



Tamil Arasu

DECEMBER 1978 50 P.



We celebrate Rajaji birth centenary in December. Tamil Nadu is proud of this illustrious son of India who, as a fearless warrior from the South, fought for the national liberation, expounding and enunciating the principles that the Father of the Nation adumbrated.

Rajaji's fight against the twin demons of Drink and Untouchability has left an indelible mark of his valiant, incessant and steady crusade against the social evils. His innovation of sales tax to compensate the excise revenue loss earned him the acclaim and appreciation from economists and the then ruling class as well.

The Salt Satyagraha at Vedaranyam in Thanjavur District under the presidentship of Rajaji is

a historical event which had brought in its wake country wide awakening and fervour. Rajaji was a man of character and integrity and a symbol of simplicity. The Government of Tamil Nadu cherish his memory and have a plan to celebrate the centenary throughout the State in a fitting manner. This issue carries interesting features on Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha and the sane sayings of Rajaji. The cover pages depict the love and affection that Rajaji had for Periyar and Anna.

We have an open-air-theatre in Somangalam near Madras. This is the first of its kind in India. The salient features of the theatre as also information on co-operation, fisheries and agriculture are found in this issue.



Rajaji's

Epic March

To

Vedaranyam

WHILE it recognised that the satyagraha had 'completely overshadowed all other issues,' the Madras Government had not anticipated serious trouble. In February 1930 it had thought that the 'fulminations of disobedience were proving 'increasingly unpalatable' in the south.

Complacency continued till early April, by when C. R. had chosen a site for his march. 'Very few people seem to have definitely committed themselves to take part,' said the southern province to Delhi, thinking, too, that 'the question of funds may prove an additional stumbling block.....'

The Raj's confidence was not baseless. The Swarajists had been lukewarm about disobedience. A fair section of the public was more responsive to an attack on Congress errors or on Brahmin wrongs than to a call for revolt against the Raj.

On the other hand, C. R. was resolved. He had set about collecting men and resources. Only those ready for long prison terms, even for death, qualified, he said, for his march. For its destination he selected a point on the Tanjore seaboard. Vedaranyam; starting from Trichy, the marchers would walk about 150 miles. Vedaranyam's assets were convenient salt swamps and Vedaratnam Pillai, a merchant willing to host a battle.

Ten days before the march the TNCC unanimously made C. R. president. The Raj's estimate was wrong; C. R.'s problem lay in turning down volunteers, not in finding them. He chose with care, enjoining his pledge on each recruit. His Ashram supplied the first eight.

The eventual regiment—the 'hundred gems,' as they came to be called—included a man from each Tamil district, seven youths resigning handsome Bombay jobs, an engineering college lecturer and a railway official, the last two also sacrificing their posts. To the free India of the future the group was to contribute an editor, an ambassador, a union minister and more.

Tanjore, the district the marchers were to traverse, was being run by an astute and energetic Collector J. A. Thorne of the I.C.S. He promised the Government an 'ignominious failure' of the march—on two conditions. One, that he be allowed to arrest C. R. on the latter entering his district. Two, that he be authorised to arrest those feeding or housing the marchers as harbourers of criminals.

'I fear C. Rajagopalachari's presence will enlist much sympathy for the movement', writes Thorne to Madras, adding, 'I apprehend no great difficulty dealing with the sheep once their shepherd is gone.'

Referring to his second request, the aim of which was to scatter the marchers by denying them food and shelter, Thorne wrote, 'I shall take pains to see that they meet with increasing difficulties and discomforts. If they did manage to reach Vedaranyam, continued Thorne, he was confident that in that town he 'should be able to prevent their getting accommodation.'

Though the Chief Secretary, C. W. E. Cotton, thought that the step Thorne proposed against the 'harbourers' was not 'desirable,' the Government permitted Thorne to prosecute them. However, the Collector's first request was turned down.

The Government was aware of the damage C. R. could do, assessing him at this juncture as 'probably the ablest and certainly one of the most intransigent' of the south's leaders. Yet it reasoned that 'to adopt Mr. Thorne's proposal now will be to confer on Rajagopalachari the cheap martyrdom that he and Mr. Gandhi desire.'

Thorne's warnings against 'harbouring'—punishable by a six-month sentence and a fine—were carried on Tamil leaflets, by beat of drum and in the press, Retorted C. R. :

The satyagrahis are prepared to lie under the sky or starve of Tanjore soil.... We pursue our advertised plans.

It was yet dark in Trichy cantonment on April 13, the day of the Tamil new year. Most of the city was sound asleep, but there were stirrings in the spacious house and grounds of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, newly-elected secretary of the Tamil Nad Congress.

Precisely at five a figure of medium height with a bald oval head, a staff in his right hand and a haversack across his shoulder emerged from the house and took a position on the road. Soon he was joined, in rows of two, by 96 others, most of them in caps and holding staves. As they stood in silent prayer, two girls, daughters of C. R. and Dr. Rajan, pressed kumkum, red powder of blessing and luck, on each forehead.

Hundreds had assembled at the unusual hour to witness a going out to war. When the marchers took their first deliberate steps there was a complete hush. Tears trickled down the faces of some onlookers. After a few seconds the notes of a song could be heard. 'Kathiyinri Rathaminri,' the marchers were singing. 'Sans sword, sans blood.' The verse had been composed for the occasion by poet Ramalingam Pillai.

C. R. had walked long when he was shown the morning's paper carrying Thorne's order against 'harbouring.' Without pausing or slowing down, C. R. dictated, to accompanying press reporters, a fresh answer. He knew, he said, his people and their tradition of hospitality better than a British officer did. The order, he predicted, would enlarge the public's welcome. With a twinkle he added. 'Thorns and thistles cannot stem this tide of freedom.'

In the beginning it looked as if Thorne's strategy might work. At Koviladi, on the second day of the march, the party found the 'chhatram'—pilgrims' inn—barred and bolted against them. C. R. was invited to a private home and the rest slept on the bed of the Cauvery.

'Stretching out everywhere, the Cauvery serves us like a great friend and mother,' C. R. wrote his children. 'She assists without lodging and our washing. On her sands thousands attend our meetings, women-folk coming in great numbers.' 'When I see you 2 or 2.5 years hence,' C. R. adjured Narasimhan and Lakshmi, 'you should receive me smiling.'

Koviladi was not a pointer. In the halts that followed the marchers were joyously hailed. They walked under welcome arches, on roads sprinkled with water and to the cheers of crowds that were getting bigger and bigger.

More important, they were fed and housed. Thorne's directives—which he reinforced by personally visiting, ahead of the marchers, some of their halts—were defied or defeated. Those who openly gave hospitality knew the consequences—jail terms and fines—and received them. Others, too, found ways of helping. A nameless host, in one place, hung bundles of food on trees the marchers could not miss. Eventually C. R. had to appeal against pampering the satyagrahis.

Neither soldiers nor sanyasis, the marchers yet bore a resemblance to both. Walking five miles in the morning and five in the evening—past ricefields or groves of banana or coconut, with the Cauvery, journeying seaward, often by their side—they took with them a way of life.



At stops they fraternised with 'untouchables' in their hutments, refrained from entering temples—because they were closed to the untouchables—swept village street and spoke up for Hindu-Muslim unity and against drink. And at two crowded meetings a day they preached the gospel of non-violent revolt.

Reporting to the Government of Madras the 'extraordinarily vigorous propaganda' along the route, Thorne claimed, 'with all respect,' that he had been right in suggesting C. R.'s early arrest and added that 'harm to the prestige of Government has been done by the arch.'

Though a toe infection obliged him to walk barefoot for two or three days, C. R. stood the journey well. In the thick of it he remembered to ask about 'the anti-drink work around the Ashram.' 'I am anxious only about that,' he wrote. In response to persistent campaigning by C. R. toddy shops had lately been closed in the Ashram areas, which as a result no longer saw 'reeling villagers staggering on the road.'

As Tanjore town. Thorne's post of command, a brother and sister gave, in C. R.'s words, 'shelter and noble hospitality,' but C. R.'s heart sank when he found that nothing had been prepared for the evening meeting; no one, he was told, was ready to take responsibility. A lawyer finally offered C. R. a rickety old table; with the help of the lawyer's gardener, C. R. had it moved to the meeting site.

Not a soul was to be seen there, and C. R. was prepared for 'a miserable failure.' 'After all it is, Thorne's headquarters.' C. R. thought, 'and we may yield to him at least in one battle.'

But when C. R. and his team marched down at the appointed hour they saw a surging mass of humanity. Before C. R. spoke 'with a heart moved to the depths'—the 20,000 present prayed in complete silence.

In Kumbakonam, Pantulu Iyer, ex-member of the Legislative Council, kept all the marchers for two nights in his house and fed them. He was jailed for six months. Next, in Semmangudi, C. R. learnt that a few government servants were in the welcoming crowd. This kind of courage meant, he told the throng, that freedom had already arrived. As expectee, the officials lost their jobs.

When C. R. was addressing a meeting in Tiruthurai-poondi, Ramachandra Naidu was arrested for having

fed the satyarahis. The multitude remained calm. Gandhian teaching had been imbibed.

A mighty crowd was waiting in Vedaranyam, reached on April 28, the sixteenth day of the march. After saying that he was taking the welcome addresses as read

and the garlands as worn, a tired but smiling C. R. declared that he would break the salt law on the 30th and expect others to break it there after. And he added the prophecy that the police arresting the satyagarhis would one day serve them.

The next day, settled in a camp erected by Vedaratnam Pillai, the marchers fasted and prayed. So did, in fellowship, many others in the province... And C. R. formally wrote to Thorne of his intention to violate the law.

Informed by C. R. of Thorne's order and of the manly response of the public, the Mahatma had written back : 'It is good that our hands and feet are tied so that we can sing with joy, "God is the help of the helpless." It was a Tamil proverb, written in the southern script, Gandhi had picked up proverb and script in South Africa.

By now all India was astir and the Raj had reacted. A press ordinance, issued on April 27, was to cause the closure of Young India and Navajivan. Bajaj had been sentenced for 25.5 months. Jawaharlal was in prison. A police bullet had hit Jairamdas Daulatram, Working Committee member from Sind.

The sun had not yet risen over the Bay of Bengal when, on April 10, C. R. and 16 fellow-marchers set out towards it. Their target was the Edanthevar salt swamp a couple of miles from the Vedaranyam camp.

Almost immediately after they reached the swamp and, beginning with C. R., bent down and picked up some salt, the Superintendent of Police, Govindan Nair was on the scene. He was supported by some officers and fifty constables. C. R. and others holding salt were told to surrender it. On their refusal Nair arrested C. R.

Resolved to prevent demonstrations of sympathy, Thorne had arranged for a quick, secluded trial in a salt shed near the sea, and a quiet dispatch of the prisoner—by the 8. 35 a. m. train from Agastyampalli station. He had also instructed that all telegrams relating to the arrest be withheld till evening.

Nair fetched a bucket of water for C. R. to wash his salty hands and sandy feet before being tried. Poonuswamy Pillai, the judge brought to the shed, had been in Salem during C. R.'s lawyer days. The prosecutor was inefficient ; never at a loss in a court, C. R. helped him out.

The sentence was six months rigorous plus a Rs. 200 fine or another three months. C. R. said he would prefer the additional term. Pillai had given out his verdict calmly, but when it came to signing the jail warrant he broke down and went

The proceedings had been speedy but not brisk enough for the prisoner to be placed on the 8.35 a.m. train. Thorne's officers had let their chief down. By the time the next train left, carrying C. R. to Trichy, word of his arrest had spread.

As enormous as throng that included the marchers met the train at Vedaranyam. Allowed to greet the crowd from a carriage door, C. R. said, 'We will meet in prison, and joined his palms in a namaste as the engine steamed out.

Some halts later a small white man entered the compartment where C. R. was lodged and extended his hand to the prisoner. It was Thorne. The enforcer and the breaker of the Raj's law sat side by side and talked.

Your plan was bold, but you forgot that we are in our own country, said C. R. Thorne smiled and replied, 'Yes, we have each tried to do our best and our worst. Then he ordered coffee and refreshments for C. R.

On the train C. R. wrote to 17-year-old Lakshmi :

My dear child, I am getting nine months leave.... Pray to God for our battle's success.

Next day, to mark the arrest, shops were closed and business suspended throughout the Tamil country. At Vedaranyam salt continued to be gathered, now under Santhanam's leadership. It was seized by the police, picked up afresh by the volunteers, seized and gathered again, the cycle continued for weeks despite Santhanam's conviction on May 1, followed by Vedaratnam.

Thorne hoped to frighten away the ranks without having to arrest them. Stocks were used on fixists, and salt forced out. But the 'sheep' stood their ground and kept violating the law. Only when Thorne ordered wholesale arrests was the cycle broken. Dismantling the marchers' camp, the police arrested the entire group and the others who had joined them; among the latter were their new leader, Mrs. Lakshminpathy, and Dr. Rajan.

Including the marchers, 375 were arrested for revolt in Tanjore district. In his secret reports to Madras, Thorne admitted that C. R. had 'had something of a triumph, even Mohamedans and Adi Dravidas "(untouchables") taking part in the receptions. He noted, too, that C. R.

throughout maintained excellent discipline among his followers.....always adhered to non-violence.....and refrained from the arts of demagoguery.

'If there ever exists a fervid sense of devotion to the Government, it is now defunct, stated Thorne. In turn the Madras secretariat informed Delhi that the movement had 'left in its wake a growing spirit of....bias against government.'

Thus did the Raj acknowledge the purity and the success of the struggle of Vedaranyam.

*(From Rajaji - The Warrior
From The South.)*

PROHIBITION OR PAUPERISM



Dr. B. B. Patwari,
GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU.

"I would rather have India reduced to a state of pauperism than have thousands of drunkards in our midst.

I would rather have India without education, if that is the price to be paid for making it dry."

