.S., (3) Manimuthar H.E.S., (4) Paralayar H.E.S., (5) Upper Amaravathy H.E.S. (6) Upper Thambaraparani H.E.S. and (7) Shanmuganadhi H.E.S.

doubt Tamil Nadu has come a long way off in electrification since 1932 when Pykara Station was commissioned. In those days it was a problem to find users for energy. I remember how the Engineers used to visit my father to plead with him to take a domestic service connection for our home. Nowadays the role is reversed. The users urge for prompt service connections. There are over 2,00,000 applications for agricultural pumpsets, pending. Two months back the Electricity Board liberalised the terms to extend service to the awaiting pumpsets and the work of extending connections

is in progress. Again the domestic users too are pressing for early service connection. Every year over 2,00,000 new domestic services are connected. With 9.5 million houses in Tamilnadu, of which only about 2.5 million homes are electrified, we have to go a long way to cover the entire lot. Side by side demand for energy by the industry both rural small scale industries and large scale industries, is expanding at an annual rate of 9%. So there is the need to push ahead with installation of additional power stations and augment the transmission channels.

Consumption in MU (million units)

Year	Industrial	Agriculture	Domestic
55—56	310	80	51
60—61	769	366	100
65—66	1,466	785	141
70—71	2,474	1,241	247
75—76	2,938	1,675	468
77—78	3,514	1,773	551

71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	75—76	76—77
2,645	2,324	2,333	2,402	2,938	3,051
51—52	55—56	60—61	65—66	70—71	77—78
12	21	60	92	123	150

Demand for Power

It is necessary to harness the entire hydel potential irrespective of its economic viability, since hydel potential being replenishable, will help to conserve the meagre non-replenishable but easy to harness fossil fuel reserve in the State. No

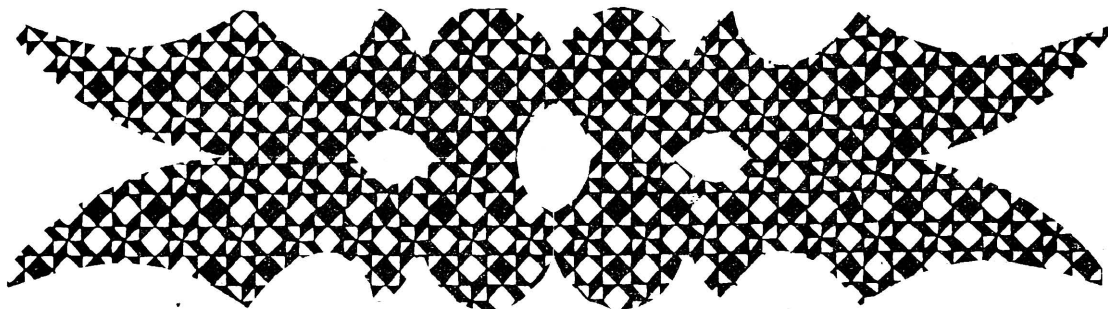
Long Term Planning

The power potential in Tamilnadu is limited. Most of hydel resources have either been harnessed or on the anvil. The only fossil fuel in Tamilnadu is lignite at Neyveli and it is being exploited. Hence for the long term energy needs, we have to look for replenishable sources. Tamilnadu is located in the tropical region and has a long sea coast. Plenty of solar energy can be abstracted, if the technology for such abstraction is available. Generating Electricity from sea solar power, utilising the temperature

difference that exists between the surface sea water and water at 4,000' depth is theoretically possible. The sea water at surface is at about 40°C whereas the water temperature at 4,000' depth is about 20°C. The surface water at 40°C can be utilised to vapourise a substance with a low boiling point like "isobutane" in a boiler. The vapour can be used to turn a turbine, similar to steam in a steam turbine, and the used vapour can be condensed by water drawn from the bottom of the sea. This cycle can be repeated to generate electricity. An American Company is prepared to do the preliminary

investigation. We are negotiating with them. A break through in this technology will go a long way in removing power shortage not only in Tamilnadu but in the entire country as it is estimated that Tamilnadu may have a potential of 10,000 MW from this source alone.

The power position in Tamilnadu which is critical at the moment will, it is hoped, brighten up in the mid-eighties after the completion of Tuticorin Thermal Plant, Mettur Thermal Plant Hogenekal Project and second thermal station at Neyveli. The power position will then have to be managed by maximising the generation in the existing stations.



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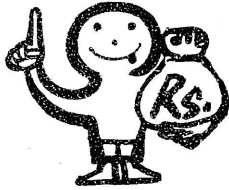
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College Planning Forums

Dr. T. S. VENKATASWAMI,
Chief Professor of Economics,
Madras Presidency College

What we aim at

The Planning Commission of India conceived the idea of establishing Planning Forums in Universities and Colleges in 1955 while formulating the Second Five Year Plan, initiated the scheme in 1956, and transferred it to the Ministry of Education in 1968. The scheme was started with the object of fostering an awareness of the need for planned development of the nation spreading plan consciousness among students and teachers and through them among the general public. Over the years the scope of the objectives and activities of the planning forums has been progressively enlarged as a result of periodic reviews of their functioning.

The general guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, in 1977 envisage and encompass a wide spectrum of functions for the Planning Forums which include :

1. Promoting intellectual understanding of the plans and the plan processes by arranging discussions and debates;
2. Functioning as Information Centres and displaying the developmental activities ;
3. Conducting socio-economic surveys in urban and rural areas ;
4. Cooperating with other developmental Youth Programmes.
5. Forging close links with the developmental machinery at district and block levels and participating in development projects ; and .
6. Providing constructive and positive suggestions for plan formulation, implementation, and evaluation.

