

# Famil Arasu

WORTNIGHTLY JUNE 5, 1971. 35Ps..





# A PLANNING COMMISSION

## FOR THE STATE



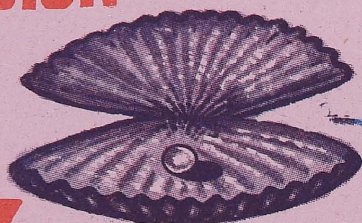
*TO ASSESS OUR NEEDS ACCURATELY  
AND ACHIEVE OUR GOAL  
EFFECTIVELY*

*BUT WHO WILL  
ASSESS **YOUR**  
NEEDS AND  
HELP YOU REACH  
YOUR GOALS  
SUCCESSFULLY?*

**BE YOUR OWN  
PLANNING  
COMMISSION**



**LIMITED FAMILY IS  
THE FOUNDATION OF  
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ISSUED BY:



DIRECTOR OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, TAMILNADU.





# OUR VANISHING WILDLIFE

In this issue



## Tamil Arasu

Vol. 1 JUNE 5, 1971 No. 23

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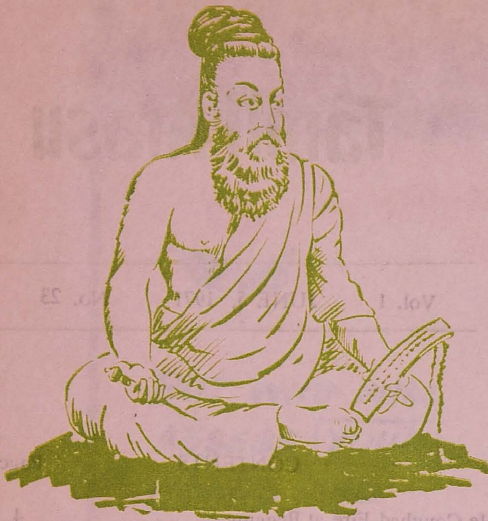
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### Cover Page :

While Tamil Nadu greets the Chief Minister on his 48th Birthday on 3-6-71 he is out to greet the hapless leprous beggars and give them succour in Rehabilitation Homes. For 15 days commencing from his birthday Tamil Nadu will address itself to the task of filling the Collection Box that he is stretching out.





## HE COUGHED FIRE AT BEGGING

1. Not to beg (at all) even from those excellent persons who cheerfully give without refusing, will do immense good.

2. If the creator of the world has decreed even begging as a means of livelihood, may he too go a-begging and perish.

3. There is no greater folly than the boldness with which one seeks to remedy the evils of poverty by begging (rather than by working).

4. Even the whole world cannot sufficiently praise the dignity that would not beg in the midst of destitution.

5. Even thin gruel is ambrosia to him who has obtained it by labour.

6. There is nothing more disgraceful to one's tongue than to use it in begging water even for a cow.

7. I beseech all beggars and say, "If you need to beg, never beg of those who give unwillingly."

8. The unsafe raft of begging will split when it strikes on the rock of refusal.

9. To think of (the evil of) begging is enough to melt one's heart, but to think of refusal is enough to break it.

10. Saying 'No' to a beggar takes away his life ; (but as that very word will kill the refuser) where then would the latter's life hide itself ?

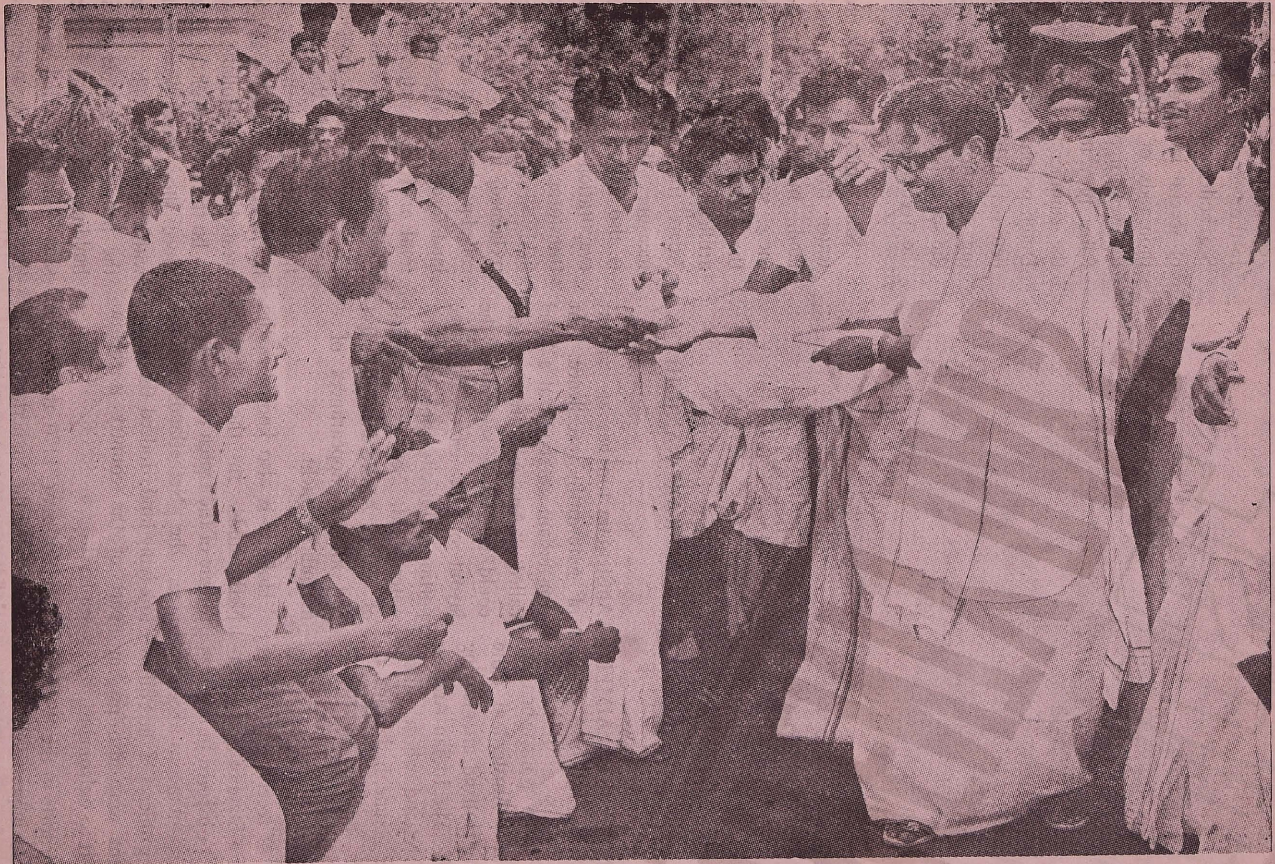
*From Translations by :*

Rev. W. H. DREW.