—MAHATMA GANDHI

Poverty to Pauperism

With the tortured motherland, having more than 40 per cent of her children living below poverty line to-day, there is not a single sound argument worth the name against total prohibition. There can be no patriot who would not wish prohibition to triumph for the well-being and happiness of our teeming millions as the misery the drink evil inflicts is the worst physical and mental degradation of the drunkard and his family. To meet the biggest and the worst challenge of poverty, there can be no worthy son of the soil who would support the drink evil which drags masses from poverty to pauperism. Thus, *Prohibition is not a fad. It is an essential part of the fight against poverty.*

Strong public opinion

To-day this reasoned conviction makes us all most anxious to see that total prohibition is enforced throughout India. *It is the most important matter of national policy enshrined in our Constitution. It should not be forgotten that we fought for this cause even from the earliest days of our Freedom struggle.* As far back as 1912, Gopal Krishna Gokhale declared through a deputation to the Secretary of State for India: "Total prohibition is really in keeping with the sentiment of the Indian people." On 21st January 1925, over 30,000 women of India signed a memorial

and submitted it to the Viceroy, urging introduction of total prohibition. By a majority of votes, the then Central Assembly of India adopted a resolution recommending to the then Government to accept as the ultimate policy of Government, the prohibition of the production, manufacture, sale and import of intoxicating liquors, save for medical and scientific purposes.

The All Parties Convention that met in Calcutta in 1928 to draft a Swaraj Constitution, adopted also a similar clause for incorporation in the chapter on Fundamental Rights. All this is clear proof of the fact that Indian public opinion strongly asserted itself in favour of prohibition.

Mahatma Gandhi

It was this public opinion that Gandhiji echoed in many of his utterances and writings. A small selection from them here will not be out of place:

"Prohibition will remain a far cry if the Congress is to count the cost in a matter of first-class national importance."

"Only those women who have drunkards as their husbands know what havoc drink devil works in homes that were once orderly and peace-giving."

"A snake can only destroy the body, but the curse of drink corrupts the soul within."

To Gandhiji, freeing oneself from drink was a process of self-purification, a moral elevation, a liberation from economic destitution, a release from want and wantonness and a return to a clean and healthy way of life. Who can represent Indian public opinion better than Gandhiji? Who else can claim to

have studied the conditions of India so accurately as Gandhiji did?

All religions condemn alcohol

Turning to scriptures, drink and gambling have been severely condemned in unequivocal terms from the Vedic times. Our *itihasas* and *puranas* are full of stories of how powerful tyrants ruined themselves by wine and women and how people were saved by God. Some old maxims say "you can put all the sins in one scale and drinking in the other." "Drinking befuddles the mind and when mind is in a confused state, sins are committed. When sins are committed, the unwise fall a prey to the miseries of the sins. A drunken man betrays everything, destroys everything and babbles what is false on account of the deranged state of his mind. Under the influence of drink, he shamefully desires even his own mother." *Almost all religions are unanimous in condemning the drink evil.*

Latest medical research

Modern medical opinion is definitely against drink, and alcoholic beverages are declared to be poison. Prof. Scharffenburg stated that alcohol and other narcotic drugs are the most dangerous enemies of personal liberty. Dr. H. H. Dale, Secretary of the Royal Society and Director of the Institute of Medical Research, gave his conclusion before the Royal Commission: "Alcohol is not an aid to efficient work, but always a hindrance." *Every drop of liquor is poison.* Dr. Deropp in his book 'Drugs and the mind' says "No conscientious pharmacologist would dignify alcohol with any better title than *crude protoplasmic poison.*" He says it is not warmth-giving substance but it dissipates such warmth. *It never removes fatigue but enhances it. Alcohol ruins the brain, the liver, the kidney, the stomach, the heart and every part of the body and blood.* Prof. Otto Schmeideberg of Strasbourg, Pro-

tessor of Pharmacology says, "Alcohol, like chloroform and ether, is a depressant, a narcotic, a protoplasmic poison that reduces the efficiency of every tissue of the body that it comes in contact with." Famous medical scientists have declared : "Alcohol has little place in modern scientific medicine as a therapeutic agent." "Alcohol is no longer used by scientific physicians in acute inflammatory diseases such as pneumonia and grippe. It is not only not beneficial but definitely harmful in such conditions." "Alcohol is not a specific or cure for any disease." *Alcohol is described to be the cause of paralysis and insanity.* The leading physicians of the world are outright condemning the use of alcohol for any disease.

Permit is a hoax

Thus, to-day, when modern medical research provides effective drugs for every disease, it is surprising that health permits for liquor are demanded by prominent people on medical grounds and they are issued. Now, drink is no drug for any disease ; on the contrary it is a dangerous poison. The interpretation of Article 47 of the Constitution of India requires reconsideration in view of the fact that latest medical science has offered better medicines and patents for every ailment and, alcohol is not at all indispensable. Moreover, it is often complained that large number of permit-holders secure anyhow many more bottles of liquor than their quota and they also misuse this drink for corrupting government officials. It is also found that most of the permit-holders are very robust and healthy rich people.

Myth of Revenue Loss

Revenue loss, if any, on account of prohibition must be seen in the light of social gains achieved. No liquor revenue can ever compensate for the economic and other losses traceable to drink. The Sales Tax and the Entertainment Tax were introduced only for meeting the loss of revenue due to prohibition. The wet States have been earning this revenue of crores for years without introducing prohibition and they are also netting crores of liquor revenue from the poor people. The Central Government is good enough to pay 50 per cent compensation for the loss of revenue. Now all the States should introduce prohibition without any delay. It is argued that by introducing prohibition, the States will lose about Rs. 750 crores of

liquor revenue. It is clear that when government gets one rupee as excise duty, the poor drunkard is deprived of four rupees as there are expenses of profit of the vendor, cost of articles, bottle, etc. Therefore, the consumers lose of Rs. 3,000 crores.

As a result of prohibition, the working class will be happy. There will be lesser absentism, less accidents and less stoppages. The industry and trade unions must support prohibition. The State will also save a lot of expenditure due to less crimes, less health problems, less accidents, etc.

Corruption and Law and Order

Some people advance untenable arguments that prohibition breeds administrative corruption. This misconception is rebutted by the dry States of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat where corruption is definitely much less and law and order situation is also certainly better. Police administration is far superior in the two States.

Moderation

It is argued by some that moderate drinking is not harmful. But it is the experience of the West that a moderate drinker slips down the stair-case so swiftly to become an alcoholic. Some people claim their mastery over drink, but they invariably end up as slaves to the bottle. There is ample evidence to prove that most of the moderate drinkers develop complete dependence.

Illicit liquor traffic

It is said that illicit liquor traffic is the illegitimate child of prohibition. But the facts and figures show that such traffic is many times more in wet States. Both Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have recently taken stern and effective steps to plug the loopholes and have tightened the law well.

World celebrities

Most of the world celebrities have denounced the drink. Here is an interesting poem of Evangeline Booth which sums up the evils of drink in a telling manner :

*"Drink has drained more blood,
Hung more crepe,
Sold more houses,
Plunged more people into bankruptcy,*

*Armed more villains,
Slain more children,
Snapped more wedding rings,
Defiled more innocence,
Blinded more eyes,
Twisted more limbs,
Dethroned more reason,
Wrecked more manhood,
Dishonoured more womanhood,
Broken more hearts,
Blasted more lives,
Driven more to suicide, and
Dug more graves than any other
poisoned scourge that ever swept
its death dealing waves across
the world."*

Drink and national defence

Often it is argued that alcoholic liquors are a 'must' for defence forces. It is a wrong notion and it has to be corrected as early as possible. Majority of the army leaders of the world have asserted that liquor is a great menace. The American naval disaster at Pearl Harbour in 1941 was only due to the fact that the seamen and soldiers drank heavily the previous night. The story of the *Fall of France* in the early years of the II World War was, in the words of Marshal Petain, "due to our soldiers drank and could not fight."

How American prohibition ended

American people were greatly worried by the liquor menace. The nation had taken years, decades and generations to educate themselves into believing that the liquor traffic should be banished. In 1920, the Eighteenth Amendment for Prohibition was adopted in the Constitution and the people were very happy that a social disease had been forever stamped out. But, in 1924, Association against Prohibition

Amendment was organised by powerful pressure groups motivated to oppose enforcement of law by promoting, thriving upon and rejoicing at the triumph of crime and disorder over law and order. Liquor manufacturers, whose huge profits suffered because of prohibition, were behind this Association. For saving hundreds of millions of dollars by substituting for an income tax, a liquor tax to be paid by the masses, these men operated under carefully prepared camouflage. Spending tons of money, they carried on false

propaganda that prohibition has encouraged bootlegging, drunkenness and political corruption. They employed every method of deception, coercion and emotional distortion. They bribed the newspapers, some officials and others and duped and betrayed the people, and, as a result, the prohibition amendment was repealed. Afterwards, the Lobby Investigation Committee of the U.S. Senate, 71st Congress, 2nd Session, has published in five volumes with 5,088 pages the amazing story of how, by spending millions of dollars upon fraudulent propaganda, by subsidising the Press and by purchasing and intimidating politicians, the repeal was achieved.

To-day, liquor is America's great enemy. The havoc that alcoholism has created is awesome indeed! The financial deprivation, destruction of health and family relationships, the untimely deaths, astounding number of accidents, mental and physical disorders are great worries of the people and they are now seriously thinking as to how to face the great challenge.

Liquor is the great killer

In America, every year, more than 24,000 persons are killed in car accidents due to alcoholism. And the injured every year are above 8,50,000. Mental hospitals and addict cure centres are flooded. Divorces, juvenile delinquencies and numerous other problems are the great public agonies. Similar conditions prevail in almost nations where people drink.



The Posts and Telegraphs Department will issue a special stamp on December 10, 1978 in honour of Chakravarthy Rajagopalachari on the occasion of his birth centenary. Printed in red brown colour, the 25-paise stamp depicts Rajaji taking oath for the Governor-General of

Tamil Nadu shows the way

Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have stood the test of time. Prohibition has been not only effectively implemented but prohibition has resulted in ensuring that the fruits of economic employment are deployed for improvement and enrichment of the people of the labour and other weaker and poor sections of the population. The Governments, through the network of their administrative wings, undertake strict enforcement of law and the other numerous voluntary organisations carry on unstinted educational and promotional activities through the States.

In Tamil Nadu and Gujarat most of the ladies are against the drink evil. In both the States, approximately 96 per cent of the population favour prohibition, but the rest cannot be allowed to be a menace. Both the States do not allow their staff members to drink nor do they appoint permit-holders to any Committee or Board.

Future Programme

For progress and prosperity of, India and its teeming millions prohibition is a 'must.' Whoever has genuine love for the poor masses, must help to end the disasters of drink evil. Meetings must be organised throughout the country to secure prohibition much earlier than the stipulated four years. It is good that many States and Union Territories have started phased programmes for introducing prohibition.

Code of Conduct

From now, the Central and State Governments must introduce a code of conduct for all members of their staff not to drink. They should not appoint on any Committee or Board those who drink or are permit-holders. This will diminish the notions of false prestige given to drink in some circles. With this new policy of the Government of India, and as drink has disrespectability in this country, high dignitaries including the Supreme Court and High Court Judges and Ambassadors should renounce the drink voluntarily. Target of effective prohibition can only be achieved by the double-barrel gun of law and education. Strict enforcement of and penal provisions in the laws are inevitable and, at the same time, enlightened propaganda through all media of publicity is equally necessary. Drink is admittedly a universal evil and it has to be eradicated. Drink leads to economic impoverishment, mental ruin and moral degradation. To build India of Gandhiji's dreams, to raise the standard of living of the vast masses of the poor and to make our motherland happy and prosperous, our goal should be "Prohibition at any cost and at the earliest."

Conclusion

Evils of alcoholism have generated universal agonies and anxieties. All the countries have started heart-searching. A number of measures are being adopted to combat the evils of drinking. In these gloomy and stormy seas, India can play the role of a light-house and give lead in the great mission of emancipation of humanity.

RAJAJI STAMP

India. The first day cover shows Rajaji with Gandhiji.

First day covers and publicity folders will be available for sale at all philatelic bureaux and other selected post offices at 15 paise each. The stamp will be released by the President, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy at the centenary function in New Delhi on December 10, 1978.

INTER-CASTE WEDDING

"Let me tell you intermarriage is the only solution of all our difficulties. We want intermarriage to make the people biologically one. But it must not be brought about by force, by fraud, through fear or through deliberate political motives; it must come about through the ordinary motives of marriage, through love. Then alone will all distinctions in society disappear."

—Rajaji.

According to 1971 census, the child population (0.14 years) in India was 230 million, constituting about 42 per cent. of the total population. The importance of the first six years of life of a child for its growth and development is very well known. We have a about 115 million children in this vulnerable age group.

The infant mortality rate is as high as 122 per thousand live births, suggesting that a lot of effort is still needed to promote the cause of child health.

Any plan or programme for child health should be formulated keeping in view the fact that 187 million children constituting 81 per cent of the total child population, live in rural areas and that the infant mortality rate for rural areas of the country is much higher (131) as compared to urban areas (81). The problems of Indian children are further accentuated by poverty. It is estimated that about 92 million children are victims of poverty as 40 per cent of the population is estimated to be below the minimum subsistence level.

Malnutrition

The data on the extent of morbidity of children are scarce. Some hospital records and a few surveys conducted on small samples suggest that respiratory infections, pneumonia, gastro-enteritis etc., are some of the common diseases of childhood. However, there is no doubt that malnutrition either directly or indirectly is the biggest single contributor to child morbidity and mortality in the developing countries. This is particularly true of children under 5 years of age in which category about 40% of all deaths occur.

While major epidemic diseases have been, by and large, eliminated as significant causes of death and ill-health, malnutrition lingers on as a dominant behind-the-scene cause of death and disability. Calorie-protein malnutrition has been identified as a crucial problem especially among

CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

younger children. According to an ICMR survey, at least 60 per cent of all children between the ages one and six years suffer from nutritional anaemia and from calorie-protein malnutrition in, one form or another.

The prevailing Indian situation in relation to maternal and child health reflects a woeful inadequacy of achievements and leaves out immense ground yet to be covered. Women in the age group 15-45 constitute nearly 22 per cent. of the total population, and children in the age group 0-6 constitute another 21 per cent. Thus health and nutrition needs of nearly 43 per cent. of the total population have to be met. Of these, only a small percentage is being reached at present through existing child and maternity health services.