Organisation and Funding

A Planning Forum must be registered with the State Government in order to become eligible to receive financial aid. It is operated by an Executive Committee consisting of professors and student representatives under the overall control of the Principal. A senior academician will be in charge of the forum and a senior student will be its Secretary. At the initial stages the planning forum was almost in the exclusive domain of the students of Economics and Commerce. But now it is open to all students of the college, irrespective of their discipline, to ensure widest possible participation in the activities of the planning forums.

As regards funding, all the registered planning forums receive a basic grant of Rs. 400 per year. But about a dozen select planning forums which have exhibited keen enthusiasm, formulated and implemented worthwhile projects and whose performance has been of a high order are given higher grant upto Rs. 1,600. The forums are also permitted and encouraged to raise local resources of their own to supplement the government grants. The Union Government is also prepared to provide financial assistance upto Rs. 15,000 for organising regional meetings and seminars.

Activities Undertaken by Forums

The movement of the planning forums, small as it was, in 1956, has taken big strides and struck deep roots in the colleges of Tamil Nadu over the last two decades and now almost every college has a planning forum. There are altogether 201 college planning forums of which 62 are in Government colleges and 139 in private colleges. Of these 46 are functioning in Women colleges.

The planning forums have become the intellectual catchment area of the colleges ;

they have not only opened up new frontiers of knowledge for students but also given them new avenues of service. They have brought into clear focus the importance of planned development and enlightened the students and faculty on the planning processes and strategies and their successes and shortcomings. All the planning forums have set up permanent plan information centres where plan literature and charts and posters depicting the economic and social progress of the nation are displayed. Every year they conduct debates and seminars and organise inter-collegiate essay, elocution and chart-drawing competitions on different aspects of planning. They also celebrate the 'Plan Week', arrange extension lectures by experts, and undertake educational visits to plan projects.

Educational institutions have a vital role to play in the social and economic transformation of the nation. They can successfully play this role only by identifying the needs of the people and suggesting possible solutions for such pressing problems as poverty, unemployment and illiteracy. The colleges depend largely on their planning forums to deal with such issues and the latter undertake socio-economic Activities....

surveys for analysis and action. It must be admitted, however, that the value of such surveys varies directly with the competence, skill, and sincerity with which they are conducted. One cannot expect uniformly high-quality research surveys from all colleges. There is indeed an element of truth in the charge that some of the surveys have turned out to be colourless, stale, and ritualistic exercises. But even such surveys may be somewhat useful in the sense that they enable the students to learn some rudimentary research techniques and transmit the message of planning to the people of urban and rural areas surveyed. That is more significant is that some of the superior planning forums working under imaginative and innovative leadership have moved away from dreary and dead uniformity and broken now ground by conducting meaningful and planned surveys on saving, investment, and consumption patterns, changes in attitudes and cost benefit analysis of selected projects.

One of the objectives of the planning forums is to cooperate with other developmental youth programmes like the NSS, for they have both the same ultimate objective of national development and the student participation therein. The planning forums and the NSS was truly complementary to each other. The National Conference of Planning Forums held in 1976 has emphasised that the planning forums must be instruments for motivating programmes of community service. A number of the planning forums in Tamil Nadu have

worked in close collaboration with the NSS in adopting a village and working out and executing a plan for village improvement. They have together undertaken such works as construction of roads, clearing tanks, helping build schools, conducting adult education classes and organising cultural programmes. The planning forums and the NSS do contribute a great deal towards rectifying some of the serious defects of formal education; the gap between the educated and the uneducated as regards attitudes is narrowed; the dignity of labour is practiced, not just preached; the uneducated are educated and the educated are educated too. The students and teachers come into direct contact with their factual problems of the uneducated villagers for which the textbooks will not provide solutions. They understand the valuable lesson of "learning by doing."

Recently great emphasis has been laid on the need to make the educational system more purposive and relevant to the needs of the country and reorient it with rural bias since the vast majority of the poor are found in the countryside. As a result of this new attitude, community and social service has been made an integral part of the university curriculum for which separate marks are awarded. One of the benefits of the social service activities undertaken by the planning forums is that they are useful in evaluating the contribution made by the students to the welfare of the society.

In Women's Colleges

The planning forums functioning in women's colleges have been doing good work. In addition to the usual functions, they have also implemented unique and novel programmes such as raising kitchen garden in the hostel premises, teaching the arts of decoration, painting, embroidery, etc.

State Planning Commission

While the planning forums have done commendable work towards realising most of the objectives listed in the beginning, they have not been very successful in forging close links with the developmental machinery at district and block levels and in providing positive suggestions for the plan formulation, implementation, and evaluation. The work of the planning forums needs to be greatly strengthened in these areas. The various planning forums have been almost functioning in isolation with little contact and coordination with each other and with the State planning machinery at different levels. No State level Conference of the Planning Forums has been held since 1967, although their numbers have been increasing. Tamil Nadu has been the first State in establishing a State Planning Commission

which can provide effective and continuing leadership and guide the activities of the planning forums alone useful and productive channels. It is suggested that for this purpose the State Planning Commission may convene a State Level Conference of all the planning forums which may be attended by the representatives of the forums as well as the representatives of the district and block level development agencies. The expenditure can be met from the grant of the Central Government which is prepared to provide Funds upto Rs. 15,000 for organising regional meetings and seminars.

The broad objectives of such a conference may be stated as follows :—

1. A critical examination and evaluation of the activities so far undertaken by the planning forums ;
2. Identification of the activities, particularly pertaining to research surveys, to be undertaken by each of the planning forums in accordance with the needs of the State Planning Commission ;

3. Organisation of work shops on research techniques for the representatives of the planning forums and of the district and block developmental agencies ;
4. Exploration of the ways and means of establishing close and effective co-operation between the forums and the developmental agencies on a continuing basis ;
5. Avoidance of duplication of work among the various forums; and
6. Publication of a News Bulletin to serve as a medium of communication and exchange of ideas among the planning forums.