Rev. JOHN LAZARUS.



TO REHABILITATE BEGGARS



*I'm not too proud to beg*



# THOSE TWENTY DAYS

M. KARUNANIDHI

## 17. COUNTRY RECLAIMED FROM THE SEA.

It was 12:45 p.m. when we arrived at Amsterdam, the Chief City of Holland, after leaving Dusseldorf. The Indian Ambassador to Holland whose offices are at the Hague had come to Amsterdam in order to receive us. Even more than the duty-consciousness on his part, in the matter of receiving the Chief Minister of a State of his motherland, what I observed in him was a surge of spontaneous affection. Highranking officers of the Philips establishment were also present at the airport to welcome us.

All the airports in the Western countries are impressively maintained, with modern facilities.

Amsterdam too has an airport of noteworthy excellence. At Amsterdam we stayed at a hotel called "Apollo" from where could be seen a section of the layout of the city. A large portion of the city appeared to be waterlogged. Set in the midst of water, Amsterdam in effect had all the appearances of a magnificent yacht.

Holland is also known as the Netherlands. In the mother tongue of the Dutch people living here, the Netherlands means low-lying land. Indeed the major part of the country is below sea-level.

In the year 1170 the North Sea entered the Netherlands and devoured hundreds of villages

and towns. In the southern part of the country a small sea itself took shape, known as the Zuiderzee, vast in extent and 12 feet deep. In the year 1421, once again the Sea boiled over and took a toll of several hundred lives. Many thousands of acres of land in the western part of the country fell a prey to the high tides of the summer of 1953. But the Dutch people were by no means deterred by these disasters. Raising gigantic walls and draining the sea-water, they are converting the reclaimed land into farms.

Sand dunes on sea-side prevent water from entering low-lying land. In those places where these sand dunes are absent, the Dutch have raised sturdy artificial walls known as dykes. Apart from these preventive measures, the grand endeavour is also under way to secure the evaporation of sea water and to transform the land into fertile fields. Sections of land reclaimed in this manner are called polders. That the reclaimed land forms over one-third of the total area of Holland to-day is eloquent testimony to the stamina of the indefatigable people who have conquered the very sea. It is because of this that the saying has arisen there, that while God created the world, Holland happens to be the creation of the Dutch. Since they have been battling with the sea through the ages, the people are adepts in ship-building and sailing. The heroic saga is also theirs that, extending their sway over the oceans, they established many a colony. The





Rembrandt

Netherlands is indeed an example of the *Thirukural* that they who labour on, without fear and without fainting, would see even fate put behind their back.

When I saw and listened to all this, I could not help being reminded of the lines in *Silappathikaram* that described how the cruel sea swept over the southern parts of our land. I was saddened not a little to reflect that if only the sea had not swallowed up the Kumari river and the mountain-ranges, the twelve countries where Tamil was being spoken and the forty-nine constituent States, if only Kapata-puram that nurtured virgin Tamil and South Maḍurai the Capital of the Southerners had not gone under the brine, how extensive, strong and beautiful our sweet Tamil Nadu would have been! The Tamil speaking world would not have shrunk to the landscape between Tirupathi in the north and Cape Camorin in the South. I heaved a deep sigh to think as to whether we could reclaim Poompukar

from the sea, at least with the help of the people of Holland.

Innumerable windmills are to be seen all over Holland and through day and through night they are draining water from the low-lying areas. So close to the sea and at a level below that of the sea, this country is battling with the waves and existing as a matter of indisputable fact—not only existing but also in a position to export to the rest of the world a wide variety of articles—milk and butter and cheese, dewy flowers, sugar, superior textiles, high grade coal, quality foot-wear, radio-receivers and sophisticated machinery.

The city of Amsterdam which is famous for its delicate textile goods, the latest in chemicals, paper-products, glasswear, silver-wear, aeroplanes, chocolates and the sugar-industry is also renowned for diamond cutting. There is yet another industry here in which the Dutch exhibit their matchless ability. It is the printing industry.

The glory of freeing the Dutch from Spanish domination and proclaiming the republican way of life for the country in the year 1581 belongs to William. When the monarch explained his scheme to mercilessly crush the people who were demanding the right to effect changes in religious affairs, it is said that William who was conseller got incensed but considering the circumstances, he chose to remain silent. Thus has he come to be referred to in history as William the Silent.

Later, when massacres were organised during the reign of Philip II, King of Spain, William became leader of the people and waged a mighty war. Unable to meet William on the field of battle, Phillip set a price on his opponent's head. Sycophants tried many a time to carry out the King's behest but with no success. But in 1584 William fell a prey to the bullet of an assassin, out for the gold coins. His two sons, however, stepped forward to continue the heroic epic he had left unfinished. Morris and Frederick Henry were the names of these brave boys who too died on the battle field. The Dutch Republic took shape in the year 1609.

If William was the symbol of the valour of Holland, Rembrandt was the manifestation of Art. Rembrandt who was born in poverty, attained prosperity for a brief while, relapsed into penury and spent his last days uncared for, was a master in the realm of painting. Historians do not seem to feel sorry over the sufferings he had to endure on account of want. For, the most outstanding of his splendid portraits were those he painted while sunk in penury. The people of Holland have not forgotten him; I heard them speak his praise in affection and esteem.

The houses in Amsterdam are in neat rows. Canals run so close to them that one gets the impression that the abodes are actually afloat. I see roads and trees in front of me. And close to them canals flow in modest-eyed splendour. I asked



a local citizen : "How is it that so many canals are intertwined with one another in this manner?" He replied : "In order to drain the water into the sea". The canals are also useful for the purpose of transporting goods from one part of the city to another and for taking tourists in boats for sight-seeing.

In the capital of our Tamil Nadu, we have but a single Island Grounds. But the canals of Amsterdam have divided the city into 90 tiny, little islands. The bridges that span these canals all over the city are 400 in number.