WAGES FOR BEEDI ROLLERS INCREASED

The Government have issued orders revising the minimum rates of wages for beedi rollers in this State under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The previous revision was done in August, 1975. For rolling 1000 Jadi beedies irrespective of size, the rate of wages has been increased from Rs. 4.75 to Rs. 5.50 for rolling 1000 sada beedies irrespective of type of beedies, the rate of wages has been increased from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.25. The above revised rates of minimum wages will come into force with effect from 1-1-1979.

Integrated Services

In the Five Year Plans, many long-term and short-term programmes have been initiated to meet the challenge. One of the most organised of such efforts is the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. The scheme was first introduced on an experimental basis in 33 projects all over India and is now being extended to 100 projects. Each project, on an average, covers a population of about 90,000. The scheme aims at the delivery of a package of services consisting of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, health and nutrition education and non-formal pre-school education in an integrated manner to pre-school children and pregnant and nursing mothers. The scheme covers only a small section of the population and a large number of children still remain uncovered.

The problem calls for formulating a national strategy with the following broad goals :

- (i) reducing infant and child mortality and morbidity
- (ii) reducing maternal mortality ;
- (iii) ensuring adequate maternal and child health care services ;
- (iv) provision of basic health and nutrition services to children and pregnant and lactating mothers ;
- (v) preparation of boys and girls for wise parenthood
- (vi) ensuring proper knowledge and utilisation of family welfare services; and
- (vii) wider community education on health and nutrition.

In order to realise these goals, a number of specific action programmes may be initiated in the IYC to meet at least some of the health and nutrition needs of children, especially of the weaker sections of society.

A REVIEW OF SELF-RESPECT PHILOSOPHY

M.K. SUBRAMANIAN,
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Instinctively rational behaviour, personal adoption and practice, personal observation and involvement in an environment of tradition and religious ceremonies, discussion with the puranic propagandists and religious pandits, his experience in public life, the innumerable and varied instances with which he was associated, his empiricism, objective testing and deductive logic and his terminology-root analysis can be bunched into a bag of tools which may be called Periyar's methodology. His writings and speeches do not propose any methodology, but imply it.

Evolution

Apart from these methodological aspects, there is in Periyar's writings and speeches an evolution of thought. Periyar's instinctive rationalism acquired a moral code terminologically alike but by interpretation different from the theistic. Periyar's innate qualities of integrity, punctuality, openmindedness and courage of conviction in public life and his humanism became part of his instinctive rationalism. It became thus an ethical rationalism too.

This instinctive and ethical rationalism is a necessary condition for social change but it is not a sufficient condition in the Indian situation. In evolution this stage was critical as it turned his rationalism, by logic of practical necessity, into a communalistic and anti-brahmanistic type. Operationally speaking, this communal and anti-brahmanistic rationalism exceeded the limits of social reform and became socially destructive. The Self-Respect Movement came into being at this stage.

Later, Periyar's rationalist-materialist system being reinforced by his visit to the Soviet Union and his investigation into the Hindu social structure based on Varnashrama Dharma landed him, by logic

of rational necessity, in much dreaded atheism. This atheism and gradual conceptualization of self-respect regained universality for self-respect system of thought.

Further under the spell of the Soviet experiment Periyar chalked out a socio-economic programme to bring about self-respect socialism, the twin-goals being social justice and economic equality.

Rationalism, a humanist moral code, communalism and anti-Brahmanism, social justice and economic equality, materialism and atheism—these as a whole constitute Periyar's self-respect philosophy.

Self-respectism and other systems

Self-respectism is Periyar's contribution in the 20th century to the world of philosophic systems. This self-respectise system can peep into

the distant past to identify the Memamsa, the Sankya, the Carvaka, Buddha and Jaina systems as the "Nastika Darśanas" and also to identify certain parts of Valluvam as relevant. It may look into the nearer past to identify some areas in the contributions of Ramanuja, Tirumular and Ramalinga Adigalar as relevant to its theme. There were other parallel movements in India—in Maharashtra, Punjab and Bengal—which may be akin to self-respectism. At the international level the free thinkers' reformist world led by Robert Ingersoll in America, Charles Bradlaugh in England, Sun Yat Sen in China, Kamal Ataturk in Turkey and a host of others in different countries of the world should have been a source of inspiration to the self-respecters in Tamil Nadu. The medieval Reformation and Renaissance in Europe ushering in modern period will be a forerunner to the Self-Respecters in South India.

These may be close approximations to the self-respect philosophy but they are not indistinguishably the same as the latter. They are, in other words, not perfect alternatives to self-respect philosophy.

The communalism and anti-brahmanism are not relevant to the Western rationalism. The socially destructive approach projecting beyond the reformist is a risky venture for the soft-peddalling reformist zeal of Arya Samaj and Brahma Samaj



and of Tiruvalluvar, Kapilar and Ramanujar. The Buddhist agnosticism cannot, however, be equated with the self-respectist atheist, radicalism.

"Self-respect" is a term which means "respect for one's own self." In Periyar's system of thinking, this term has a natural synchronization with the core of his philosophical contribution. The initial rationalistic content and rationalistically oriented moral code as well as the communalistic and anti-brahmanistic content and, further more, the egalitarianist and atheist content of Periyar's philosophical system are, by evolution, sequentially systematic and, when grouped together, internally consistent, as they in conceptual terms converge into one single phrase namely, "Self-respect."

This term "self-respect" belongs to the category of words such as science, progress, reform, rationalism, radicalism, atheism, revolution and communism. These are not just empty sounds but, historically speaking, a human outburst, a rage conceptually evolved into systems of thought and functionally into action-packed movements. The history of mankind is full of events connected with the evolution of different systems of thought, different prophets preaching such doctrines, founding institutions to propagate and recruiting as well faithful disciples, torch-bearing scholars, aggressive stormy-petrels and violent crusaders to carry on the message and march forward.

Respecting one's own self is self-respect. It is self-recognition of one's personal honour and dignity. Respecting one's own self is, again in abstraction, giving respect to one's own reason and knowledge. Self-respect is thus self-recognition both of personal honour and dignity and one's own rationality. These two basic ingredients of self-respect are mutually related. Man alone possesses the sixth sense called rational thinking by virtue of which he possesses and retains human dignity.

Every man should respect his own reason and knowledge and act accordingly without fear or favour. He should not accept others' views, however great they may be, without subjecting them to critical analysis with his own reason and knowledge. Scriptures, sages and religious authorities should be subjected to examination by one's own critical intelligence before accepting or rejecting them.

Self respect is not merely a spirit of inquiry or inquisitiveness. It is much deeper. It is, as already stated, self-recognising one's own rationality and, further more, self-recognising the human dignity within the dignity arising on account of respecting one's own reason.

Self-respect theory of rights

Periyar declared in unequivocal terms that self-respect is man's birth-right. The self-respect philosophy propagates among other things several human rights such as the right to personal honour and dignity; right to respect one's own as well as others' reason and knowledge; right to free knowledge from constraints; right to enjoy religious freedom from within and without; right to liberate oneself from superstitions, age-old customs and practices and religious ceremonies; right to liberate oneself from the clutches of god, religion, scriptures and Varnashrama Dharma; right to claim equality irrespective of one's birth; right to claim socio-economic equality, equal rights and equal opportunities; right to promote social change through social revolution; right to equality of sex; right to promote humanism; right to promote in mankind unity, self-confidence, self-reliance, love, compassion, rationality, atheism and truth. These human rights can be classified into three types of rights—personal, social and metaphysical.

According to the natural rights theory, rights are natural and they inhere in man. Another view is that the State is the immediate source of rights. Yet another view is that rights are the creation of society and

social welfare will be realised through such rights. The Utilitarians like Bentham and J. S. Mill advocated this right. It is also viewed that the State will create congenial external conditions for the development of human personality and the rights will act as powers fulfilling man's vocation as a moral being. Rights are also evolved historically.

The self-respect theory of rights suggests the rights of man to feel proud of his personal dignity and to give due credit to his own reason and knowledge. These rights are man's inherent rights—rights within, to self-recognize and assert personal dignity and rationality. These, rights are basic to all other rights. This is a unique self-respectist contribution to the human rights chapter.

Relevance

What is the relevance of the self-respect philosophy to the Hindu society? The Hindu social structure and Hinduism are so inseparably interwoven that the Hindu social customs and practices are of religious significance. The Varanashrama Dharma is a religious arrangement of social differentiation causing social distance and degradation to the Sudras and Panchamas. This disgrace should go and personal dignity should be regained for the Sudras and Panchamas. The self-respect philosophy with its rationalist-communalist, atheist complex can accomplish this by smashing the caste and its sources of authority, namely, scriptures, religion and God.

An Estimate

1. The self-respect philosophy is a system of thought containing both positive and negative elements and adopting both constructive and destructive approaches. It is rather inevitable that such a system should be viewed more by its negative and destructive than by its positive and constructive aspects.

2. Though internally consistent the communalistic and anti-brahmanistic side of self-respect philosophy has delimited its function as a universal system.

3. In Periyar's rationalism, it is not beauty and luxury but utility and parsimony which are acid tests in validating a principle or an action or any matter. Though scientifically sound, Periyar's rationalism being utilitarian lacks aesthetics.



CO-OPERATIVES IN THE SERVICE OF WEAKER SECTIONS

K. A. KRISHNASAMY,
MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATION

The main thrust of the economic policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu is towards removal of poverty and creation of large employment opportunities through accelerated economic development of the rural sector with special emphasis on agricultural production, cottage and small scale industries. Only by an integrated and concerted approach an improvement can be brought about in the living condition of our rural population. Co-operative Movement, wedded to the idea of protecting the poor from exploitation by the rich people, traders and capitalists, can very well be used in this process of economic and socio-transformation of the State.

The co-operative movement being a people's movement can play a significant role in intensifying agricultural production. In mobilising local manpower and other resources and generally in rebuilding the rural economy. That it has strong organisational roots at village level will make it the most suitable institution where the seeds of rural development can be successfully sown, grown and harvested.

The All-India Conference of State Co-operation Ministers while considering the role of Co-operative Movement in National Planning and Development, had observed: "The Co-operative Movement shall be developed as a "shield for the weak. Small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, rural artisans and ordinary consumers belonging to the middle and lower income groups should be provided the maximum scope to participate in the Co-operative Programmes and a massive effort will be made for the involvement of million of our masses in the Co-operative Movement."

This observation indicates in an unequivocal term the purpose and future direction of the co-operative movement. The concept of Co-operation and its underlying principle have emerged out of a search for solving the problems of weaker sections of the society. The same spirit prevailed in the hearts of those who introduced the movement in our country to relieve the agriculturists from the clutches of money lenders.

Agriculturists, labourers, craftsmen and artisans dwelling in rural areas are the weakest sections in our society. Though they are about 80% of our total population contribute only 50% to our National income, whereas 20% constituting



the Urban population contribute 50%. Out of the rural population about 60% live in object poverty and cannot afford even single meals a day.

Weaker Section

The need of the weaker sections will have to be assessed before any plan is drawn for their welfare. The number of this group is very large. The land base and volume of assets of this group in general will be low. Borrowing for non-productive purpose is a common feature. Agricultural production will be generally a subsistence activity and not a commercial venture.

The Co-operative Movement which venture to inculcate the spirit of self help and mutual help among this weaker section, will have to study the conditions under which they live and work and has a responsibility to fulfil their needs by creating an awareness among them.

Tamil Nadu is the pioneer State which introduced Co-operative Movement as a tool to help the agriculturists to get out of indebtedness and to get timely loan for their operations. At present its activities had spread to all the spheres of economic activity in the State. Its structure and activities are oriented towards helping the weaker sections. The credit co-operatives have been playing a major role in meeting the needs of all the agriculturist community especially small and marginal farmers. The consumers interest in the State is taken care of by the Consumer structure. The Marketing structure had been built up to provide a useful organisation to the poor agriculturists and growers to market their produce and also to get all the inputs required for their production activity. The needs of craftsmen and artisans and the urban poor are fulfilled by the urban banks. There are Co-operatives for persons engaged in Dairying, Sheep Breeding Small Industrialists are helped by Industrial and Cottage Industrial Co-operatives. Barbers and Washermen have their own Co-operatives.

Structure Credit

Major beneficiaries of the Co-operative Credit Sector are the agriculturists. The endeavour of the credit Co-operatives has been to solve this problem of agriculturists to get cheap credit at proper time. A high investment and risk Technology required for improvement of

agriculture did not attract the farmers. It needed greater effort and larger resource to persuade them. The Government also could not leave this large mass of humanity outside the main stream of economic development. It felt that the programme of development of weaker sections is not just a social programme. It is as much an economic programme. It helps to build up a healthy nation and also to lessen the gap between the haves and have nots.

To achieve the objective, the credit co-operatives in the State have been making the membership more broad-based to bring all larger agricultural families into their field and to extend loans, short-term

The policy of the Government is to bring within Co-operative fold all agricultural families especially the weaker sections among agriculture families namely small marginal and landless farmers.

Easy Credits

The loans issued for Short Term and Medium Term agricultural operations, through village Co-operatives touched only the level of Rs. 5 crores at the end of the first five-year plan. This however reached the level of Rs. 125 crores and Rs. 27 crores in the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively and during 1978-79 it has been programmed to issue loans to the tune of Rs. 140 crores.

It is gratifying to see that during 1977-78 49% of the loans issued by the Co-operatives in the State were to the weaker farmers. A noteworthy feature is that though the Reserve Bank of India has stipulated that 20% of the loans issued is to be for small farmers and marginal farmers the Co-operatives have shown a higher percentage.

Attempt is made through the Co-operatives to provide some incentive to overcome the resistance of the weaker sections in Tribal areas Hill areas, drought prone areas command areas and project areas of S.F.D.A. to undertake high risk productive process and move out the shell of subsistence. To ensure the larger credit flow to these sections of population, various forms of assistance through the credit Co-operatives have been provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Some measures have also been taken by the Government to relax certain conditions and procedures

in the lending practices of the Credit Co-operatives so as to benefit largely the weaker sections. The following are the important steps in this direction.