Realisation of the above objectives is bound to instil fresh and renewed vigour and provide a feeling of genuine and purposeful participation in the adventure of the social and economic transformation of the society among the members of the planning forums and thereby make them effective instruments of the dynamics of social and economic progress.

WHAT WE DO?

A NEW PLAN FOR THE POOREST IN TAMIL NADU

For the last one year Tamil Nadu Government have been giving top priority for Rural Welfare through the implementation of various schemes to help the small and marginal farmers and the agricultural labour as well. The development of Rural Industries for the uplift of the artisans and semiskilled engaged in the sector has received due attention. To accelerate the pace of rural development, an independent Minister for Rural Industries has been appointed and another Minister is in charge of Handloom Industry which provides employment to a considerable section of the people in Tamil Nadu.

To review the progress of various rural welfare Schemes and to gear up the District Administration, a conference of District Collectors was held at Madras Secretariat on October 16. The Conference reviewed the progress of Drought-prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the Small Farmers' Development Scheme (SFDA). The DPAP which is in operation in the districts

of Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri has made much headway and the fund allocated would be fully utilised. The Small Farmers Development Agency covers 167 blocks in all the districts except Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram.

For the poorest

The 'Antyodhaya' Scheme, the aim of which is to uplift the poorest of the poor in the rural sector, is to be implemented in Tamil Nadu as a part of the integrated Rural Development Programme. This programme is now in operation in Rajasthan. According to this scheme, a survey would be conducted in selected rural pockets. Five or ten families at the lowest rung of the income ladder would be identified in each village and their specific needs for their full development would be studied in detail and necessary wherevital made available to improve their economic lot.

The conference was presided over by the Chief Minister, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran.

A NEW WIND OF CHANGE IN KARIAPATTI PANCHAYAT AREA

The development programmes in Panchayat Union have received a new fillip during the last one year. The Panchayat administration is devoid of extraneous factors that deter its smooth and action-packed formula. A new wind of change and development is blowing in the rural landscape. This area blazes a new trail in rural welfare programme.

The Kariapatti Panchayat Union in Ramanathapuram district has adopted a new technique of 'village cluster development' system for fuller development of the village community.

Ten villages selected in Kariapatti Panchayat Union for the implementation of *Village Uplift Programme* are (1) Mangulam, (2) Aviyoor, (3) D. Kadambankulam (4) S. Kallupatti (5) Kambikudi, (6) Pappanam, (7) Melakallangulam, (8) Mustakurichi, (9) Arasakulam and (10) Kurandi.

The total population in this group of villages is 14,405 comprising 2,878 families. Out of this, 2627 families are in the income group of less than Rs. 400 a month. The ultimate aim in formulating this project at a cost of Rs. 2.76 crores is to see that the average income of a family which ranges from Rs. 170 to Rs. 236 at present is increased to Rs. 400 and above at the end of the third year.

Coordination

The objective of this programme is sought to be achieved by co-ordinating the efforts of all the agencies that go to the village development and channelising them through the net work of the Block staff with cent per cent involvement of the people for whom the project is intended.

The income of the villagers is to be increased through an integrated development programme which is time-bound. The main source of income, being from land, has got to be augmented through agricultural development. The survey conducted in this area has revealed interesting facets of the farming sector. So, increasing the agricultural production is the main aim. The sur-

vey has brought to light that out of the total cultivable area of 15989 acres, 4574 acres are fallow and in the cultivated area only 2969 acres are under High Yielding Varieties.

During the period of three years it is programmed to bring all the fallow lands under cultivation and to introduce high yielding varieties in the entire 15989 acres.

Water Management

By 'Better Water Management' and by introducing varietal changes and short duration varieties it is proposed to raise second crop in a total area of 2239 acres. It has been proposed to sink 207 new wells, deepen 573 existing wells, and to energise 392 wells and sink 7 community wells. This will help to bring in an additional area of 2009 acres under cultivation at the end of the third year. Soil conservation in a total area of 627 acres has also been programmed.

Dairy Development

Apart from the Agricultural schemes in all the ten villages, 1035 Milch animals, 535 sheep units, 261 Goat units, Fodder Development in 20 acres, 248 plough Bullocks, 228 bullock carts and 95 backyard poultry units have also been proposed to be distributed by which a total additional income of Rs. 8,51,565 is anticipated.

The development of Rural and Village Industries also receives importance in this effort. Mulberry cultivation in 18 acres, starting of 11 units of Match Industries, 2 Palm leaf training centres, 1 palm Fibre Extraction training centre, 2 Rural Textile Centres and 2 Power Ghazies, have been proposed. Necessary assistance will be provided to palm leaf workers and rural artisans like Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Potters, Cobblers and Lime makers. Schemes like supply of 280 beehives and encouraging the production of Fuel Charcoal have also been proposed. The above mentioned rural-employment oriented programmes would exploit the employment potential and, generate a total income of over Rs. 10 lakhs. Schemes like raising kitchen gardens in all the 2878 families, raising Farm Forestry

in all the 29 tanks and laying compost pits have been planned and a total income of Rs. 1,52,340 is expected at the end of the third year.

After the successful implementation of the Village Uplift programme in these villages at the end

of the third year a total additional income of Rs. 72,58,770 is anticipated. The present average income in all the ten villages ranges from Rs. 170 Rs. 236 and it would get increased to Rs. 401 to Rs. 485 after this time-bound programme is completed.