Amsterdam which is the most charming city of North Europe happens to be the chief commercial centre of the Netherlands. This city came into being in 1240, when a dam was raised on the bank of the Amstel river and for this reason it was named Amsterdam.

### **The guide**

Seated in a small boat and travelling on the canal thus, it was a most enjoyable recreation for us to go sight-seeing in the city, where mansions have been constructed on planks of timber piled on loose sand. As we went round Amsterdam, with the boat rocking gently and a slightly chill breeze kept blowing, well modulated English flowed, into our ears. The English sentences which were explanations of the sights of the city came from the college-girl serving as Guide in that boat. Clad in a black scarf, yellow blouse and dark shorts, she was kind and considerate as she described

the various places of interest in English, Dutch and German. As we passed each of these places she would say : "That red building on the left is where an eminent poet of Amsterdam lived. That yellow building on the right was the first Bank in Amsterdam". Thus ran her description, in a fresh and pleasant voice. Working as guide in her spare time she was earning while learning.

All those who travel by boat on these canals would come across an interesting experience. As we stepped into the boat, we could see a young man clicking his camera at us briskly and making us wonder whether he was merely indulging in a hobby or whether he was off the rocker. But when we returned to the same spot on conclusion of our trip, he plunged us all in surprise. Having taken neat prints, he had displayed the pictures in an attractive manner. The majority of tourists purchased the photographs. Won't it be difficult not to admire this wonderful business-strategy of taking snaps of us without our leave and later selling them to us with our permission.

### **The house-boats**

The boatman handled the craft in an adept manner, piloting it through narrow passage ways and the arches of small bridges. In the course of an hour we were able to see a substantial part of the city. There are many in Amsterdam who are engaged in the industry of plying such pleasure-boats. Due to paucity of accommodation in the city,

some people are residing in house boats moored close to the canal-banks. House-boats are also available for hire.

The canals of this city are a feast to the eye and a fountain-head of inspiration for the poet's song. They are pleasure-spots for the old as well as the young and for the lovers.

Rippling on the surface and bearing boats pretty as swans, with stately buildings on either side adding to the grandeur of the scene, the canals that cut through the city attract tourists, including hippies, from all parts of the globe. I saw that a group of over 100 hippies, comprising men and women, had converted a beautiful square in the heart of the city into their dwelling place.

The Netherlands is fragrant soil. The tulips and hyacinth there, are a luxurious feast to us. Amsterdam, of exquisite charm, bid leave to us at 7:30 p.m.

All along the way we could see in plenty, of verdant pastures and dairies with well-nourished livestock. Cultivable lands were few and far between. At about 9:00 p.m. we reached Eindhoven city where the Philips establishment, whose electrical and radio business is spread throughout the world, have their headquarters.

*(To be continued)*



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PERTH	8649	6055	8073	5652	8649	6055	7987	5591
SINGAPORE	6133	4294	5561	3393	6133	4294	5471	3820
SYDNEY	2915	2041	2385	1670	2915	2041	2339	1638
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# THE ASAITHAMBI COMMITTEE ON CAUSES OF BEGGARY

"The Problems of Destitutes and vagrants" was the subject of 1969-70 Estimates Committee. This Report forms the basis for the present Beggar Rehabilitation Programme in Tamil Nadu.

The most common cause of beggary in India is the loss of Agricultural employment in the villages according to the Asai-thambi Committee. Driven from the villages into the cities and towns, some work as earth-diggers and road menders or as domestic servants and casual workers in markets. Years of drought or of high prices swell the number of those who starve and beg for food first, in the villages or nearby towns and then in the distant cities. Family breakdown or quarrel among the parents has led to the truancy of boys some of whom have become beggars.

Desertion by the husband is also a cause of beggary among women. There is another class of beggars upon whom beggary is enforced. These are orphans and waifs and strays who are sometimes deliberately maimed or disfigured in order that their guardians, the beggars, may earn their living. Another type of beggars, viz., religious mendicants are those who have passed or renounced the house-holder stage of life and devoted themselves to wandering and asceticism. Sexual perverts and emotionally unstable and insane persons form a high proportion of the beggar population in every City. There are also incurables, viz., beggars suffering from diseases like leprosy. Thus

the beggars may be broadly classified as follows :—

- (1) Able bodied beggars.
- (2) Old and infirm beggars.
- (3) Leper and diseased beggars.
- (4) Juvenile beggars.

A combination of diverse factors some of them economic, some social and some physical and psychological, contribute to bring about a state of despair and cause people to lose their normal values of self respect, dignity of labour, etc., says the Committee.

## Public Toleration

Though beggars may be found in other parts of the civilised world, it is here that the public tolerates persistent open and methodical begging in public places without let or hindrance. Giving alms to the poor outside temples, churches, mosques, etc., is a common sight and practice.

Even after two decades of Independence much attention has not been paid to this problem. The problem of beggary has now assumed such proportions, that only a well studied scientific approach may help to solve it. Some of the questions that baffle the society are (1) why does beggary persist? (2) what are the fundamental causes of the phenomenon? (3) can it be eradicated or is it to remain with mankind for ever?

The existence of beggary is a slur on society and sometimes dangerous in consequences. So far the beggar problem had seldom been a subject of rigid scientific enquiry. No doubt there have been some studies and investigations but no definite research was conducted on the problem in its proper perspective. Modern conscience demands that the root causes be analysed and understood and steps taken to prevent beggary rather than amelioration of human inadequacy and suffering as a national concern.

Beggary is a symptom of social disorganisation and disease and a threat to public health and morale. The time honoured practice to help the homeless and the helpless has encouraged the society to wink at the grave personal and social maladjustments that caused beggary. The creation of a Welfare State, which is the main objective of the Government, requires the maximum use to be made of all resources, natural and human. So far as human resources are concerned persons who are able and willing to do work must be given suitable work and those who are handicapped should be rehabilitated. This will be the correct and fair step towards the establishment of socialistic pattern of society.

# THE BEGGAR REHABILITATION FUND

COLLECTION  
STARTS  
ON  
CHIEF MINISTER'S  
BIRTHDAY



On his next birthday, i.e., 3rd June 1971 the Chief Minister while cutting the birthday cake will also cut a knotty problem which has been with us for ages. The problem he is to cut, is the problem of beggary. All who call in person to wish him "Many returns of the Day" will have to give him Rs. 10 separately as donation to the Beggar Rehabilitation Fund. In addition, he has called for liberal donation to the Fund from all, by purchase of picture postcards, raffle tickets and bulk donations from institutions.