Rate of Interest

(a) The rates of interest on Co-operative Short Term Credit provided to small farmers have been reduced from 12.6% to 10.5% per annum. In respect of Medium Term loans the percentage has been reduced to 12.5% from 13.8%. The rate of interest payable on Jewel loans has been cut down to 15% from 16%.

(b) Permission for payment of share capital by weaker sections at a lesser rate and in instalments.

(c) Provision of subsidy through SFDA to the small farmers and marginal farmers to purchase fertilizers and also subsidy for purchase of

milch animals bulls, bullock carts, sheep, poultry etc. Subsidy is also provided for digging wells and purchases of pumpsets.

(d) Facility for conversion and extension of repayment period have been granted to the farmers who have been affected by drought flood, and cyclone.

There are about 200 Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres at Block level providing custom services by hiring tractors, sprayers etc. and undertaking repairs and supplying spare parts for agricultural implements. An amalgamation of the services of credit societies and Block Agro Service Co-operatives was considered ideal to achieve the objectives of Farmers Service Co-operative Societies in our State. 26 Farm Service Co-operative Societies have been established in the State with a membership of 86,700 and a paid-up

Achievements of Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu

No. of Central Cooperative Banks	16
No. of branches	351

1. Agricultural Development

	Rs. Crores.
Crop loan issued S.T.	120.69
" " M.T.	6.44
Loans issued to Small Farmers S.T. and M.T. loans	61.91
Pump sets energised out of loans issued by L.D. Banks	1816
Chemical fertilisers distributed	56.34
No. of storage bins distributed	2295
No. of loans programmed to be given for 78-79	145

2. Schemes implemented with Financial Assistance by A.R.D.C.

Minor irrigation schemes under implementation	45
Capital out-lay	37.22
Non-minor irrigation scheme under implementation	30
Capital out-lay	71.08
Lions distributed by P.L.D. Banks during 1977-78	12.28

Loans programmed to be distributed during 1978-79	19
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3. Produce

Value of agricultural produce marketed during 1977-78	53.44
Chemical fertiliser sold during 1977-78	3.48
	lakh Metric Tonnes

Percentage of chemical fertilisers distributed through cooperatives to total distribution	52%
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4. Assistance to weaker section

No. of Hill tribe cooperatives	
No. of members	9254
Loans disbursed to them	0.39
Value of essential commodities distributed	0.07
Value of minor forest produce collected	0.04

5. Jewel Loans

No. of societies issuing jewel loans	1208
Amount of jewel loans issued	50.77

General

Interest rates reduced from 12.6 to 10.5 to smalar farmers and 12% for others for S.T. loans.

For M.T. loans interest rates reduced to 13.8% to 12.5% to all farmers.

Jewel loan interest rates reduced from 16% to 15% for all.

share capital of Rs. 66.76 lakhs. The State Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 8.20 lakhs during 1977-78 to 12 Farmers Service Societies for strengthening their share capital base and enabling them to undertake issue of loans covering more number of members of weaker sections of the community.

In the Committees of Management of these Societies, the representatives of small farmers are in majority.

For Tribals

Consequent on a study of the impact of the various debts relief measures on the Small marginal farmers and landless labourers and rural artisans by an expert committee set up by the Government of India, Lamp Co-operative Societies were organised in the Tribal areas through which all types of credit and marketing facilities are offered to the tribals under one roof. Nine LAMP Co-operative Societies covering a tribal population of 1.21 lakhs have been formed in Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Trichy Districts of the State with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 34.23 lakhs. These societies have so far covered 9,254 members and issued loans to the extent of Rs. 39.02 lakhs. Government have entrusted the collection of minor forest produce of the Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot and Salem Districts to these Hill Tribes Co-operative societies on a monopoly basis on payment of a nominal fee of Rs. 25/- per annum. To meet the members consumption needs, the LAMP Co-operative Societies have been requested to provide small amounts of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 per member recoverable from the value of minor forest produce supplied by the members to these societies. Agricultural and Minor Forest produce to the value of Rs. 4.24 lakhs has been marketed by the lamp Co-operative Societies.

Multi-purpose Societies

In South Arcot District three multi-purpose Co-operative Societies have been organised for the economic uplift of Scheduled Tribes of the Kalrayan Hills who were forced from the control of Jagirdars. The Government have sanctioned subsidies towards 50% of the kind portion of cultivation loans and cost of plough bulls. To enable the members to secure loans at reduced rates of 4% Government have subsidised the difference in the interest rates. These societies will also be

converted into LAMP Societies shortly.

For Consumers

The exploitation of the consumers by the traders is a big social problem., protection need be afforded to the public, specially labourers and weaker sections of population from the malpractices of the traders. Provision of quality goods at fair prices and ensuring regular supply are the basic objectives of consumer co-operative.

The consumer co-operatives play a vital role in the distribution of all essential commodities and other consumer goods to the public at reasonable prices through a network of the State level consumers co-operatives Federation, 29 Co-operative Wholesale Stores and 1,738 urban areas. There are 20 Supermarkets and 90 mini-super markets in the State as on 31-3-78 in Tamil Nadu. The total business done by the Consumer Co-operatives in 1976-77 was Rs. 1,472.23 crores. The consumer activity was all along confined to urban areas only. Recently for the first time the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken a decision to introduce one shop in each revenue village so that the consumer articles of good quality will be made available at reasonable prices at the very door step of the villagers. It is expected that 16,000 revenue villages will be covered by one shop each before January 1979. The Government is spending nearly Rs. 3.00 crores for implementing the scheme. The assistance is mainly towards meeting the non-recurring expenditure for buying racks, balance, furniture, etc. and also towards the subsidy for the staff to be employed in the shops in the first year.

Recently a crash programme for covering the entire districts of Madurai and Ramnad by the Rural Consumer Scheme has been approved by the National Co-operative Development Corporation and it has sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 38.81 lakhs by way of financial assistance. By this 647 primary societies are expected to be linked to 5 lead societies in the districts to Madurai and Ramnad. Ramnad is a drought prone area and a part of Madurai district is also backward. The implementation of the crash programme in these districts have helped the rural folks living in these areas to get their essential articles

of consumption in good quality and reasonable rates at their very village. 647 educated unemployed have been provided with work. This scheme will be gradually extended to other districts also.

The task of distribution of controlled cloth under the scheme of providing cheap cloths to the weaker section have been entrusted to the co-operative in the State. About Rs. 515 lakhs worth of controlled cloth was distributed of which 75 per cent went to people in rural areas Janatha shops in Industrial areas are now opened by the consumer co-operatives to provide quality goods at fair prices for the weakest of the weaker sections.

Special Societies

Different types of societies to cater to the needs of the people in the lower rungs of the society have also been organised. Co-operatives of barbers; washermen, ex-service-men etc. are functioning in the State to facilitate their members to meet their economic needs by improving their skills and business methods. Special mention should be made of the labour contract co-operatives. Their main objective is to provide jobs for their members who are unemployed by securing contracts from Government and local administration agencies. These societies ensure fair wages to their members and provide loan for purchasing improved implements.

Better System

In conclusion, it has to be observed that Co-operative system is an appropriate device through which productive capital, other production requisites and essential consumer goods can easily reach the small and scattered productive units which can help in raising the level of income of millions of poor masses engaged in agriculture and the allied activities. But it is essentially a slow and gradual process of bringing change and development. No miracles could be expected out of it. Given the proper support, vigilant membership and enlightened leadership, it has great potentialities to reach the small neglected sections. Sustained efforts and sincere attitude on the part of all those involved in the Movement are necessary to achieve the objectives of higher income and increased production for the people of rural areas.

To meet the future needs of the weaker sections effectively the



following measures are also suggested for adoption in co-operative Credit structure.

1. Greater stress on provision of medium-term loans to the agriculturists so that they can take up subsidiary occupations like diarying sheep rearing, etc, which will provide them a comfortable income over and above the subsistence income that they get through the agricultural operations. This subsidiary income will be a great boon especially to the economically weak farmers, agricultural labourers and landless tenants.

2. Some of the operational rigidities in loan disbursement should be relaxed—simple and meaningful procedure should be evolved.

3. Time lag in disbursement of loans should be curbed.

4. Strengthen the staff qualitatively and quantitatively to make them capable to ensure frequent contact with members belonging to the weaker section. Effective job oriented training to the staff will go a long way in changing their attitude and approach.



"Under this Uniting Roof"

May the Lord forgive our sins
And gather all the nations
Here under this Uniting Roof.

To give up hate and fear
And learn to understand
Here under this Uniting Roof

They took the risks of war
And dying, wished us take
The better risks of peace
Here under this Uniting Roof.

The good in every man
Is an atom too
Of measureless potential
Let us learn to find it
And explode it into lasting peace
Here under this Uniting Roof.

May the Lord forgive our sins
Inspiring us to peace on Earth
Here under this Uniting Roof.

—(Composed by Rajaji and recited
by Tmt. M. S. Subbulakshmi
on October 23, 1966 in the
U. N. General Assembly.)



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Tamil Nadu CHIEF MINISTER'S Foreign Tour



“I will be away from India for five weeks. Yet, it is needless to say that my mind will be replete of thoughts on Tamil Nadu. I hope this tour will be useful to plan various schemes for the betterment of the people of Tamil

Nadu. With the best wishes of the people of Tamil Nadu and their united support that keeps me in good stead I leave for the tour abroad. I request all to lend their full support and cooperation and to maintain peace and tranquil and engage themselves in constructive work. Long live the name of Anna.”

The above is the message that Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister, gave to the people of Tamil Nadu on the eve of his departure for Bombay enroute to the U.S.A. He accepted the invitation of the Government of the U.S.A. to visit the States. For five weeks, he will be away from India, visiting the U.S.A., U.K., Mexico, Japan and Singapore. He has already visited the States and

some of the European and Asian Countries. But this visit has a significance. He now visits the countries as Chief Minister of an important State of the Indian Union.

He said that his present visit would enable him to study the way of life of the people in these countries and the stupendous progress they have achieved in industrial field. Their experiences, trial and success would throw new light for transferring their knowledge to the advancement of our people in various areas of economic activity.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran left Meenambakkam on oct 31. The people his colleagues and party men, gathered in large number gave him a rousing send off and wished bon-voyage.

Annamalai— A Brave Child of Madras

of a High Schol in Madras in a tragic boat mishap.

Sixty four students of P.A.K. Palanisamy High School, all scouts set out on August 28 a Sub-urban centre with picnic spots and sea side scene, spotted will estuary ponds and lagoons. All the boys boarded two boats to visit an island, not far away from the shore. Alas! the second boat staggered, developed defects, leakage. It capsized, and the innocent boys cried for help.

Annamalai, one of the students in the same ill-fated boat, took courage and held the oar in his head. He is only-years; he knows no swimming; yet he had courage and presence of mind. He stretch-

ed out the oar to his friends in the cruel grip of death. Three boys caught and hurg on the oar and Annamalai brought them to the sea shore. They were saved. His shouting and raising alarm brought fishermen to the accident spot and to save the boys. Indeed, Annamalai's deed was an act of bravery and sacrifice.

Annamalai was honoured with Chief Minister's Gold Medal at a freedom held at Rajarathinam - Stadium on September 15. The Chief Minister, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran was all praise for him. He was one of the 14 children who received awards for acts of bravery given by the Indian Council for Child Welfare on Nehru's birth day.



The city of Madras was taken a back when the morning newspapers on August 29 carried a horrific story of the death of boys



CHIEF MINISTER WITH US GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS LEADERS IN U.S.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, is currently on a three-week United States tour designed to benefit Americans and Indians alike. He is acquainting with Government officials, administrators and scholars. In addition, his trip gives him an opportunity to exchange views so that Americans can be acquainted with an important State in South India.

The Chief Minister spent his first week in the capital city of Washington, where he arrived on November 5. On his agenda were the Department of State; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and the Small Business Administration.

At the United States Small Business Administration, he found that "contrary to the popular supposition that in America people are only interested in the development of the very huge industrial corporations, there is a good deal of very useful work that is being done to foster the growth of the small scale industries."

Small Scale Industry

According to Dr. Grant C. Moon, Director of International Programmes for the Small Business Administration, who spoke with the Chief Minister and his party, there are more than 10 million small firms in the United States, 80 per cent of which employ ten persons or less. Some 97.4 per cent of all

businesses in the United States are considered small by the standards of the Small Business Administration.

The Chief Minister found the Small Business Administration particularly interesting in light of the importance of the small businessman in the Indian context. He also had a chance to exchange views with a representative of the National Governors' Association, James Martin. Rural development was a main focus of the Chief Minister's discussions with Mr. Martin, who is on the Governors' Association Agricultural Committee. They covered a broad range of topics from the size of U.S. farming operations to subsidies and loan programmes and the cost of equipment in the United States.

The Chief Minister was also intrigued by Mr. Martin's remarks on the temperature controlled vegetables which "never see the sunshine" that are sold to supermarket shoppers in the United States throughout the cold winter months after the natural growing season ends. Although there are few similarities in the large scale, capital intensive agricultural practices in the United States, and the small scale labour intensive operations characteristic of the Indian scene, the State Governments in both places share an interest in rural development.

With Scholars

In Mr. Martin's opinion, perhaps the cheapest loan rate in the

United States is one made available at 3 per cent for thirty years to encourage young farmers to start and work the land rather than leave it to look for work in the cities. The land grant colleges administered at the state level were another example of a similarity in approach on the part of the American and Tamil Nadu Government that came out in discussions. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran was guest speaker at a luncheon meeting with a Washington organisation of Indian and American scholars and professionals specializing in South Asian Affairs.

It was not Thiru Ramachandran's first visit to the U.S. capital city, with its many well-known monuments and historical sites. Nevertheless, he was particularly moved upon seeing reference to the Government "Of the People, By the People and For the People" in the inscriptions at the Lincoln Memorial. He observed that the value of the inscriptions on many Washington buildings would be enhanced by providing translations "to aid in making the messages of the leaders of the country clearer still to others from other language backgrounds."