The total cost of the project for all the three years comes to Rs. 2,76,08,946 of which the Government and institutional finance including grant and subsidy works out to Rs. 1,97,89,674. Direct public contribution mainly for Agricultural purposes for purchase of seeds and fertilisers works out to Rs. 78,19,272 public contribution by repayment of crop loans and other scheme loans works out to Rs. 70,76,220. The Government subsidy from D.P.A.P. and I.R.D. etc. works out to Rs. 27,92,445. The credit facilities, would be obtained from the Agricultural Credit societies, Ramanathapuram District Central Co-operative Bank, Pandyan Grama Bank, and Indian Overseas Bank. Departmental allotments from the Public Works Department, Agriculture, Khadi and Village Industries Board and the regular Panchayat Union grants would also be pooled.

It is expected that employment opportunities would be created in the village at an average of 5 males and 30 females for every acre of Dry Fallow land, 18 males and 58 females per acre of wet land and 20 males and 66 females per acre of garden land. On the whole, at the end of the third year, in all the ten villages by cultivating 4971 acres of fallow land, by raising double crop in 2213 acres of wet land and bringing 2009 acres of additional garden land under the plough, totally 3,11,792 mandays of employment opportunities would be created. By implementing soil conservation schemes, totally 1254 persons would get employment.

Health of the villagers is not neglected. Health care, family welfare and nutrition as also eradication of untouchability and promotion of prohibition as social welfare measures lending support to the economic growth of the rural sector will be given adequate attention and no stone would be left unturned to blaze a new trail in this rural area.



ANAIMALAI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Anaimalai Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu between 10°—12° and 10°—7.5° of North Latitude and 76°—30° and 77°—56.5° East Longitude. It is in the Southern part of the District lying in the Taluks of Pollachi and Udumalpet. The area of the Sanctuary is 94,000 Hectares. The entire Sanctuary lies on the famous Anaimalais which are a range of hills in the Western Ghats of Peninsular India.

It is connected by good roads from Pollachi or Udumalpet. Pollachi is the headquarters of the Sanctuary which is 40 K.M. from Coimbatore connected by train as well as motor roads. Nearest aerodrome is Coimbatore.

The Tract

The Sanctuary is one of the largest of the Indian Sanctuaries and the largest in Tamil Nadu. The entire area is of hills and valleys and foot hills. No plains. But there are some plateau regions which are about 1,000 metres in elevation.

In elevation the hills range from 900 to 2,500 metres with rounded hill tops often exposed

or covered by grass only. (Forms an ideal habitat of Nilgri Tahr). But the valleys in between are of very rich forests of valuable trees which are also the home of variety of a wildlife.

The eastern slopes are drained by River Amaravathi which runs eastward. Westward flowing rivers are many—Thorakadavu—Aliyar Sholaiyar—Italiar—Palar—Kallar and many smaller streams. There is a number of dams constructed within and adjoining the Sanctuary for power generation and irrigation. The Parambi - kulam Aliyar Project is a vast work of reservoirs and canals and power generating centres which

lies within the Sanctuary. Under this project the Amaravathi Dam, Thirumoorthy Dam, Aliyar Dam, are adding to the natural beauty of the terrain.

Climate and Rain-Fall

Climatically the area can be divided into 1. Foot hills upto 2000 M, 2. Plateau regions 1000 M and 3. Higher regions 1000 M.

The foot hills are mostly along the East and Northern sides of the Sanctuary which are gentle to steep slopes. They are hot and dry regions. Sethumadai, Aliyar, Amaravathi are



some places to halt and study these areas. The temperature is 23°C to 40°C. December, January temperatures may be 18°C to 30°C. Hot months are March to June. The rainy months of October to December may be pleasant. The largest plain in tract is the Thalini area of Amaravathi Range.

The plateau regions are Topslip and Ulandy areas and Mavadappu plateau. They are about 1000M in elevation and have a comfortable climate in summer and rather a cold winter. High elevations are, Grass Hills around Valparai which are about 2500M in elevation and this region is rather cold as any other hill stations of South India.

The rain-fall is very widely varying say from 500 mm. to 5,000 mm.—the lower rain-fall being on the eastern slopes and foot hills during October-November and the plateaus enjoy both monsoons in May and June and October and November and the Western parts in Punachi Range have the heavy rain-fall during May-June.

Fauna

With the varied geographical, climatic and vegetative characteristics that are available in the Sanctuary, it is no wonder that

majority of the Indian species of Wildlife are found in this Sanctuary in different parts of the Sanctuary.

The Foot Hills

As already described, the foot hills form a narrow belt on the eastern and northern boundaries of the Sanctuary. The climate is warm to hot and the rain-fall is low. The vegetation is of thorny trees and shrubs with very little grass. Also this area is subjected to heavy grazing by the numerous village cattle (as many as nearly 18,000 cow units). Also there is no buffer zone between the cultivated land and the Sanctuary. Cultivation is done right upto the boundary. So some times Wild animals like Elephants, Wild boars and Deers may stray into the fields and cause some damage. Sometimes Panthers or even Tigers may kill a cattle occasionally. In the past, poaching was heavy in this area. The extent of peaching can be imagined by the fact that there is a village by name Vettaikaranpudur that is "Hunter's Village" near the north-west corner of the Sanctuary.

Prior to Indian Wildlife Protection Act, the villagers were at liberty to shoot-kill or capture any wild animal that may stray into their field. Elephants were captured or killed. Deer

were killed and much damage was caused.