As Tamil Nadu is marching on towards the realisation of a welfare State within a stipulated time schedule, there can be no place in it for beggary.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided that the programme for the eradication of beggary in cities and towns in Tamil Nadu should be implemented in a phased manner. As the first stage towards the rehabilitation of the beggars, all leprous beggars in cities and towns of the State are to be detained in six Special Care and Rehabilitation Homes, which will be responsible for their care, treatment and rehabilitation. Of these six care homes for leprous beggars, three are to be located immediately in (1) Paranur village, Chingleput District, (2) Ulundurpet and (3) Bargur in Dharmapuri District, each at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs, the total expenditure running to Rs. 21 lakhs.

Beggars could be rehabilitated only with the public co-operation. Every day large sums of money are being given as alms to beggars. This charitable practice, is to a certain extent responsible for encouraging beggary. Beggary is a social problem, which has to be tackled with the initiative of the Government and the co-operation of the people. The Government consider that the total amount of money distributed as alms could be utilised for the rehabilitation of beggars in a planned and organised manner. Public charity requires to be channelised, and for this purpose



the Government have decided to organise charity collections every year. The amounts realised through these collections would be credited to a fund called "The Beggar Rehabilitation Fund". Donations to the Beggar Rehabilitation Fund will be thrown open to local bodies, religious institutions, as also commercial and industrial houses in the State.

The inauguration of "Beggar Rehabilitation Fund" is being held on 3rd June 1971 to coincide with the 48th Birthday of our beloved Chief Minister, at the Madras University Centenary Hall. Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu will preside over the function and the Chief Minister will inaugurate the collections to the Fund. Picture postcards depicting Gandhiji tending a leprosy patient are to be sold at 50 paise each to secure collections for the Fund. The collection period will commence on 3rd June 1971, and will last for 15 days in the first stage and there will be a second stage of collections commencing on 15th July and ending on 31st July 1971.

The Raffle department has decided to donate the entire proceeds from all the 10 series of Raffle Tickets for the June draw to the Beggar Rehabilitation Fund. Similarly Cinema houses are being approached to donate one day's collection to this Fund.

A Special documentary film on leprosy beggars scripted and carrying a personal appeal by Chief Minister is being distributed for screening in all theatres during the fortnight.

The Fund will be administered by a separate Committee comprising officials and non-officials. The non-official members are :

Thiru Kundrakkudi Adigalar, M.L.C.

Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi, ex. M.L.A.

Thiru N. V. N. Somu, B.A., B.L., M.C.

It will be interesting to recall that the problem of destitutes and vagrants was dealt in a report by the Committee on Estimates for the year 1969-70 headed by Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi. This committee said that "The

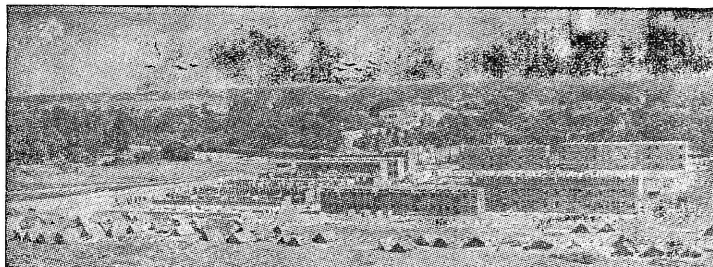
existence of beggary is a slur on society and sometimes dangerous in consequences". The scheme for leprosy beggars fulfils the recommendation of the Estimates Committee, in this behalf. The Committee is of the opinion that "the only correct method to end begging by leprosy patients is to admit them in Rehabilitation Centres and rehabilitate them as useful and self dependant citizens of society".

The Committee while concluding its report observed as follows : "Begging is more than a nuisance. It is right and proper that it should be prohibited and penalised. Though Tamil Nadu happens to be the first in India to take steps to provide adequate legal measures to check begging it has not yet achieved its object to the fullest extent due to lack of sufficient number of Work Homes and Care Homes which are essential for the strict enforcement of the Act. The Committee feels that prevention of beggary is an immediate and imperative necessity. The Committee is therefore of opinion that the provisions in regard to prevention of begging in the Madras City Police Act, 1888 and the Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 should be enforced rigorously and vigorously throughout the Tamil Nadu. The Committee is aware that if the Acts have to be enforced strictly, sufficient number of Work Houses and Care Homes should be started in the Tamil Nadu. The Committee is also given to understand that at present for want of accommodation in the Beggar Homes, some beggars are released after admonition. The Committee therefore recommends that immediate plans should be formulated and steps taken to establish one work House and one Care Home in each district at the headquarters preferably outside the Municipal limits on a phased programme and to begin with the Work Houses and Care Homes may be started at important regional headquarters, such as, Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli and Vellore. The Work Houses should also be provided with facilities for Agriculture and also training-cum-production units in Cottage Industries, such as, Binding, Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Printing, Pottery, Blacksmithy, Match and Fibre Industries, Cane and Bamboo Industries, Basket making etc., and such other Industries suitable to the locality so as to provide suitable work for the inmates according to their physical fitness. ☉

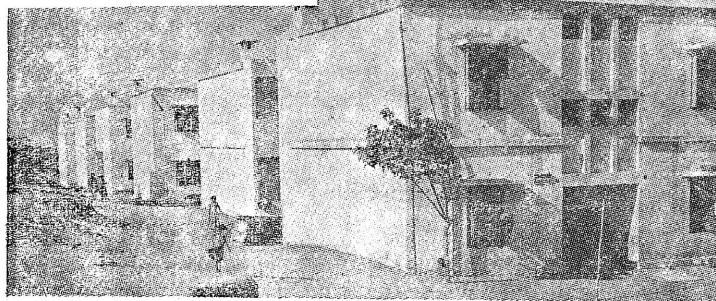
Beggary is a slur on society



# NO PLACE FOR NEW SLUMS



## TENEMENTS FOR ALL



The Slum Clearance Board takes pride in the fact that it was able to thwart the springing up of new slums in the wake of the recent slum fire incidents in Mylapore and Kasimode. Ordinarily, every slum fire used to lead to the erection of a new slum created by the occupants of the slum involved in a fire accident. This year attempts for such a new slum by the victims of Pallakumaniyam (Mylapore) slum fire were foiled by the timely action initiated by the Chairman, Slum Clearance Board.