The Chief Minister has had several opportunities to meet with various organizations representing Indian communities residing in the United States. At a joint reception and tea sponsored by the Tamil Nadu Foundation, the Tamil Cultural Association of Baltimore and the Tamil Manram of Washington he was presented with a cheque to be used for the relief of flood victims in India.



Tourism:

State Sector

Development

The Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, Thiru R. M. Veerappan, addressing the Conference of the Tourism Ministers held at New Delhi on November 17, pleaded for more funds for quicker development of Tourism industry in Tamil Nadu. Following is his speech :

In course of his address, he said the main subject for consideration of this conference is the selection of Tourist Centres for development in the Central Sector. Before I proceed to that subject, I wish to make only one general observation. That is, there is a glaring imbalance in the development of Tourist facilities among the various States, although all the States have their own unique Tourist attractions. This is mainly because of the inequitable distribution of investment by the Government of India. I wish to draw the attention of this House to the figures furnished here which give the Central investment in each of the State. I attempted an analysis of these figures and the conclusions are quite revealing. The total expenditure on Tourism Schemes, in the Central Sector, from 1956 to 78 amounts to 35.60 a crores. Out of this as much as 16.23 crores have been spent in 4 States. This works out to 45.6% of the total outlay. Another 6.88 crores have been spent in the Capital. This amounts to 19.3%. Thus 65% of the total investment by the Centre has been made in 4 States and the capital. The remaining 35% has been mercifully spread over all the other States. This only proves our long standing grievance that Tamil Nadu and a few other States have been neglected in this regard eventhough we have as

Thiru R. M. Veerappan,
MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND
RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS

much Tourism-potential as the other favoured States.

This inequitable concentration in a few States accounts for the glaring imbalance in the development of Tourist infrastructure. The agenda note itself concedes this point and states that the lack of development of Tourist infrastructure in other areas has been necessitated by the fact that entry to these areas have been restricted for various reasons. It is my submission that this explanation does not fully explain the imbalanced development. Can we say that entries to Madras or Hyderabad is restricted or there are not adequate Tourist attractions in Tamil Nadu or any other State which have been neglected in the past ? I am saying this only to draw your attention to the fact that claims of all States or Regions have been considered on merits in the past. While saying this I am not pleading for equal distribution of the Budget allocation but an equitable distribution based on the Tourist potential of each region.

I am happy to note that one of the guide lines now laid down by the Planning Commission is to spread the traffic over the different regions of the country. But the schemes suggested here may perpetuate rather than remove the imbalance in Tourism Development. I would, therefore urge that in formulating the Central Plan for Tourism, larger allocation

should be made to the States which have been neglected in the past, as there are equally good tourist attractions in these States. Once this is agreed to in principle, I think it would be easier to appreciate our suggestions about specific projects.

Development of Mahabalipuram

With these general remarks, I would now like to suggest the specific schemes for development in Tamil Nadu. The two centres which we would like the Government of India to take up for development are Mahabalipuram and Kanyakumari. As you all know, Mahabalipuram is a unique combination of an historic, archaeological centre as well as a Beach Resort. The UNDP Team on Beach Resorts recommended the development of three International Beach Resorts namely Goa, Kovalam and Mahabalipuram. Although, considerable investments have been made in Goa and Kovalam very little has been done to develop Mahabalipuram. I am happy atleast now the Government of India has thought of developing Mahabalipuram and has included it in the list of schemes proposed for the 6th Plan. The agenda note refers to only one aspect of development in the Mahabalipuram, namely the development of the archaeological area. What is needed is not only the conservation and development of the archaeological area at Mahabalipuram but also the development of the facilities required in a Beach Resort on the lines recommended by the UNDP Team. The development of the archaeological area could be founded out of the Budget allocation of the Department of Archaeology in the Ministry of Education and the facilities required for the Beach Resort and other amenities could be funded out of Tourism Ministry's Budget. I have referred to this funding details only because of lurking suspicion aroused by the wording in the agenda note. The Department of archaeology has been spending some amount and proposes to spend considerable amount for conserving the monuments. I am anxious that the development of the Mahabalipuram should not stop with the conservation of the monuments alone but should also include the development of tourist amenities required for an international Beach Resort on the lines recommended by the United Nations Development Programme Team.

We have had a bitter experience in the case of Mahabalipuram in the past. A sound and Light show for Mahabalipuram was accepted in principle and it was even announced in the Parliament. This aroused a lot of public expectation. When we urged the implementation of this scheme, we were told that scheme has been dropped and we find it difficult to explain this to the Public.

UNDP Programme

When the Union Minister visited Mahabalipuram last, he agreed in principle that the Government of India would take up the development of Mahabalipuram as an International Beach Resort and suggested that specific schemes may be drawn up. Accordingly we had commissioned a consultant who has prepared a project report on the basis of the recommendations of the United Nations Development Programme Team. The Project Report of the consultant will be sent to the Central Department of Tourism within a fortnight's time. I would request the implementation of all the schemes recommended by the United Nations Development Programme Team and detailed out in the project report.

The next centre which I suggest for development is Kanyakumari, the famous pilgrim centre cum Beach Resort at the Land's end of India at the confluence of the three oceans. It already attracts a large number of domestic as well as International Tourists. But sufficient infrastructural facilities have not been provided there. When we refer to the vastness of our country we normally refer as 'Kashmir to Kanyakumari'. Though Kanyakumari has as much Tourism potential, it has not received even a portion of the attention which Kashmir has received.

Vandalur Park

Apart from these, I would like to suggest one more scheme which was earlier accepted in principle but deferred for reasons not known to us. This relates to setting up of a Lions Safari Park at Vandalur near Madras. In order to give space for the expansion of the Central Station at Madras, we have decided to shift the Madras Zoo to another alternative location at Vandalur which is about 25 kms. from Madras.

We have a vast forest area of 350 acres at Vandalur which provides a natural setting for a modern Zoo. We have drawn up a scheme for shifting the Zoo to the Vandalur forest area and it will cost about 3 crores. A Lions Safari Park will form part of this Zoo complex. I like to plead for liberal assistance from the Government of India for this scheme.

Madras Janatha Hotel

We welcome the proposal to set up a Janatha Hotel at Madras. We have selected a very ideal site in the heart of the City and this has been approved by the study team. The site measures about 3 acres and the market value of this site would be not less than 45

lakhs. Although there are a number of competing claims for this site from other departments of the State Government, we have decided to place this at the disposal of the Government of India only because we are anxious that the scheme should be implemented quickly. So I urge early implementation of the scheme.

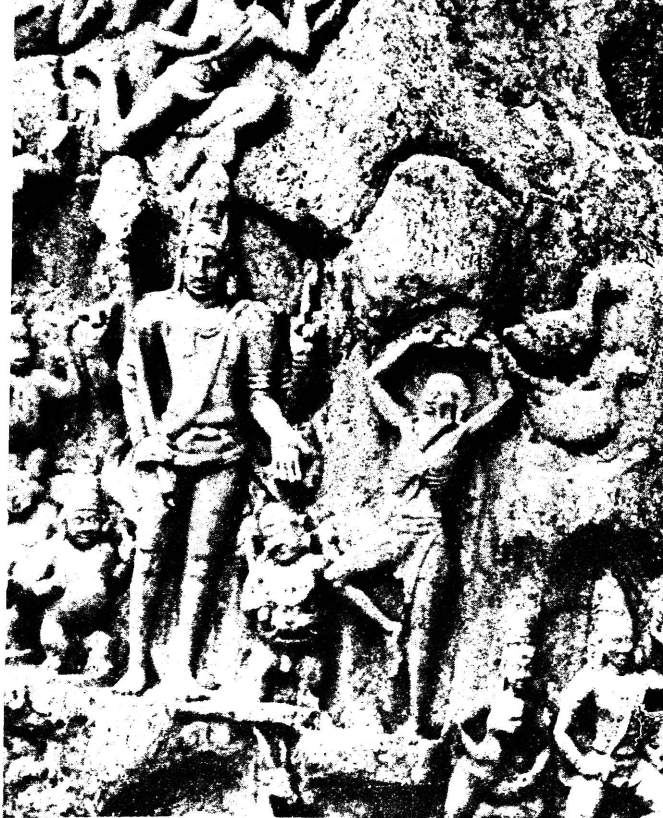
At the last conference a decision was taken about the Third Air line to run Feeder Services. Subsequently we read about the appointment of a Committee by the Government of India. We do not know if the Committee has finalised its recommendations. We would urge early implementation of this scheme to cope up with the increased tourist traffic. Our State Government would be prepared to run Feeder Services in our State, if necessary clearances and assistance is given by the Government of India.

As you all very well know, we have several other centres of International importance like Thanjavur and Madurai which have a lot of Tourist potential. I refrain from suggesting more schemes in view of the financial constraints. But I hope that other centres of International importance would also be taken up for development when more funds become available. This would enable the State Government to concentrate on places of domestic importance.

At the very outset, I would say that whether it is the State Tourist Department or it is the Central Tourist Department, we should not fail to realise that tourism is very vital for the very survival of the Country. Here it is relevant to say that the 6th Five Year Plan outlay of Tourism Department, Government of India was Rs. 168 crores but ultimately Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 crores were allotted by Finance Commissioner in five years for the Development of Tourism. You can imagine what kind of schemes would have been implemented with this paltry allocation and how many States would have derived benefit from this meagre sum spent in the course of five years. I say this to emphasise the need for impressing upon the Planning Commission for the allocation of more funds for the development of tourism.

Tourism for National Unity

There is the general feeling that the Central Government is committed to the growth of international tourist traffic. India is a country 20000 miles long and 1500 miles wide, with 55 crores of people. Inter-state tourism and local tourism have got to be paid equal importance by the Central Government. Tourism is the medium of the people for under-



standing not only the cultural and archaeological heritage but also for coming closer and for fostering national unity and integrity. It is not enough that 5 star hotels or 3 star hotel are built in metropolitan centres. We should change the concept of catering to the affluent international tourist traffic. We should lay emphasis on the construction of Janata Hotels and Dharmshalas in semi-urban centres of great tourist importance, as has been pointed out by the hon. Colleagues who preceded me. The Planning Commission must be made to realise the vital role that tourism has to play in fostering national unity.

A view was expressed that the funds of religious endowments should be utilised for the development of tourism. In Tamil Nadu we have more 55,000 temples which are 1,500 years old. But there are only less than 100 temples which have got some revenue to maintain themselves. Even here many social welfare schemes are being implemented—Colleges, Music Centres, Marriage Mandaps. Community halls are being run by them. The Hon'ble Minister perhaps has in mind the richest Tirupathi Devasthanam in his mind. There are thousands of temples in Tamil Nadu which are on the threshold of extinction for want of funds. In fact, about Rs. 20 crores, which are in arrears to be paid to temples by the cultivator or tenants are to be located by us.

We have passed legislation for elimination of rural indebtedness and protection to farmers, which have landed these temples in this sorry mess. I refer to this because there are no funds from them for investment in tourism development.

There seems to be a wrong impression about Tourist Department and India Tourism Development Corporation. There should be clear-cut distinction between these two bodies. The Tourist Department is charged with the responsibility of developing. Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation is a commercial structure. The expenditure of ITDC cannot be appropriated by the Tourist Department to claim that so much money has been spent on the development of tourism. The central Government must realise this basic difference between the functioning of these two bodies and the Planning Commission must also be apprised of this significant factor.

Kashmir to Kanyakumari is one country. People from north to south, the people from east to west and vice-versa must be made mobile so that they come to know the cultural values of the nation. Tourism has to help them in this matter. The same degree of importance which is being paid now to the growth of international traffic must be paid to the development of local and inter-state tourist

traffic, which is very much in the interest of national unity and integrity. The Honourable Minister of Tourism of the Central Government has to be the co-ordinating agency in this matter.

Role for ITDC

There should also not be any overlapping in the functioning of ITDC and the State Tourist Development Corporations. What is not attended to by the State Agency must be looked after by the ITDC.

I would like to urge upon the Central Government through this Conference of Ministers of Tourism that tourism is not luxury or vagrancy. It fosters national unity and closer amity and understanding between different peoples in the country. The centre is spending so much money on the development of a particular language which is intended to bring about the national unity. It must be borne in mind that tourism has got greater potential for perpetuating and fostering unity than any other aspect of human activities and the hon. Minister should exert his influence with the Prime Minister and get more allocation for tourism from the Planning Commission. I thank you for this opportunity given to me to say a few words.

TAMILNADU TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES LAUDED BY THE CENTRE

Tamil Nadu has been gratulated by the Centre for being in the forefront of tribal welfare measures. The Home Ministry has asked the other States to emulate Tamil Nadu's example. The Harijan Welfare Minister, P. Soundarapandian, said in Madras that a Research Cell attached to the Social Welfare Department was conducting a survey to assess the extent of tribal land alienated to non-tribals. A draft legislation to prevent such alienation had been sent to the Centre for concurrence. It has sought to give retrospective effect to the object of preventing alienation of tribal lands.

A draft legislation to provide debt relief to the tribals had also been sent to the Centre. It would enable the Government to take action suo moto to help the tribals. Under the existing Debt Relief Act the tribals could not benefit

as many of them were illiterate and did not apply for debt relief like others. Government would also consider the question of providing house for the tribal's through the Harijan Housing Corporation.

The 28-member Tribal Development Authority, and also the 20-member Tribal Advisory Council have been reconstituted. The Chief Minister is the chairman of the Authority, and the Harijan Welfare Minister the vice-chairman.

SALE OF CELCRETE TO PUBLIC

I am happy to note the desire of the public to make available Celcrete products for sale liberally and at convenient centres. This suggestion is welcome at a time when the prices of bricks is uncertain and the availability is also not assured.

In this connection I would like to say that the Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore is an undertaking of the Tamil Nadu Housing

Board, producing Celcrete from 1972 and the material is being used by the public as well as Government and other Public Sector undertakings. More than 6,000 flats have been constructed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board using this material and more than 5,000 flats are under construction. Celcrete has been used usefully by Public Sector undertakings like the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, the Public Works Department, transport corporations and private builders have used Celcrete in the construction of hotels and theatres.