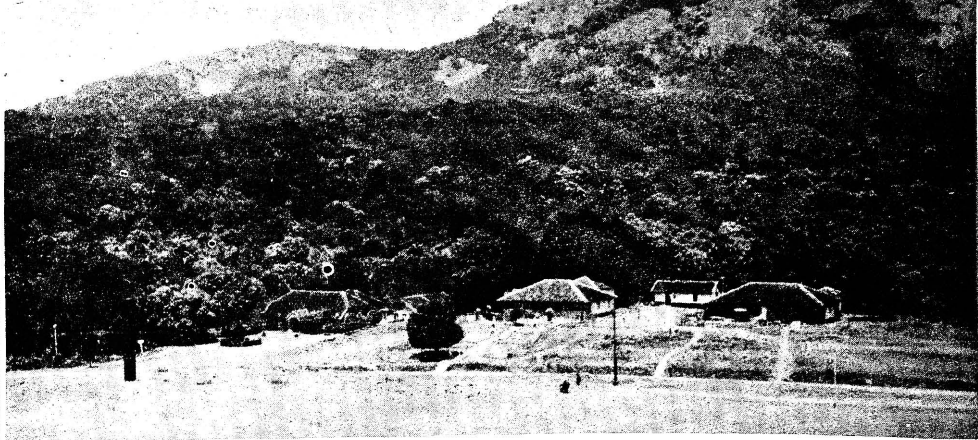
Usual founds in the foot hills are : *Elephants* which may stray from the inner parts of the Sanctuary attracted by the agricultural crops like Ragi, Samai, Sugarcane, Jowar, Plantains. *Sambhur* one commonly seen in these areas around streams and water holes—especially in summer.

Cheetal are found only in a few places of the boundary. *Mouse Deer* are Nocturnal animal occasionally seen on the boundaries. *Barking Deer* is seen on the boundaries. The *Common Langur* and the *Nilgiri Langur* are seen along the boundaries especially around Sethumadai, Gudravalli and on the way to Valparai. *Bonnet Monkeys* are seen all over the boundaries. Bears, Hares, Jackals, Heynas, Wild Dogs, Panthers. Black Panthers and Tigers are rarely seen.

Plateau Region

The Topslip area has a good number of Elephants, Bisons, Sambhur, Cheetal, Barking Deer, Red Mongoose, Porcupines, King-cobras and Rat-snakes. Panther and Wild dogs can be said fairly common. Tiger is sighted frequently, say-once in a week or so. Main places to visit are the Cheechali Valley, Ulandy Valley, Chinnar Valley, Varagaliar-





Monamboli. Here we get the rare Lion-tailed Monkeys also. Malabar Squirrels are common in Varagaliar and Manamboli.

In the Mavadappu plateau the animals are the same. But Bisons are not as many. Panthers are often seen. This plateau is the best place for bird population. The rare giant hornbills, Southern tree pies and the lorikeets are seen here.

The Thalini area and the flat terrain on either side of the Munar road from Udumalpet has a similar fauna in addition we can see the Crocodiles in the Amaravathi Reservoir. The much-discussed Ash coloured Bison also occurs in this area.

In the rivers of these plateau areas there are a variety of Fish-tortoises.

For Nature lovers

For nature lovers-Grass Hills-Topslip, Varagali Ar. Thalini may be interesting to see the virgin forests and the quiet sylvan atmosphere. Sholayar, Attakatti, Aliyar and Amaravathi Dams and the gardens may be of interest to some. The Thirumurthi Temple and the bathing falls may be interesting to some. Kodanthur Temple is another spot where villagers go for week ends.

Trekking from Upper Aliyar to Mavadappu, Kulipatti and Kurumalai and Thirumurthi,

forms a nice 28-mile route for those interested in trekking.

Crocodile Farm at Amaravathi can be visited to see the hatching and rearing of Crocodiles by this Sanctuary authorities.

Accommodation

Forest Rest Houses are available at Topslip, Amaravathi, Varagali Ar, Sethumadai, Manamboli. P.W.D. Rest House are available at Udumalpet and Amaravathi and Electricity Board Rest House at Attakatti.

Elephant rides and Van rides are available at Topslip only. Jeep ride is available from Udumalpet. The Sanctuary is under the Wildlife Warden, Mahalingapuram, Pollachi.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF MUTHU RAMALINGA THEVAR

"For us Nation is our God ; and the people are our wealth and welfare. When it (Nation) is in danger we will not hesitate to lay down our lives to protect it." This sums up the patriotism of Thiru U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, leader of the Forward Block and a patriot. This statement of Thiru U. Muthuramalinga Thevar speaks volumes of his patriotic fervour and spirit of dedication for the cause of the country.

Thiru Thevar was simple in his life, lived for the poor and the backward. He was a powerful speaker and a pious exponent of Hindu Religion. He was pro-

gressive in his outlook and revolutionary in approach. No wonder that Thiru Muthuramalinga Thevar was the ardent warrior of the revolutionary path ignited by Nethaji Subash Chandra Bose.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has never failed to honour the great sons and daughters of Tamil Nadu who carried the torch of knowledge and struggled hard to retrieve the people from their slumber, poverty, squalor and ignorance. The birth Anniversary of Muthuramalinga Thevar was organised last year by the Government. The 75th birth anniversary of Thevar was celebrated in Madras in a fitting manner.

AGRICULTURE

New Research Project on Sea Water Fishes

A new Research Project on the effects of thermal pollution on the fishes and crustaceans of the Tuticorin Bay has been taken up. The studies made prior to the release of heated effluent into the Bay from Thermal Power Plant have indicated a rich assemblage of aquatic organisms, especially Prawns and Crabs of economic importance.

TNAU Paddy Harvester Goes Abroad

The Power Tiller operated Paddy harvester developed at the Zonal Research Centre, College of Agricultural Engineering has been selected by the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific United Nations Development Programme, Mahila for evaluation in Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Pakistan, Iran and Republic of Korea. Orders for six Paddy Harvesters at a cost of Rs. 1,33,800 has been placed by the authorities and supply will be effected before December 1978.