“I have successfully dissuaded them from occupying the road

margins and made them stay in a portion of the land occupied by them prior to the fire accidents” he said. The Slum Clearance Board is taking immediate steps to obtain the lands from the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board for construction of permanent tenements for the fire affected persons. So also in the case of Kasimudukuppam slum which was affected by a recent fire, efforts are being taken to rehabilitate the persons affected by the fire in a portion of the land occupied by them as the rest of the lands are required for “fishing harbour”.

The Slum Clearance Board is ready to allot temporary sites for all persons found squatting on road margins and pavement dwellers. While the Corporation authorities are zealous in their duty to evict all such encroachments as and when they occur the Chairman, Slum Clearance Board says that he would welcome information furnished by the public about such encroachments for taking speedy and prompt action.

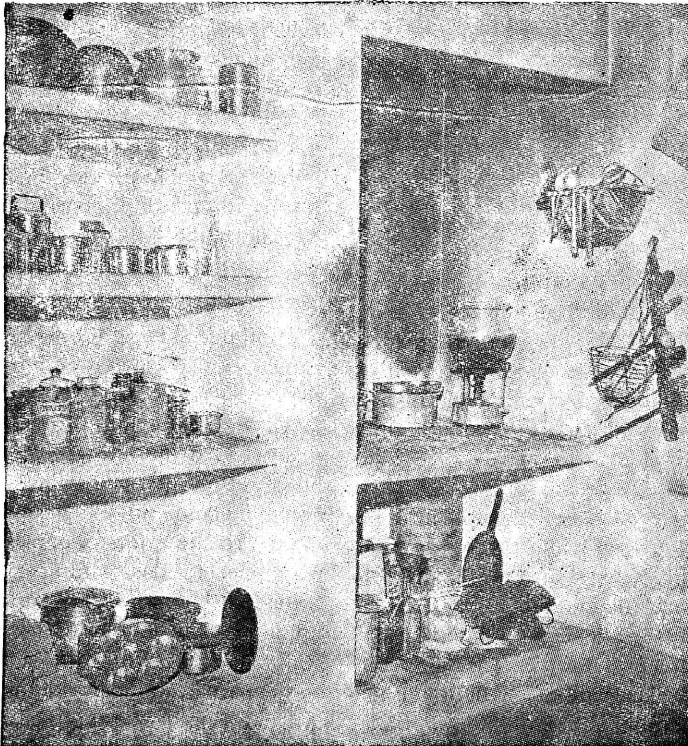
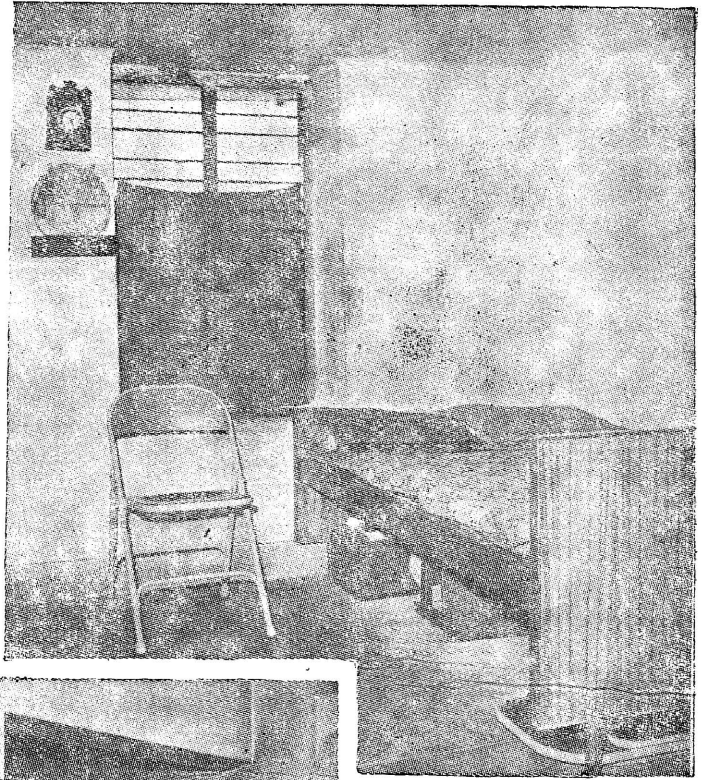
“The Slum Clearance Board is very much concerned with the problem of squatters and pavement dwellers” says the Chairman. “It is the aim of the Slum Clearance Board to keep the roads and streets free from squatters. The Corporation of Madras, and the Commissioner of Corporation of Madras, in particular, are also equally interested in seeing that no one squats on public places and road margins. If the construction of huts overnight is brought to our notice by the press and the public, it would be very helpful for us to take prompt action to remove the huts.”

### Speedy action

Continuing, Thiru Rama Aranganal says : “I wish to inform the public that we have taken speedy action to remove unauthorised huts by providing hut dwellers alternate temporary accommodation in the past few days. To cite a few examples, I may refer to the clearance of about 200 huts which had sprung up on Railway land near Chetput Railway Station by providing them alternate accommodation in Arignar Anna Nagar. The site



allotted temporarily to the displaced persons is in a corner of the Aringnar Anna Nagar township, without causing any inconvenience to the residents of the locality. Further at the instance of the Public Works Department, 32 huts which had been erected near Nungambakkam Bridge (on the margin of the Buckingham Canal) had been removed and the displaced persons rehabilitated at a temporary site on the outskirts of Madras City. Thirty-two families who were squatting in Appu Mudaliar street in Pudupet area have been removed and rehabilitated on a temporary site on the outskirts of the Madras City. Steps have been taken to clear the unauthorised huts in Anbazhakan Nagar near General Hospital and



to rehabilitate about 200 families at Vysarpadi. Twenty families who were living in the road margin near Chitra Talkies are being shifted to an alternate site. Twenty nine families who were evicted from (Peters Road) road margin at the instance of the Madras Corporation are being rehabilitated in the outskirts of the Madras City.

“Photographs of the displaced persons are taken and pass-books issued to them then and there to enable them to get permanent accommodation as soon as the tenements under constructions in different parts of the city are ready. This also helps in preventing spurious claims at a later date. I have issued strict instructions to

to the public to understand the difficulties of the Slum Clearance Board in tackling this problem and request them to give their unstinted support to all the measures that may be taken by the Slum Clearance Board to clear the slums. The public and the press may bring to my notice any problem relating to slums and I may assure them that such matter will be looked into immediately."