The materials are also being used in other States like Karnataka. Celcrete has always been available for public consumption. The suggestion regarding opening of sales centres is under the active consideration of the Board. In the mean time, the Housing Board will be glad to receive orders from the public and the project officer, Cellular Concrete Plant, Ennore, (Phone No : 59305) will arrange to deliver the material at the door steps of the customer.

A.E. CHELLIAH, Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Housing Board.



EXPERIMENT

In Oilseeds-Steady Progrees

THE Oilseeds Experimental Station at Tindivanam is one of the pioneer institutions of its kind in India. It was established on a modest scale during 1935 and upgraded as a Regional Research Station in 1962. Located at a distance of 3 km. from Tindivanam Town and spread over an extent of 60 ha, the station aims at advancements in crop breeding, Agronomy, Soil Science, Entomology and Plant Pathology with trained experts functioning under the guidance of a Crop Specialist.

The red soil of the station is well suited to Groundnut. The station receives an annual rainfall of 1116 mm distributed during the North East, South West monsoon seasons and summer at 50, 40 and 10 percent respectively.

Crop Breeding—Groundnut

Groundnut, Gingelly and Castor are the three major oilseed crops dealt with in this station. Among them, groundnut occupies the fore most place in view of the huge acreage under it and the role it plays in dryland farming. A foundation for the improvement of this crop was aid with the collection of 850 types of indigenous and exotic origin. This was followed by

systematic breeding work. As a result 12 high yielding strains suited to different seasons and varying agroclimatic conditions have been brought out. The bunch varieties (105 days duration) TMV. 7 and TMV. 9 and semi spreading variety TMV. 10 (125 days duration) are the most popular ones among them. Further the high yield potential, increased oil and protein contents, higher seed to pod ratio, and suitability to a variety of conditions all over India have acclaimed a national acceptance to the strain TMV. 10. Strains TMV. 11 and TMV. 12 made available for large scale cultivation in recent years is gaining momentum.

In addition to pure line selection, creation of variable forms in large number by hybridisation is also being undertaken. As a result, a number of cultures of shorter duration as a short as 75 days have been spotted out. These are expected to fit in well in the multiple cropping schedule of farmers in future. Hybrid derivatives between the cultivated varieties and some of the wild types like *Arachis monticola* have yielded cultures with smaller sized and numerous pods. Further breeding work in this line may lead to a variety capable of yielding more number of pods of a normal size.

Crossing work among the hybrid progenies of the first and second filial generations has contributed to the combination of the desirable attributes of all the four parents in one and the same type creating a land mark in crop breeding and securing a place of high esteem for this station.

Intensification of work on these lines during 1974 has held out hopes for the evolution of strains with higher yielding potential, larger seed size and seed to pod ratio, higher oil and protein content and conspicuously lesser duration.

Tolerance to drought is an equally important and useful attribute. Attempts are being made to infuse and combine this with other desirable traits. As a result of intensive work on all these lines cultures exceeding 1000 in number have been evolved and forwarded for trials. About 30 among them found superior to the existing varieties have been advanced to final yield trials.

Gingely

Five high yielding strains have been put forth for cultivation in the past. Among them TMV.3 is the most cosmopolitan one. Strains

TMV. 4 and TMV. 5 are best suited for summer cropping under irrigation in the Northern and Southern districts respectively. A collection of 380 exotic and indigenous types has been built up. These varied in almost all characters. In general, profusely branching types have yielded well in summer while moderately branching ones were more suited to cold weather rainfed sowings.

But a change in this outlook is in the offing. A non branching variety producing 2 to 3 capsules in every leaf axil with 6 to 8 locules (usual number is 4) per capsule is the model sought for to provide more number of plants per unit area and thereby increase the yield appreciably. A number of cultures conforming to this goal are being tested for their yield potential and purity.

Multiple crosses among the hybrid progenies have yielded over 1300 cultures which are under various stages of trials.

Castor

Three strains have been released in this crop. They are of about 6-7 months duration and are more suited to mixed cropping only. A research station at Salem has put forth two strains viz. SA1 and SA.2 with duration ranging between 140 and 120 days. These have been found economical even as pure crops. The recent work at this station has led to the isolation of types of still shorter duration i.e. 75-100 days. These are being tested for estimating their potential on a larger scale.

Sunflower

Sunflower is a newly introduced crop found suited to certain isolated regions. Main work on this was attempted at the Cotton and Millet Breeding station, Kovilpatti. Recently a new scheme has been put into operation at this station to evolve varieties suited to red soil areas.

Blackgram

Hybridisation and evolution of new cultures were taken up. Three cultures isolated from this project are now in large scale testing in farmers' holding.

Co-ordination with other National Institutions

The Oilseeds Experiment Station, Tindivanam, has been recogni-

sed as a centre for testing new hybrids and types of millets, Castor Gingelly etc. evolved from various centres all over India. This work helps in exchange of materials and knowledge which are valuable in formulating new projects.

Agronomy

The agronomical aspects of the major Oilseed crops studied in detail have yielded very useful results. The optimum manurial requirements of fields are being estimated in conjunctions with soil test results. The spacings found suitable for groundnut are :—

Type of groundnut	spacing required in cm.	
	Rainfed	Irrigated
Bunch variety	30X10	30X15
spreading	30X15	30X20

Variation in seed size within variety does not have any marked influence in germination. However, small out immature and shrivelled seeds are not fit for seed purpose. Application of Iasso at 4.0l or



TOKE. 25 at 7.5 or Hexamar. Nitrophen at 7.5 l. with 40kg of sand within 24 hours from sowing groundnut has suppressed the growth of dicot-weeds almost totally while 40% control was possible in the case of monocot weeds. As a result the first weeding done on the 25th day could be dispensed with.

Enriching farm yard manure with P and K fertilisers, curing for 30 days and application with N at the time of sowing has been found useful in reducing the requirements of organic manure to 1/8th the normal dose. Increased yield in groundnut has been realised by the application of micronutrient mixture at 12.5 kg/ha. About 20% higher yield has been secured through application of Gypsum at 200kg/ha at the time of second weeding.

Applying manganese sulphate at 5kg/ha, placing seeds at an optimum depth of 2cm, thinning plants to provide 30X20cm and 30X30cm for rainfed and irrigated crops respectively have been found conducive for increased production as a result of a number of trials concluded on gingelly.

Providing a spacing of 45cm X 30cm and nipping the axillary buds extending the top two are the recommendations for higher production in the case of medium duration varieties of castor like SA2 and Aruna.

Entomology

The life cycle, incidence and control measures for the various insect pests affecting groundnut, gingelly and sunflower have been studied in detail. They are summarised pestwise :—

1. Pod borer

This insect lives in the soil and damages developing pods by eating the kernels. The affected pods reveal punctured holes and decaying kernels. The strain TMV. 10 is highly susceptible. Dusting DDT 5%, Malathion 5% or Trichlorophen 5% at 40kg/ha or Disulpton granules at 30kg/ha prior to sowing and at the time of second weeding affords satisfactory protection to the crop.

2. Leaf miner

This pest affects 25-75 day old Groundnut crops by webbing in the leaves and eating away the green matter from inside. Dusting DDT 5% or Endosulfan at 25kg/ha or Carbaryl at 10kg per ha or spraying Nuaan or Endosulfan at 750ml/ha on 20, 40 and 60th days after sowing keeps the crop free from this pest.

3. Red hairy caterpillar

Incidence of redhairy caterpillar occurs in endemic form in certain pockets. Soon after rains moths emerge and start their life cycle by laying eggs on the leaves of groundnut. The caterpillars coming out of these start growing vigorously and do extensive damage to the crops. Dusting BHC 10% at 25kg/ha or spraying Endosulfan at 750ml/ha or Quinylphos at 750ml/ha or Toxophene at 2.5l/ha controls this pest effectively in the early stages while the full grown caterpillars are not easily affected. Setting light traps soon after heavy rains digging trenches around affected fields and destroying the caterpillars caught in them are other useful steps in dealing with this dreadful enemy.

4. Aphids

Irrigated summer groundnut crop is more frequently affected by



aphids than the rainfed crops. A large number of black or green aphids suck plant sap and render the leaves shrunk or dried up. Spraying Dimethoate or Methyl Demeton at 750ml/ha protects the crop from this pest.

5. Gingelly shoot webber

The tender leaves of gingelly are united and eaten away by this pest leading to the cessation of terminal growth and flower production. This reduces the yield. Dusting Endosulfan, Malathion or Quinylphos at 25kg/ha or spraying Endosulfan at 750ml/ha provides effective remedy for the gingelly crop.

6. Green jassids and ash weevils

These suck plant sap and eat away leaves. Dusting BHC 10% at 25kg/ha controls these.

7. Capitulum borer

This damages young and developing sunflower heads. Spraying Endosulfan or Toxophene at 1000ml in the evening keeps the pest under check.

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Investigations on the incidence spread and control of diseases on the oilseed crops have led to certain useful conclusions in this station.

1. Groundnut-Root rot

In soil and seed borne fungi infest the sprouting seeds and seedlings resulting in casualties. The damage is universal irrespective of varieties and seasons. Remedy of affected plants is not feasible. Treatment of seeds with fungicides at 4gm/kg of seeds is effective in reducing the loss in germination.

2. Tikka or leafspot

Black spots appear on the leaves 35-45 days from sowing. They tend coalesce with the neighbouring ones followed by drying and fall of leaves. The spores of the fungus causing this disease are carried away by wind, water and seeds. The loss in yield due to this disease may run to 20-30 % strain TMV. 10 is moderately tolerant to this disease.

As early sown rainfed groundnut escapes from the damage due to this disease it is suggested that sowings be completed before the end of second fortnight of July.

3. Rust disease

Of late the intensity of this disease is on the increase in Tamilnadu. Small brown pustules resembling rusty spots on an iron surface are seen on the leaves in large numbers in 40-45 days after sowing.

This spores of the fungus causing this disease are carried away by wind. All the varieties on hand are susceptible to this disease. The crops sown early in the rainfed season i.e. before the end of July are not affected much. Spraying Dithane M. 45 at 1500 gm. or sulphur at 3000 gm. or copper fungicides at 1500 gm. or Vitavax at 750 gm/ha in 750l of water on 45th and 60th day checks the disease.

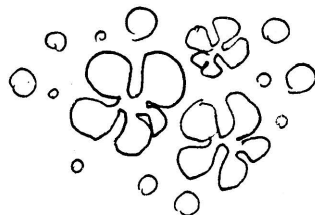
Gingelly powdery mildew and Alternaria

These affect leaves and cause their premature drying and 20-30% loss in yield. spraying wettable sulphur on 35th and 50th day after sowing has been found effective in controlling the diseases and raise the yield.



WOMEN'S WELFARE

A NEW APPROACH



A number of schemes are being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare for the socially handicapped, economically backward and other categories of women which include Service Homes of Women's Hostels, Associations for women, economic uplift programme etc.

There are 5 Service Homes located at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Salem to cater to poor widows deserted wives and destitute women between the ages 18-40 and train them in E. S. L. C. and S. S. L. C. They are allowed to stay with two of their children. In addition to giving education, a craft section has been started to give training to them in tailoring, dress-making, embroidery and send them to Government technical examination. The maximum period of stay is 3 years. During their stay, each inmate child is given a monthly stipend of Rs. 50 and Rs. 36 respectively. A separate section is functioning in Service Home, Tambaram, for physically handicapped women.

Non-residential Secretarial Courses have been started in Short-hand and Typewriting, office management etc. in the Service Home at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur and in the Shree Seva Mandir, Madras. 20 girls are admitted in each Home on a stipend of Rs. 20 p. m. The House-keepers and House-maids course is run in Service Home, Tambaram for 25 women on a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem per head. As a follow up

of the Educational Courses run in the Service Homes the Department has started a Secondary Grade Teachers Training Course for rehabilitation of the candidates. 40 women in the junior section are trained in the Secondary Grade Teachers Training course at Pallavaram on a monthly stipend of Rs.50 each towards their mess, etc.

Working Women's Hostel

To provide accommodation to working women, a hostel is run by the Department, for 25 working women. An amount of Rs. 80 is collected from each of them towards mess and Rs. 33 towards rent and electricity charges.

Economic Programmes

Work Centres and Production Units are run to impart intensive training in Simple Cottage Industries like Tailoring, Weaving, Palm leaf, Mat Weaving, Carpet making etc. to rural and economically backward women to enable them to supplement their family income. There are 50 training centres and 3 Production Units.

Besides the above, 3 chalk crayon manufacturing units will be opened this year in the District of Tirunelveli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram and 3 Candle making units in Thanjavur and Kanyakumari. Cost of these units works out to Rs. 2,85,000. A new scheme with a provision of Rs. 25,00,000 has been sanctioned now to provide

gainful employment for the women especially in rural areas in their homes with a view to improve their economic condition. This will benefit about 20,000 women.

WELFARE BRANCHES

There are 50 Women's Welfare Branches in the State. The organisers who are in charge of the Branches conduct pre-basis classes in the morning and undertake house visits to educate the women in Household arts, nutrition and Child Care. Balahar feeding has been introduced in all the Branches. This programme is to organise women of rural areas to come together in Mandrams and to exchange their views cutting across the various socio-economic barriers. Through these Mahalir Mandrams an attempt is made to orient the role of women in various fields. Training is imparted to the Convenors of the Mahalir Mandrams under the Composite programme of the Government of India in child care, home economy, health, hygiene, family welfare, etc.

For Weaker Sections

Special schemes are implemented by Social Welfare Department for women with the funds of State Government. Four Guidance Bureaux are functioning at Madras, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Madurai for helping widows. A scheme for the supply of books and notebooks free of cost to the children of widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000

has been implemented from the academic year 1978-79. This will benefit 3,000 children. A new scheme for payment of a stipend of Rs. 150 each for 10 months for 1,000 poor women in the age group of 16.30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum is implemented in order to help them to acquire vocational training in the form of Typewriting has also been introduced during the year 1977-78.