Groundnut

Breeding for transferring certain desirable characters from wild species to cultivated varieties of groundnut has not been successful so far. The cultivated groundnuts have a tetraploid constitution species that occur in the Wild are both diploid and tetraploid. The difficulty set by this difference between the wild diploid and the cultivated tetraploid in the matter of hybridisation has now been overcome by the use of tetraploid plants detected in certain experimental populations of a diploid species *A. villosulicarpa*. This species has erect habit of growth basal branching tendency, small leaflets, pods with papery shell, and small single kernels. It is resistant to drought, and tolerant to pests and diseases.

An interesting feature was observed in the F₁ population. Variability was found to be directed towards an enhancement of an increase in pod number per plant, and increased number of secondary branches and an increase in basal nodes and pegs. The segregants were all bunched in habit and entailed reductions in height of plant, area of leaflet and thickness of shell. Field tolerance to the leaf-spot disease was spectacular. The seeds showed little or no dormancy and the maturity period ranged from 100-115 days. The control of recombination evi-

denced in the progenies is a sequel to the successful transfer of single genes or individual chromosomal segments of the Wild species to the cultivated groundnut. The derivatives of the selected F₁ plants are now in the F₂ stage and the performance of these lines offer promise for the quick development of radically new groundnuts with high level productivity. A breakthrough in the productivity of this crop has thus been achieved.

A new method of propagating *Grandiflorum* (Jathimalli) has been developed in the Department of Horticulture, Madurai. Cuttings

like tips with two nodes, (2) one node with two leaves (3) any node of the plant with one leaf and (4) any node of the plant with two leaves, split into two longitudinal halves were planted in sand medium in polythene bags of 20 x 10 cm size. The bags were kept in a pit of 2 x 1 x 0.5 cm size and the entire pit was covered with White polythene film of 200 gauge thickness. Every morning the cuttings were watered with rose can and then sprayed with water at 3 hours interval totalling five sprays in a day. Cent per cent rooting was noticed in all types of cuttings in 15 days.

"THAMBI" OF



THE MADRAS REGIMENT

A Jawan of the Regiment is affectionately known in the Army as 'Thambi'. The strong points of the Thambi are his sturdy common sense, ability to adjust himself to any surroundings, preparedness to undergo any hardship and steadiness in the field of battle. He has his weak points too; he must have his bath as also his quota of rasam with a liberal dose of hot pepper every day. In the biting cold of Ladakh, one can see the Madrassi soldier taking his bath on the banks of the Indus and return to his lines for a spicy meal of rice and rasam to warm himself up.

Stories of bravery of the Thambis are a legion. During 1948, two platoons of a battalion of Madrassis holding the Ring Contour feature near Poonch beat back an attack by a 300 strong enemy force.

In 1965, the Thambis stormed Maharajke in the Sialko sector and Baraka Kalar near Barki in the Lahore sector in the face of heavy opposition. The story, goes that the Thambis' greatest regret after capturing the Baraka Kalar was that they were not allowed to take a bath in the adjacent Ichogil Canal.

The Thambi, once he joins the Army, takes it seriously to make it a successful career. Most of the recruits are drafted from the country-side, but the majority of them have no land to fall back upon. This is particularly true of recruits from Kerala and Tamil Nadu, where the pressure on land is great. He plunges himself into the drill weapon-training and other fields of activities connected with his new profession, and takes a great deal of interest in adding to his educational qualifications.



CHICKEN MEAT— ITS INGREDIENTS & NUTRITION

Dr. V. SUNDARARASU, M.V.Sc., and
Dr. I. ALFRED JAYA PRASAD, M.V.Sc.,

Department of POULTRY SCIENCE,
MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE.

in human diets. Most of the essential amino acids contained in Poultry meat are higher than the other red meats.

Lipid quality

Unlike the red meats most fat in chicken is found under the skin rather than distributed throughout the tissue. Cooked chicken breast meat contains only 1.3% fat. There is increasing evidence that not only the amount of fat in a diet but also the type of fat is important. Fats containing a high proportion of saturated fatty acids cause an increase in blood cholesterol. Chicken meat also contains less cholesterol, a fatty alcohol present in the arteries and veins of individuals suffering with atherosclerosis, than other foods of animal origin. Next to fats and oils of vegetable origin only poultry meat contains higher proportion of unsaturated fatty acids than the red meats.

Vitamins

Most of the vitamins and minerals present in chicken are higher than the other meats. Chicken is an ideal food for infants, young children, adolescents, adults, old people their valescents and those attempting to control weight. People with high blood cholesterol level can eat chicken especially cockerels after removing the skin with which most fat can be eliminated. Among the meats this appears to be the one with least fact. The United States National Broiler Council 1964 gives the following reasons why chicken is important in hospital diets.

“Patients and staff like it and readily accept well-prepared chicken.” Chicken can be adapted to many special diets for all age groups. Because chicken is short-fibered, it is easy to digest, making it a favourite with all age groups, and patients with special digestive problems.

We eat a variety of meats—Mutton, beef, Pork, Chicken, Rabbit, etc. Among the various meats, chicken meat is economical, quick and easy to prepare and serve and has a number of desirable nutritional and organoleptic properties. The meat fibers are tender, easy to chew, easy to digest and the flavour is mild and blends well with seasonings and other foods. The nutrient compositions of different meats are given separately.