Immediately after its establishment, the Slum Clearance Board as a first step, studied, the location of the slums in the city and the number of slums in each area. To make the work simpler and most efficient, the city was divided into 6 blocks. Each block was

to the State Government, Central Government, to the City Corporation, individuals or Temples. After the complete collection of the particulars of the slum areas, schemes will be evolved for rehabilitation of the occupants of those slums. Survey is conducted to collect statistical data to find out which are the bigger slums that can be immediately taken for reconstruction. This survey will help all the proposed projects for slum clearance.

As far as Madras City is concerned, it is estimated that about 7 lakhs of persons are living in about 600 slums spread over the various parts of the city. But as per the statistics, fifteen years ago, only about 5 lakhs of persons

the successful implementation of the work. This will deal with all the problems like acquiring the land for constructions, engineering statistics, etc.

### Transit Tenements

While preparing a scheme for the construction of multi-storeyed tenements, a problem arises when the slum dwellers have to be rehabilitated temporarily from the place of their dwelling till such a time the tenements are completed and they could be allotted the built up tenements. To achieve this, temporary sheds are to be put up in the adjacent areas, so that they could be moved in there for the period of construction of the tenements. This has not been found to be

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## MUCH IMPORTANCE GIVEN TO VIEWS OF SLUM DWELLERS

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under the supervision of an administrative engineer. Next, the advice and the suggestions of the corporation members were heard. The problems and the requirements of the slum dwellers were carefully studied. Then it was decided as to where exactly the work should be started immediately. The slum dwellers of those areas were interviewed by the members of the board and corporation members. The problems, the requirements and the suggestions from the slum dwellers were heard and much importance is given to them in the execution of the work.

### THE SURVEY.

The Planning Cell of the Engineering Section is taking a survey of the slums to find out whether the areas occupied by them belong

lived in 471 slums spread over the different parts of the city. The survey made clear that people lived in small huts of size 10' by 8'. Not one but many lived in a single hut. This is a sight neither to see nor to tell but to be ashamed of. This has to be replaced by clean, airy and a decently constructed accommodation so that the poor can live comfortably. It is for the erection of such a picture of joy and pleasure that the slum clearance board is striving hard.

### Planning Cell

The work of the Planning Cell begins after the completion of the survey. This will function under the supervision of all administration engineer. This cell after the careful study of the details, will evolve schemes for

possible always and hence we have to find alternate methods of providing temporary accommodations for these persons. It has therefore been decided to construct what are called transit tenements in three parts of the city consisting of 500 flats each. These tenements will be of permanent nature multi-storeyed and exactly similar to other permanent multi-storeyed tenements put up in the slum areas.

### Size and area of each tenement

Whether in the Transit stage or permanent stage each tenement will comprise 201 sq. ft. carpet area, with kitchen, bath room and independent flush-out latrine. At present the cost of each tenement comes to Rs. 5,000 including all amenities but further economies are planned.



# TAMIL NADU MARCHES AHEAD IN

## FOOD PRODUCTION

Foodgrain production in Tamil Nadu is estimated to have reached 72 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 an all-time record. From a deficit in 1968-69, the State has gone to a surplus in 1970-71 and today is in a position to export approximately 3 to 4 lakh tonnes, after allowing for local consumption at 18 oz. per head per day.

The average yield of rice has increased from 1,409 kg. per hectare in 1965-66 to 1,542 kg. per hectare in 1968-69, while it went upto 1,682 kg. per hectare in 1969-70, and reached 1,972 kg. per hectare in 1970-71.

According to details, furnished by the Department of Statistics, the break-up figures for this year's production are : Rice 53.03 lakh tonnes, millet 16.5 to 17 lakh tonnes and pulses two lakh tonnes.

Rice production which used to hover around 35.38 lakh tonnes during 1968-69 jumped by seven per cent to 45.32 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. And despite a decrease of 0.3 per cent in acreage under paddy (from 2,695.2 hectares in 1969-70 to 2,686.2 hectares in 1970-71) rice production is estimated to have increased by 7.7 lakh tonnes from 45.32 lakh tonnes to 53.03 lakh tonnes this year—an increase of 15 per cent over last year and 35 per cent over the average production of 39.24 lakh tonnes for the previous five years.

# CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

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Kalaignar Thiru M. Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Sponsor of the Committee, receiving the report from the Chairman Dr. P. V. Rajamannar.

## PREFACE.

We must thank the Government of Tamil Nadu for entrusting us with the important task of inquiring into the relations between the Centre and the States and making recommendations for improving them.

In making a study of the several aspects of Centre-State relations according to the provisions of the Constitution, it was not our intention—nor our approach—to criticise the talented and experienced statesmen, politicians and jurists who were responsible for the Constitution as it was finalised after prolonged deliberation. It must not be overlooked that the

Members of the Constituent Assembly were not as free as the framers of the American Constitution to confine the provisions of the Constitution to the declaration of a few general principles fundamental to a federal structure. They had before them the enactment of the British Parliament, the Government of India Act, 1935 which was in force immediately before. It was not easy for them—nor Expedient—to entirely disregard and discard its elaborate provisions for the government of the country and to start with a clean slate.

Contemporaneous with independence came the partition of the country and that presented problems, existing as well as future. There



was a lurking apprehension of attempts at disruption of the integrity of the country. There was also the fear of external aggression. Some of the provisions of the Constitution reveal an anxiety to provide for such anticipatory dangers.

Two decades have elapsed since the Constitution came into force and the time has come to review its provision in the light of the experience gained and events which have happened like the reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis and the emergence into power of different parties in several States.

Another important circumstance which has affected Centre-State relations is the creation by an executive order of the Central Government of the Planning Commission which was not evidently contemplated at the time of the drafting of the Constitution and which has thrown into background the Finance Commission for which express provision was made in the Constitution. The impact of the Planning Commission on Centre-State relations is of much consequence and requires a thorough examination.

The Committee had to deal with several topics relating to Centre-State relations with due regard to the above among other relevant factors.

In making our recommendations, we have not disturbed the essential frame work of the Constitution; nor have we jeopardised the integrity of the country. Our aim was not to destroy the present Constitution and frame another in its stead. Our intention was not to "grasp this sorry scheme of things" and "to shatter it to bits and then remould it nearer to the heart's desire".