Widow Marriage

The Scheme of Widow's Remarriage envisages rehabilitation of widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000 to be held in deposit for 7 years. 233 couples have been benefitted so far. 100 more will be benefitted this year. The scheme of presentation of Sewing machines is intended for destitute widows and physically handicapped women throughout the State in the age group of 20-40 who have trained in Tailoring in the institutes run by Government or by recognised private institutions. 1,000 tailoring machines have been proposed to be distributed this year as against 500 in previous years. It has been proposed to channelise the orders for stitching of Uniforms to school children of the Harijan Welfare Department and Backward Classes Department orders from Private

and public Sectors, orders for stitching of uniforms to L.G.G.S., so that nearly 5,000 women will stand to benefit by earning wages on average of Rs. 150 p.m. out of stitching the orders either at their homes or at a Central Unit throughout the year.

The orders for stitching for the ensuing Pongal '79 will first be centralised from 5 different places in the State Viz. Service Homes in various District. This programme will help the beneficiaries who received sewing machines, Ex-trainees of work Centres and also members of Mahalir Mandram and Women's Welfare Branches who were already executing the orders hitherto. The orders will be so distributed as to provide Rs. 100 to 150 p.m. per woman if they are regular in their work. This scheme will be started shortly.

expenditure on liquor. The greater the miserable condition of the victims, the greater is the temptation of alcohol. If the national policy is to encourage saving and discourage unfruitful expenditure, the reversal of the Prohibition policy would be a great calamity.

The addition to the revenue of the States derived from auctioning drink-shop licences is mere illusion. The loss of people's hard-earned money which will be many times what the Governments will get by the drink revenue, will not fail to produce great loss to the State Governments in other ways.

When the British wielded authority at the Centre and we introduced Prohibition in the States thirty years ago, the Central Government stood in the way by refusing any financial help to make up for the sacrifice of the drink revenue. We have to depend on the newly introduced sales tax in order to make up for



CENTRAL AID

With the changing economic pattern of our country, more and more women are moving out of their homes in search of employment to cities and towns. They need protection and home to stay with dignity and with adequate facilities. The hostel for working women provides such a facility for them. The Government of India have come forward to give grant upto 75% of the total estimate for the construction of hostel buildings. 17 institutions have so far been benefitted by this scheme covering an amount of grant is Rs. 26,15,922.

The State Government also sanction a supplementary grant of 15% over and above the grant given by the Government of India. So far 9 Institutions have been benefitted by this scheme.

what we lost by our programme to improve the economic life of the poor. Now, however, the policy of Prohibition is one adopted by the Central as well as the State Governments, and there is no clash. It would be folly to re-open the drink-shops. Let the rich waste their substance any way they may like. We ought to protect the poor. We should not ruin the poor in order to save the wealthy from the awkwardness of having to ask for special permits.

“THE NOTION THAT the liquor shops will bring revenue to the State Governments is childish state-craft. What will ruin the people cannot be good for State Governments just because a little revenue can be got out of it between high prices of necessary articles of family consumption and the wasteful expenditure on liquor, the distress will be such as no sane State Government can make itself responsible for.”

RAJAJI ON

PROHIBITION

There has been some talk about giving up the Prohibition policy. Any one who is in real touch with the common people can realize that, with all the talk about illicit distillation and illicit trade in liquor, the closing of public licensed liquor-shop has saved the poorer section of the people from the drink evil both in the cities and in the rural areas. To open these shops now would lead to a reversal of the poor people's economic conditions, which in the present context of high prices all round is too terrible to contemplate. The hard-earned money of the poor would go to the licensees.

The Government would no doubt get fat lease amounts from those who purchase shop leases at the auctions and the lessees, too, would make very big profits. But as against this, we have to take into account what the people lose in the unproductive, wasteful

A Proud Profile of Madras Regiment

It was in the year 1758 that the then Government of Madras raised the first two battalions of the Regiment for the defence of Madras against the French. The 80 Years that followed witnessed the raising of further battalions till their number had increased to 52 in 1836. The Regiment was originally called, Native Infantry to distinguish it from the European Regiments, then the Madras Infantry (1855), the Carnatic Infantry (1903), the 3rd Madras Regiment (1922) and finally the Madras Regiment (1947).

With the threat to the East India Company receding from the Madras Presidency and shifting to the northern Presidencies, twenty battalions were disbanded by 1822. Between 1890 and 1903, 17 Madras battalions were converted into Gurkhas and Punjabis.

With the post-war reorganisation of the Indian Army in 1922, Madras was allotted one Regiment on Pioneers and one Regiment of Infantry. As the 1st and 2nd Punjab Regiments had been raised from senior Madras battalions and also allotted their Battle Honours and Silver, the Regiment came to be known as the 3rd Madras Regiment.

In 1928, due to "economy" and "lacking an advocate at General Headquarters at Delhi", the 3rd Madras Regiment disappeared from the Army List when its last battalion was disbanded leaving behind five territorial battalions.

When World War II broke out, the 3rd Madras Regiment was reformed from four out of the five territorial battalions. This was, mainly due to the efforts of the late Captain Sir Arthur Hope, KCIE, MC, the then Governor of Madras Presidency who also became the first Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment from 25 September 1942 to 9 August 1946. The Colours of the old Carnatic Infantry were presented by Lt. Col. E. G. Phythian Adams,

O.B.E., to the re-formed 3rd Madras Regiment and it was allowed to retain all the battle honours won by its predecessors. Very soon, in 1942-43, the 5th, 6th and 7th Battalions were raised at Madukarai followed by the 25th, 26th and 28th Battalions.

In 1947, on the reorganisation of the post-Independence Indian Army the numeral '3' was dropped but the Regiment continued to retain its seniority in the Indian Army. As a result of the efforts of the late Gen Sir Archibald Nye, GCIE, KCB KBE, MC, the then Governor of Madras and the second Colonel-in-Chief of the Madras Regiment (10 August 1946 to 31st March 1949) the Training Centre moved to Wellington in the Nilgiris in February 1947, and occupied the Wellington Barracks, constructed during 1852-60.

In 1951, with the integration of the Indian State Forces, two battalions from the Travancore and one each from the Mysore and Cochin Forces were merged with the Madras Regiment. Each of these battalions had a proud record of its own but the battle of Colachal (1714) in which the Dutch were defeated decisively by the Travancore State Forces deserves special mention. More battalions have been added to the Regiment later.

Pre-World War II

The Madras Native Infantry Regiments fought against the French in the Carnatic in the early wars between the English and the French. Later they fought in all the Mysore wars and the Mahratta wars. In the years that followed, the Madras Infantry saw jungle fighting in the First and Second Burma Wars. They took part again in the 3rd Burma War and won not less than 33 Battle Honours by 1919. The most memorable battle of the Burmese campaign was the Defence of Kemmendine. Prominent among the

wars fought by the Regiment before World War II were Sholinghur (781), Seringapatam (1799), Assaye (1803), Kemmendine (1824), Burma (1885-87) and China (1840 and 1900).

World War II

During World War II, 4 Madras (WLI) was the first Madras battalion to go into action in Burma in the Kabaw Valley, known as 'The Valley of Death'. In two actions in particular, the battalion distinguished itself. Again, in February 1945, at a place about 50 miles north of Mandalay, a company of 4 Madras (WLI) under the command of Major Noronha, was ordered to launch a feint attack on a large island which had been formed due to the division of river Irrawaddy into two channels. The intention was to relieve pressure on the 19 Inf Div bridgehead, 10 miles to the north. For this action, Major Noronha was awarded a Bar to the Military Cross and Jemadar Thomas was awarded the Military Cross. The battalion was then moved to Pegado and Sagaing area. The name was reminiscent of a Battle Honour of the Regiment won in 1826. As a perpetual record of Gallantry the Regiment was awarded the unique Battle Honour of Ava once again.

For all these gallant exploits, 4 Madras was awarded in 1962 the Battle Honours, 'Tamu Road', 'Ukhru', 'Ava' and 'Kama', and the Theatre Honour, 'Burma 1942-45'.

1 Madras was the first battalion of the Indian Army to land in Singapore on 5 September 1945. In November 1945, when the situation in Indonesia required the despatch of more troops, the battalion left for Java. Between November 1945 and April 1946, the Battalion suffered some casualties but of the insurgents 608 killed were counted. In these actions, Major CPA Menon won the Military Cross and LNK Perumal the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

In the 1971 conflict none has surpassed the performance of 16 MADRAS. In the battle of BASANTAR from 15 to 17 December 1971, 16 MADRAS was the assaulting battalion. They moved across the minefield under heavy aimed MMG fire and very heavy and sustained artillery shelling. Throughout the night the enemy tried to dislodge the battalion but the MADRAS IS withstood the onslaught and held on gallantly to their gains."

Another battalion which had excelled in its valour in Jalalabad (Punjab) was Seventeenth. The battalion carried out the operation of clearing the enemy from Killisanu, Nathalke and Mal Singh Wala and Bhagiki Chakra with such speed that the enemy was on the run throughout. In this operation the battalion bagged one VrC, three Sena-Medals and one Mention-in-Despatch.

Southern Theatre

Two battalions were committed in the Southern or Desert Sector. They were the 18th and 27th Battalions. The later battalion was raised in 1971 and in action soon after-

wards. Though employed in a defensive role the battalion carried out a daring raid in which the CO, LCOL AO Alexander and six other ranks were killed. The Eighteenth had the unique distinction of penetrating deepest into enemy territory and knocking on the gates of UMAR-KOT. It fought a fierce action in it which earned one MVC and 2 VrCs all posthumous, and four Sena-Medals.

All the battalions which took part gave a grand account of themselves, which can proudly be added to the annals of two and a quarter centuries of the Regiment's history. The unparalleled bravery and dedication shown by the MADRAS troops will stand out for ever as shining examples in human warfare. ing been raised in 1967 and had not yet had a taste of war. But, nevertheless, it did have the Madras Soldier. In the battle for Siramani from 13 to 16 December 1971 this young battalion won two VrC, both posthumous.

In the same theatre another battalion which was committed was the Eighth. In the battle of Ramgarh on 07/08 December 71 the batta-

lion had successfully depleted the enemy's two battalions to a large which later led to the capture of JESSORE. In yet another action at Siramani from 09 to 16 December 71 the battalion again excelled itself and showed the mettle of the Madras Soldier. After these operations the battalion was given the onerous task of disarming 107 Pakistan Brigade. This most difficult and unpleasant task was done with honour.

Western Theatre

In the Western Theatre 1, 3, 6, 16, 17 and 19 Battalions were committed. Of these 6 MADRAS and above all 16 MADRAS deserve special mention.

Six MADRAS was ordered to establish a Br H, and in the bloody battle for BASANTAR Br from 14 to 17 December 1971 fought with such superb grit and unflinching devotion that they not only accomplished the task, but established themselves like a solid rock so that any amount of shelling and repeated counter-attacks were unable to dislodge them. The aftermath of this valouris an impressive list of gallantry awards.



The other battalions of the Regiment served in the Middle East and in the then North West Frontier with distinction during World War II. During World War II and immediately thereafter, the Regiment was awarded one DSO, two ORE, four MHE, five MC, one Bar to MC, one IOM, one IDSM, eight MM, two BE and 48 Mentions-in-Despatches.

After Independence

After Independence battalions rendered yeoman service in Delhi, Bengal and Bihar during the Communal disturbances which came in the wake of partition and earned the praise of the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Jammu and Kashmir

In the Jammu and Kashmir operations of 1947-48, 7 Madras fought in the Baramula and Tithwal sectors and won one Maha Vir Chakra, seven Vir Chakras and six-teen Mentions-in-Despatches. 2 Madras successfully held the defences in the Baramula sector, the main gateway into the Srinagar Valley. During the operations, the battalion won nineteen Mentions-in-Despatches.

4 Madras (WLI) successfully captured Pir Kalewa, a dominating feature north-west of Rajouri and participated in the second link up with Punch which was isolated by the enemy. It earned one Vir Chakra and twelve Mentions-in-Despatches.

In Congo

4 Madras (WLI) formed part of the Indian Independent Brigade Group which was sent to the Congo on peace keeping operations under the United Nations. The battalion rendered signal service in the delicate role assigned to it and won for itself one Vir Chakra, four Sena Medals, one Vishisht Seva Medal and several Mentions-in-Despatches. Mention must also be made here of Brig K. A. S. Raja of the Madras Regiment who was awarded the Param Vishisht Seva Medal for the earlier operations in the Congo.

Sino-India and Indo-Pak Operations

Many views have been expressed on the Chinese aggression in 1962 in NEFA both by professionals and others. But what was certain and never under doubt was the valour of the Indian soldier. 1 Madras and 2 Madras participated in the operations to stem the Chinese

WIDOW'S REHABILITATION

The Department of Social Welfare has all along been undertaking Welfare Programmes for socially backward women in general, children falling in the vulnerable age group of 2.5 — 5 years, physically handicapped men, women and children. A time has now come to focus attention exclusively on the rehabilitation and welfare of widows. Keeping this in view, the Government of Tamil Nadu had set up Guidance Bureau for the widows to be run by the Department of Social Welfare. The Guidance Bureau has been started in four regions—Madras City, Thanjavur, Madurai and Coimbatore.

The objectives of the Guidance Bureau are securing admission in Voluntary Institutions for maintenance and Education of the children of widows who are economically backward, free supply of text-books and note-books to the school going children of poor widows, to help widows in getting admission in the Service Homes, Voluntary Welfare Institutions for education and Vocational Training, free supply of sewing machines, to help them in getting their dues to their deceased husbands by way of provident fund, pension, L.I.C. etc., securing small loans from the Nationalised Banks for setting up small business to make out their livelihood.

The Special Officer, Guidance Bureau, Madras City is in-charge of implementing the above schemes under the over all control of the Directorate of Social Welfare. In the city, the Guidance Bureau has been functioning from February, 1978.

As part of the programme, with the timely assistance of the State Bank of India, loans have been distributed by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to 22 socially and economically backward women, including widows, to set up small business which will help them eke out their livelihood. **

aggression and 17 Madras also joined in this effort later.