Poultry meat energy

Chicken meat is very low in calories in relation to other nutrients present. Because of this it is very good food for weight control. It is also good for convalescents and old people who are not physically active. By eating chicken meat it is possible to reduce the calorie intake but at the same time help keep other nutrient requirements in proper balance. From the table it can be seen that the energy content of any kind of chicken is lower than the other meats.

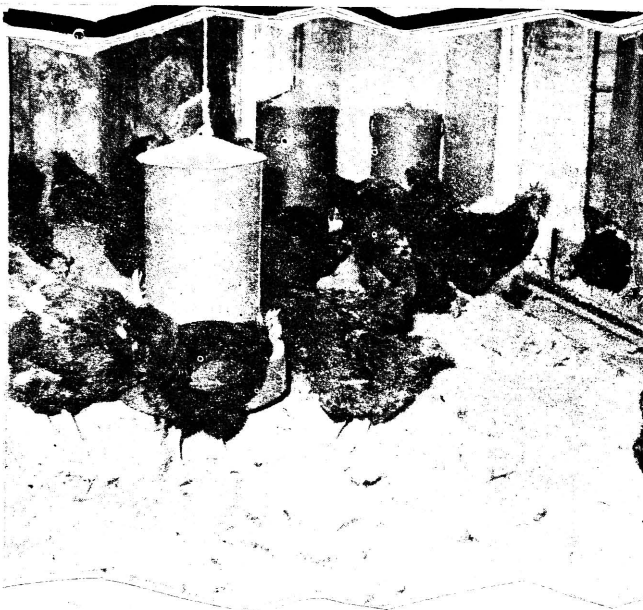
Protein quality

The quantity of protein in chicken meat is much more than other meats. Similarly the quality is also very good. It is easy to digest. It contains all essential amino acids, required

Chicken drumsticks are easy to eat for patients who are too young or incapable of handling knives or forks. Chicken can be adapted to many special diets for all age groups. For example, broiled and boiled chicken can be served in many variations that do not add calories but still have high patient acceptance.

The close tolerance on proportioned items makes it easier to use chicken for special diets than in the days when every portion had to be cut, weighed and checked. The endless ways in which chicken can be cooked precludes menu monotony.

In terms, of the cost per pound of edible meat and the nutrient return for the money spent, chicken is your best but today."



TABLE

(Composition in 100 grams)

Kind of Meat	Water %		Food energy calories				Protein gm		Fat gm		Carbohydrate gms.				Ash gm
Calcium mg	Phosphorous mg.		Iron mg				Sodium mg.		Potassium mg		Vitamins mg				Riboflavin mg.
Niacin mg.	Vit A I.U.														
Beef (Prime grade)	44.8	482.2	13.6	41.0	0	0.6	8.0	124	2.0	65	355	80	0.06	0.12	3.3
Lamb (Prime Grade)	56.3	310.0	15.4	27.1	0	1.2	9.0	135	1.1	75	295	..	14.00	19.00	4.5
Pork (Fat class)	33.4	553.0	9.1	57.0	0	0.5	5.0	88	1.4	70	285	0	0.44	0.10	2.4
Chicken All class															
Light Meat without skin	73.7	117	23.4	1.9	0	7.0	11.0	218	1.1	50	320	60	0.5	0.09	10.7
Cark meat without	73.7	130	20.6	4.7	0	7.0	13.0	188	1.5	67	250	150	0.08	0.2	5.2
Broilers flesh only cooked broiled	71.0	136	23.8	3.8	0	1.1	9.0	201	1.7	66	274	90	0.05	0.19	8.8
Fryers	75.7	124	18.6	4.9	0	0.8	12.0	201	1.9	..	..	730	0.07	0.38	5.6
Roasters	63.0	239	18.2	17.9	0	0.9	10.0	176	1.6	..	..	920	0.08	0.19	6.7
Hen & Cocks	56.9	298	17.4	24.8	0	0.9	10.0	167	1.4	..	..	1080	0.06	0.19	8.2

GANDHI JAYANTHI CELEBRATIONS

-A NEW APPROACH IN TAMIL NADU

Gandhi Mandapam, adjoining to the Raj Bhavan in Madras occupies a unique place in the social and cultural life of the people in Tamil Nadu. Built in polished granite, blending in itself the temple architectural forms and format, Gandhi Mandapam has served as a centre of education since it was built. The weekly prayer meetings and Bhajans held at this Mandapam infused in the minds of the young and old, women and children, the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi in whose memory this Mandapam has been erected.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Prabhudas Patwari, the veteran Gandhian and a lover of the down-trodden and whose family had a close link with the family of Mahatma Gandhi has added new dimensions to Gandhi Mandapam this year by organising a week-long celebrations enlisting the co-operation of the voluntary agencies in Madras city.

Thousands lined to Gandhi Mandapam on the morning of October 2nd to attend the Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations. A novel feature that was adopted this year under the guidance of the Governor was that each day, commencing from 2nd October was observed as a day of national importance by selecting a particular programme. For instance the first day i.e., 2nd October was observed as Harijan Day. Thiru Prabhudas Patwari appealed to the public to entertain Harijans in their homes for a meal so that the prejudices and mental reservations, if any, in the minds of the caste Hindus can be eliminated.

A unique function of mass intercaste wedding was held on the Marina in front of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi under the presidency of the Harijan Welfare Minister Thiru P. Soundarapandian. 63 couples joined in wed-lock on the 2nd evening. The ceremony was simple and significant because it was a intercaste marriage and in 40 cases either the bride or the groom was a Harijan, Christians, Marwari and Brahmins were seen with smiling faces. Thiru Prabhudas Patwari, blessing the newly wedded couples hailed the function as a unique event. The evening function at Gandhi Mandapam was inaugurated by Acharya J. P. Kripalani. The Governor, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Chief Justice of Madras High Court addressed the gathering.