It is true—and it is obvious—that the general trend of our recommendations is in favour of autonomy of the States, autonomy consistent with the integrity of the country. We believe that if our recommendations are accepted and implemented, our Constitution will provide for an ideal federal system of Government.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE.

This Committee was constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu by G.O. Ms. No. 1741, Public (Political), dated the 22nd September 1969. The Government Order is reproduced below :

"In pursuance of the announcement of the Chief Minister on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on the 19th August 1969, the Government hereby constitute a Committee consisting of the following persons to examine the entire question regarding the relationship that should subsist between the Centre and the States in a federal set up, with reference to the provisions of the Constitution of India, and to suggest suitable amendment to the Constitution so as to secure to the States the utmost autonomy.

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| (1) Dr. P.V. Rajamannar                  | ..Chairman. |
| (2) Dr. A. Lakshmana-<br>swamy Mudaliar. | } Members.  |
| (3) Thiru P. Chandra<br>Reddy.           |             |

2. Orders regarding the detailed terms of reference to the Committee will be issued in due course."

The terms of reference to the Committee were announced in G.O. Ms. No. 2836, Public (Political), dated the 15th November 1969, which runs as follows :—

"In the G.O. read above constituting the Committee to inquire into Centre-State relations, it was stated that orders regarding the detailed terms of reference to the Committee would be issued in due course. As indicated in that G.O., the Committee has to consider the entire question regarding the relationship that should subsist between the Centre and the States in a federal set up. The Committee is requested to examine the existing provision of the Constitution and to suggest the measures necessary for augmenting the resources of the State and for securing the utmost autonomy

of the State in the executive, legislative and judicial branches including the High Court, without prejudice to the integrity of the country as a whole”.

The Committee issued a Questionnaire with a view to obtaining the views of persons who are interested in, and have made a study of, the subject. The Questionnaire is set out in Appendix I. The Questionnaire was widely circulated and copies of the same were sent to retired Judges of the Supreme Court, ex-Chairman of Finance Commissions and eminent, jurists and other leaders of public opinion and Members of the State Legislature and of Parliament representing the State—See Appendix II. Tamil translation of the Questionnaire was also made available.

2. Having regard to the terms of reference, the Committee took up the following topics for consideration with reference to the provisions of the Constitution, relevant factors, events and circumstances bearing on those topics, keeping before it the main objective, viz., to secure for the States fullest extent of autonomy within the general framework of the Constitution, without in any way impairing the integrity of the country ;

(i) The Federal system set up by the Constitution ;

(ii) Unitary trends in the Constitution and its working—reasons for such trends ;

(iii) Provisions of the Constitution affecting the State autonomy in administrative and executive fields ;

(iv) Distribution of legislative powers contained in lists I, II and III (Union State and Concurrent) in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution ;

(v) Legislative powers conferred on Parliament (Centre) inconsistent with State autonomy ;

(vi) Division of taxing powers as between the Union and the States ;

(vii) Distribution of revenues as provided in the Constitution ;

(viii) Statutory grants from the Centre to the States ;

(ix) Discretionary grants from the Centre to the States ;

(x) Finance Commission ;

(xi) Loans from the Centre to the States (indebtedness of the States to the Centre) ;

(xii) Central Planning and Planning Commission ;

(xiii) Supreme Court and High Courts ;

(xiv) Role of the Governor—extent of, and limitation on, his powers ;

(xv) Emergency Provisions—

(a) Articles 356 and 357 ;

(b) Articles 352, 353 and 354 ;

(c) Article 360

(xvi) Public Services ;

(xvii) Territorial integrity of States ;

(xviii) Representation of States in (a) Rajya Sabha and (b) Lok Sabha ;

(xix) Language Question ;

(xx) Provisions relating to Trade and Commerce, intra-State and inter-State ;

(xxi) Deployment of Central Reserve Police force in States ;

(xxii) Elections ;

(xxiii) Inter-State Water Disputes ;

(xxiv) Sea-bed ;

(xxv) Union Executive ;

(xxvi) Amendment of the Constitution.

3. Besides the study of the provisions of the Constitution and decisions of Courts bearing on them, the Committee considered the replies received in response to the Questionnaire, evidence given before them by eminent men and senior government officials, opinions expressed by jurists and statesmen in books and articles in the Press and in journals and



the relevant provisions of other Constitutions of the world likely to throw light on the questions arising on the Reference to the Committee.

4. The Committee has examined the several conflicts which have arisen and are likely to arise between the Centre and States in several fields, Administrative, Executive, Legislative, judicial, Economics, etc., and has sought to arrive at conclusions regarding the relations that should subsist between the Centre and the States. In accordance with such conclusions, the Committee has made recommendations, some of them involving amendments to certain provisions of the Constitution by way of deletion, addition or alteration ; others for evolving conventions (though not statutory) but which are of binding force, including laying down of guidelines to ensure harmonious relations between the Centre and the States and to safeguard the autonomy of the States without jeopardising national integrity.

5. Though the problem of Centre-State relations has acquired vital dimensions and new importance in recent times due to different political parties being in power at the Centre and in the States, there have, however, been demands for adequate safeguards necessary for ensuring proper and harmonious relations between the centre and States inasmuch as the provisions of the Constitution governing Centre-State relations were found inadequate for the purpose of meeting situations or resolving problems arising in this field. Soon after the Constitution began to work, there was a growing realisation of the strong domination of the Centre not only on general policies but also in the spheres which exclusively belonged to the States and of the tendency on the part of the Centre to exercise control over the States, drastically affecting the autonomy of the States. Strong feelings have been voiced against the attitude of the Centre in curtailing the powers of taxation enjoyed by the States before the introduction of the Constitution and the manner in which the

Centre has been interfering with the affairs of the States ever since. But these issues were prevented from flaring up into serious conflicts between the Centre and the State Governments because the Centre and the State Governments were controlled by one and the same party.\*

6. Eminent jurists and students of politics, with no political bias, have also adverted to this fact.

Thiru Asok Chanda, retired Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and Chairman, Third Finance Commission, in his book *Federalism in India* has observed :

“ One party government both at the Centre and the States has facilitated and even encouraged Parliament to consider itself as the apex of a legislative and executive pyramid. The Prime Minister and other ministers have not hesitated to take an indirect and some times even a direct hand in settling and deciding issues which are constitutionally the responsibility of the States. The limited sovereignty of the states is thus being surrendered by usage and sufferance and it would be difficult for a State later to reassert or regain its constitutional authority. It may be claimed that the ‘advice’ tendered by the Union Ministers is in their capacity as members of the Congress high command and that there has thus been no infraction of the sovereignty of the States. This sophistry will hardly delude many.” (Page 132.)