In the conflict with Pakistan, the battalions of the Regiment served with distinction in various sectors of operations in Rajasthan, Punjab, Lahore, Sialkot and Jammu and Kashmir. Two battalions of the Regiment captured Maharajke in the Sialkot Sector, one battalion took Barka Kalan in the Lahore Sector and another one participated in the capture of Kali Dhar Ridge in Jammu and Kashmir. Other battalions operating in Jammu and Kashmir gave a very good account of themselves against the raiders. During the Chinese aggression in 1962 and the Indo-Pak conflict in 1965 the Regiment was awarded one Maha Vir Chakra, four Vir Chakras, six Sena Medals and many Mentions-in-Despatches.

We have the unique distinction of having more Battle Honours than any other Regiment. On 23rd May 70 the President of India Thiru VV Giri presented Colours to our Regiment.

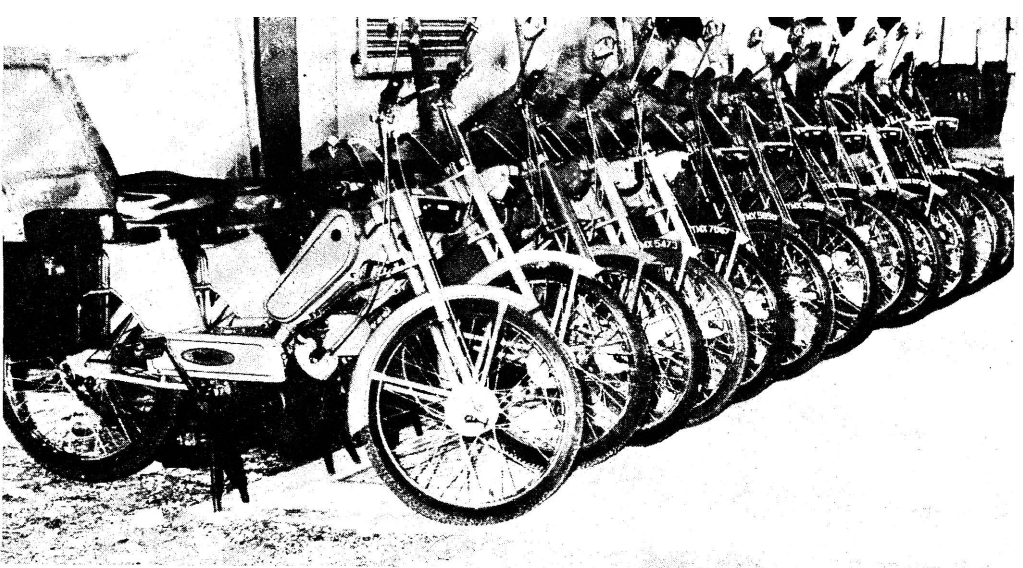
Indo-Pak Conflict—1971

The INDO—PAK conflicts of 1971 added another glorious chapter to the gallant history of the MADRAS Soldier. As many as eleven battalions were committed and each one fought with the very same dare-devil heroism and military excellence that has distinguished the MADRASSI through over two centuries.

Eastern Theatre

The Fourth Battalion, known as the Wallajabadis, trace their history to 1874. This battalion was ordered to capture a well prepared Pakistani position at Maheshpur on 10 December 1971. So exemplary was the fighting spirit of the battalion that the task took less than an hour. Having thus gained the confidence of their commanders, barely four days later the battalion under another brigade but under the same division when entrusted with the responsibility of mopping up the enemy in BOGRA Town not only accomplished its task but also on 16th December 1971 captured a great number of prisoners and a vast quantity of stores. For this action in BOGRA, where the Wallajabadis displayed sterling qualities, they won one VrC (Posthumous) and two Sena Medals (one posthumous).





Industrial Investment Corporation — Its Schemes For Industrial Growth

The Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC) sponsored by Government of Tamil Nadu was established in 1949 with the main object of accelerating industrial development in Tamil Nadu. It is a State Financial Corporation in Tamilnadu for granting term loans and other forms of financial assistance such as Deferred Payment Guarantee (DPG) and underwriting of direct participations in equity, to small and medium scale industrial units in Tamilnadu.

Functions and objects

TIIC grants financial assistance on liberal terms and conditions not only for setting up new units but also for expansion, diversification and modernisation of the existing units, acquiring fixed assets like land, building and plant and machinery.

Quantum of Assistance

The maximum term loan sanctioned to an industrial concern in the corporate sector is Rs. 30.00 lakhs and in respect of partnership or proprietary concerns is Rs. 15.00 lakhs, besides D.P.G. facility up to a maximum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The underwriting of issue of shares is restricted to Rs. 25.00 lakhs or 25% of the public issue or an amount equivalent to promoters' contribution whichever is less. The overall

ceiling of financial assistance to a single industrial unit is limited to Rs. 65.00 lakhs. The minimum limit of loan assistance is Rs. 5,000.

Existing Schemes

(i) TIIC at present grants financial assistance to small and medium scale industrial units.

(ii) Foreign currency loans under the World Bank Line of Credit for import of machinery, spares, know-how etc.

(iii) Loans upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs to technician entrepreneurs on liberal terms and conditions.

(iv) Term loan upto Rs. 1.00 lakh to the qualified Rural Medical Practitioners to enable them to cater medical services in the rural areas.

(v) Soft loan Seed Capital assistance upto 20% of the project cost or Rs. 2.00 lakhs whichever is less at interest as low as 1% or cumulative preference shares of 5-6% dividend rate.

(iv) Loans for purchase of generators.

(vii) Loans for setting up hotels, particularly non-star category hotels.

(viii) Term loans for purchase of autorickshaws on liberal terms and conditions and also for transport operators for acquiring trucks and fishing trawlers.

New Schemes Introduced and Concessions granted since April 1978.

(i) *Mini Loan Scheme for the benefit of tiny sector :*

During the current year, the Corporation has introduced a new scheme viz. 'Mini Loan Scheme' to help the economically weaker sections of the society. Loans, under the scheme ranging between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 will be sanctioned to the viable industrial units set up in the backward and rural areas. The scheme has been introduced mainly to promote industries in rural areas to create larger employment opportunities.

The salient features of the scheme are :

(a) The minimum loan assistance granted is Rs. 5,000/- (as against the earlier and normal limit of Rs. 10,000/-) at a rate of interest of 9% p.a.

(b) Loan assistance will be granted for amounts ranging between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000.

- (c) Assistance will be granted for acquisition of machinery only.
- (d) Assistance will be granted only to industrial units set up in areas covered under the District Industries Centres.
- (ii) Financial assistance for purchase of Fishing Trawler/Mechanised Fishing Boats.

The Corporation has introduced a scheme for granting financial assistance for purchase of Fishing Trawlers and Mechanised Fishing Boats. Assistance under the scheme will be granted on concessive terms, such as lower rate of interest applicable to small scale industries, liberal repayment holiday, longer period of repayment, liberal margin on security etc.

(iii) Soft Loan Scheme

The Corporation has envisaged a scheme for providing assistance on soft terms to set up small scale industrial units, particularly in the backward areas by new technician entrepreneurs who do not have sufficient resources to meet the normal level of capital contribution expected of them by the Corporation. Assistance under the scheme, carries only a nominal interest of 1% p.a. On a very selective basis, assistance under the scheme of 'soft Loan' will be provided for deserving entrepreneurs having requisite qualification, experience and expertise under this liberal scheme of financial assistance.

Reduction of interest rates

During the year 1978-79, in order to reduce the interest burden on small loans granted for purchase of autorickshaws which are generally availed of by the economically weaker section of the society; the Corporation had reduced the effective rate of interest charged on such loans from 11.5% p.a. to 9.5% p.a.

In order to encouraging technician entrepreneurs, and also reducing the interest burden on loans granted by the Corporation under 'Technocrat Scheme' the rate of interest charged on such loans for industrial units to be set up in backward areas has been reduced from 9.5% to 8% p.a. With a view to rendering assistance in an increased measure and also helping the entrepreneurs, the Corporation has upgraded the branch offices at Coimbatore and Madurai as Regional Offices which will provide better facilities for the entrepreneurs. Besides, the Corporation has opened new branch offices at Tiruchirappalli, Cuddalore and Dharmapuri with a view to have close co-ordination with the new District Industries Centres that have been set up at these places.

Project Profiles

Based on the project profiles prepared by the Tata Economic Consultancy Services, Lead Bank Reports of Commercial banks, project profiles available with SISI and

SIDCO, TIIC has taken initiative in preparing 100 project profiles in the small scale and tiny sectors in co-ordination with the commercial banks. These 100 project profiles have been printed for distribution free of charge to the potential entrepreneurs through various State-level promotional agencies, Commercial Banks, District Industries Centres, SISI, Chambers of Commerce etc. It is expected that entrepreneurs will take advantage of these project profiles and set up industrial units in the small and tiny sectors so as to foster industrial growth and provide more employment opportunities.

Operational Results

During April to October 1978 TIIC has financed 360 industrial units for an aggregate amount of Rs. 677.82 lakhs. The major beneficiary is the small scale sector accounting for 333 units for an aggregate sum of Rs. 324.52 lakhs. The industrial units in the backward area have also secured larger financial assistance at Rs. 396.51 lakhs (101 units) during the above period. The employment opportunities that would be generated by these assisted units are likely to be about 5250. The recovery performance (Rs. 458.26 lakhs) is better than that of the corresponding period in the previous year.

ESTD: 12-1-1960

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Madras SPCA-

Its

Chequered

History

Founded in the year 1877 by a band of Englishmen led by Rt. Rev. Gell, the Bishop of Madras, the Madras Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals grew, with the passing of years, into a model Humane Society acclaimed by all as a pioneer in the field of animal welfare work in this country.

The first Veterinary Hospital in this city — the nucleus of the present Madras Veterinary College Hospital on Vepery High Road, the first Lethal Chamber for Stray

Dogs equipped for the first time in Asia with an electrocutor, the first Pinjarapole in Tamil Nadu — a Haven for animals which had gone old and infirm in the service of man—these were some of the achievements to the credit of the Society during its first few decades. To-day the Madras SPCA is perhaps a more sophisticated Institution with its smartly uniformed Inspectors, its Veterinary Clinic, its Dog's Hostel and its Beauty Parlour for pet dogs. But the devotion to the cause and the zeal with which it was served

remain the same. Indeed it is this devotion and zeal that have made it possible for the Institution which, from its inception, has depended upon private philanthropy, to march steadily but surely from strength to strength and complete one hundred years of a chequered career.

The centenary of the Madras SPCA was celebrated at Madras on 15th, 16th and 17th December, 1978. A State-level Conference on animal welfare, a Poet's Symposium are important events of the celebrations. We would not like to make the centenary an occasion for celebration alone. We look upon it as an occasion for thanks giving to all those who, by their goodwill, patronage and help made it possible for the Institution to serve a worthy cause so well and so long. We would also like to avail of the occasion to launch more projects, the direct beneficiaries of which would be animals — the emaciated bullocks and ponies, the neglected dogs and cats, the bull calves which are abandoned by milkmen to the mercy of the elements for no fault of theirs and the hundreds of other animals who suffer unseen, cry unheard, linger in agony and die in silence.

The projects which we have already on the anvil are a surgical operation theatre in our Veterinary Clinic, a Humane Education Centre and a Resting Shed for draught animals. The estimated non-recurring cost of these projects is approximately Rs. 1 lakh and we except to collect this from donations and voluntary contributions. Our optimism is based on our past experience. No good cause has been allowed by the citizens of Tamil Nadu to wither away due to lack of patronage and we are confident that the Madras SPCA and the cause of animal welfare will continue to receive the unstinted support of every citizen of this enlightened State.

To those who believe that animals too are entitled to a life free from fear and want, the Madras SPCA offers itself as a medium through which they can contribute their share to the promotion of the noblest of causes — the weal of our dumb animal citizens. Donations to Madras SPCA are entitled to the benefit of exemption under Section 88 (1) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

An Appeal By SPCA





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.

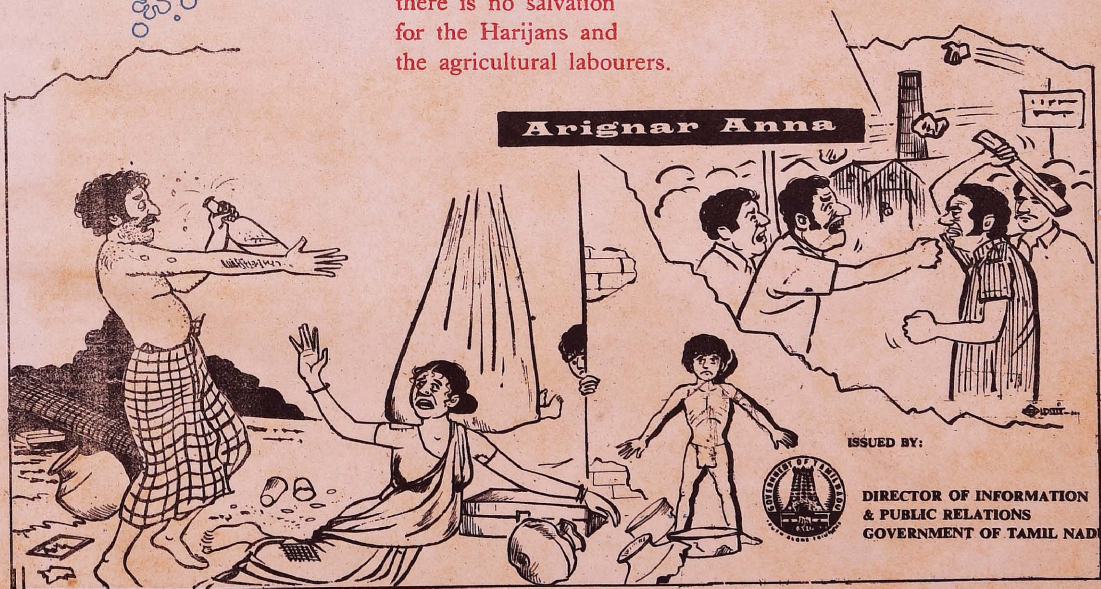
Diseases like malaria affect only the body

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