On the 3rd October, which was celebrated as "Khadi Day" the Governor and other Ministers participated in several functions in



the city where Khadi sales were promoted. The Governor also inaugurated the Khadi sales at Coimbatore on the next day. Khadi sales rose to new heights. On the 4th October, which was celebrated as "Rural Development Day," there was a public meeting which was addressed by the Governor and the Minister for Local Administration. Gold medals and certificates were presented to inter caste-married couples on the occasion and uniforms for Harijan boys and girls were distributed.

'Women's Day' was celebrated on the 5th October. The Governor participated in a meeting at a slum area where the theme was 'Women and Prohibition.' In the evening, voluntary welfare institutions conducted an excellent bhajan programme which was followed by a public meeting where the theme was 'Women and Dowry.' The special feature of this meeting was that two women Ministers, the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board — a woman — and eminent social workers spoke against dowry evil. On the 6th October, which was observed as 'All Prayers Day,' Prayers of all religions in

all languages were arranged at Gandhi Mandapam.

Youth Day was celebrated on the 7th October. The Governor visited two slum areas in the City where youth volunteers did excellent constructive work-like cleaning, promotion of adult education, medical check up, etc. The variety entertainment and cultural programme in which the youth participated were very attractive. On the 8th October, which was the last day, the Governor inaugurated a Seminar under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Scientific Studies for Prevention of Alcoholism. Before a very largely attended public meeting at Gandhi Mandapam, the Governor and a Judge of the High Court spoke on Prohibition. There was a Drama advocating Prohibition.

The Gandhi Jayanthi Celebrations attracted huge crowds at every place where the Governor went and the Governor was very happy to note that there was tremendous response to Gandhiji's teachings in Tamil Nadu and he actually acknowledged it at public meetings



PERIYAR CENTENARY IN MADURAI

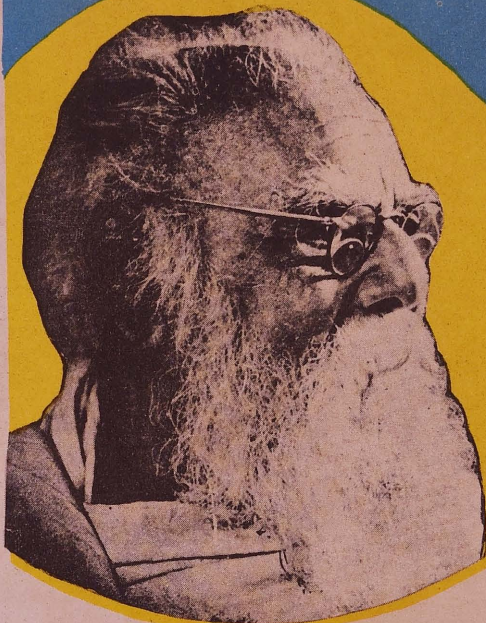
The Periyar Centenary Celebrations Committee has recommended for celebration of Periyar Centenary in all the districts. In accordance with this recommendation the Government organised the first district level centenary celebration at Madurai on October 21—22. A crowded programme for two days was chalked out.

The function was held in the spacious Tamukkam Maidanam in Madurai. The temple city of Madurai wore a festive look. People from far and near flocked to the city. The function was inaugurated by the State Finance Minister, Thiru K. Manoharan. Thiru Manoharan gave details of the evolution of the personality of Periyar. A seminar was organised under the presidency of Dr. V.C. Kulandaissami as part of the first day celebration. Men of letters, social reformers, educationists and the Minister for Co-operation participated in the seminar. Cultural programmes and women's meet were held to highlight the socio-political philosophy of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy.

A note worthy feature of the function was the mammoth procession from the Madurai College campus. N.C.C. Home Guard also participated in the procession. Artistes from villages performed Karagam, Silambam, and Pambai to the great joy and entertainment of the people who lined the long route to the Tamukkam Maidanam. A pageantry of floats added new colour to the procession. 13 floats participated in the pageantry.

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran conducted 28 inter-caste marriages and 32 widows marriages. The Chief Minister in his spirited speech referred to the services rendered by Thanthai Periyar in ushering in social renaissance in Tamil Nadu, particularly in the field of eradication of caste and superstition and recognition of remarriage of widows.

CASTELESS SOCIAL SYSTEM IS THE FOUNDATION OF A SOCIALIST SOCIETY

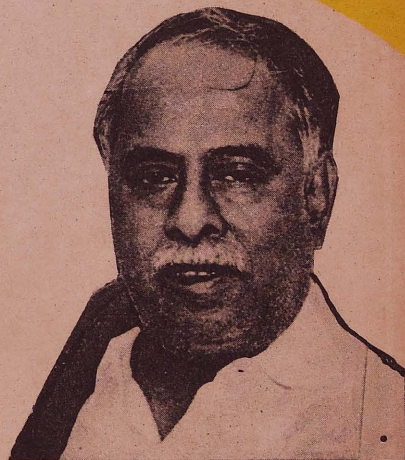


...o o o o o...
Feeling of high and low birth
adds fuel to the ever — increasing
communal conflict in our country.
So, this feeling should be destroyed
and real knowledge that all human
beings are one should grow and
gain strength among people.

—THANTHAI PERIYAR

Caste is the first force that
creates discrimination among the
people in this country. It is a
venom mixed in the blood of our
people. It is a system that has
paralysed the mind. Hence, Caste
should be annihilated first if
we are to usher in a casteless
society based on equality and
socialism.

—PERARIGNAR ANNA



LET US ALL REDEDICATE
OURSELVES TO ACHIEVE
OUR GOAL OF AN
EGALITARIAN SOCIAL ORDER