Thiru Amal Ray, in his book *Inter-Governmental Relations in India*, has dealt with this point. He has this to say :

“ Central control tends to create tension in relations between the Centre and the States..... no widespread Union-State conflict has ensued. This situation can be attributed to uni-party rule in both Centre and the States.....”

“The party resolutions which command the Congress governments in the States to pursue certain policies, are practically those which have been passed by the Working Committee, and obviously, they reflect the thinking of the

Central Government. Hence, the norms for action by the Congress Governments in the States are largely set by the Working Committee. The basic policies are evolved at the top of the Party organisation which are passed on to the State Governments for elaboration and implementation.....”

(Pages 127 and 128.)

After analysing the centralising forces in operation in Indian federalism, he goes on to say :

“We have analysed the centralising forces in operation in Indian federalism. But these are challenged, although not continuously but intermittently, by certain decentralising forces which guarantee substantial State autonomy, and put a brake to the process of total integration which has been set in motion in India by the powerful ‘Triple’ i.e., national plan, massive grants and party. One such decentralising force is what K.C. Wheare calls, ‘the self-consciousness and self-assertiveness of the regional governments’ which is slowly but perceptibly increasing in India. It is true that owing to strong party pressure this awareness of autonomous status and existence remains frequently dormant, and cannot become as articulate and vocal as that of Western Australia or Quebec.....” (Page 129.)

The proceedings of the Madras Legislature before the election in 1967 contain speeches in which Honourable Members have pointed out the unsatisfactory nature of Centre-State relations and protested against the dominating role of the Centre and the interference by the Centre even in exclusive State fields. (*Vide* Appendix III setting out extracts from speeches made by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Dr. V. K. John and others).

7. It will, therefore, be seen that the demand for more and fuller powers to the State and the need for amending the Constitution to the extent necessary is not a new phenomenon arising out of the change in the political complexion of the Tamil Nadu Government. The question had been simmering almost ever since the

Constitution was on the anvil and it was left to the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. C.N. Annadurai, to give it rather an official touch at the ministerial level soon after he assumed office as Chief Minister. While answering questions at the Press Club of India in New Delhi on the 8th April 1967, he emphasised the need for the setting up of a high powered Commission to examine the working of the Constitution for any necessary re-allocation of powers between the Centre and the States. He said that under the present Constitution, powers which strictly came under the States’ sphere, were being slowly taken over by the Centre and pointed out that an ideal Centre was one which left sufficient powers to the States and kept just enough power to itself to protect the integrity and sovereignty of the country.

Excerpts from the speech made by him on the 27th June 1967 in reply to the general discussion on the Revised Budget for 67-68 in the Madras Legislative Council are reproduced below :—

“.....I would ask the Hon. Members of the House to bear in mind that there are three kinds of financial relationship of the State with the Centre. One is through the allocation of the taxes that they collect here, the second is the grant and the third is the plan fund allocation. If you deeply analyse the figures from 1950 to 1967, you will find that as the days roll on and on the first two items are losing their importance and the third item, namely, the plan allotment is gaining much ground or gaining much dominance. That does not come under the purview of the Finance Commission. The Centre has got a whip in its hands in the nature of grants, because the grants are given by the Centre at its discretion. The Plan allocation is left entirely—if you will permit me, I will say entirely—to the whims and fancies of those who call themselves Members of the Planning Body. If a large amount of money, which is needed for the reconstruction of our country, is to be left to the whims and fancies of another body, which does not come under the control of any authoritative body, then I think there is every urgent necessity for a re-allocation of all



these things, and the financial relationship, as far as the plan amount is concerned, is to be reviewed and reviewed urgently so that we may not be—I do not know what other word I can use; uppermost to my mind only this word comes, though it may be awkward—and we should not be robbed of what is our due.....the relationship between the State and the Centre should be reviewed. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister of India has brushed aside the suggestion in one of the replies she has given on the floor of Parliament. She has stated that no Commission is necessary. If by this the Prime Minister means that she is posted with all facts and would render justice, I welcome that statement. But if the Prime Minister were to mean that there is no necessity for a Commission because there is no necessity for reviewing the position, then I beg to differ from the Prime Minister of India, and I would reiterate from this House that the time has come and come urgently too and with emphasis—none can minimise that the time has now come—when the State-Centre relationship should be reorganised on a more stable basis”.

Earlier on the 17th June 1967 presenting the Budget to the Legislature, he observed *inter alia*.

“.....There has been considerable change in the matrix of Centre-State financial relations since the provisions of the constitution in this regard were settled. There have been a number of new trends and developments which could not have been visualised when the Indian Constitution was framed. The Constitution had already provided for considerable concentration of powers in the hands of the Central Government. Through a new institution which was beyond the ken of the architects of the Constitution, the Centre has acquired still larger powers causing concern about the position of the States. This new development relates to economic planning. The powers which the Central Government have assumed in regard to mobilisation, allocation and pattern of utilisation of resources for the Plan have reduced the States to the status of

suppliants for aid from Centre. Though some may shrink from discussing this issue on account of party discipline, all those who have looked at this problem from the purely economic angle, have expressed regret at these trends in financial relationship between Centre and State.....

Many Chiefs of State Governments have recognised that State Governments cannot discharge their responsibilities in meeting the growing aspirations of the people for a new way of life, unless the resource base of the States is considerably strengthened by giving them access to growing sources of revenue and by allocating the Plan resources on an agreed basis leaving the States with complete freedom to utilise them according to their judgment.

The House is aware that these leaders have also like me referred to the need for rethinking on the relations between the Centre and the States. I have no doubt that every one will agree on the need for placing these relations on a satisfactory basis. No one can deny that the experience so far in regard to distribution of revenues, delimitation of powers and allocation of assistance for plan has been such as to cause bitterness. It has become an urgent necessity to eliminate this bitterness and evolve ways and means of promoting fruitful relations between Centre and States. The problem I have posed need cause no apprehension or misgiving but should only provoke thought. It is my earnest desire that through mutual goodwill and understanding we should forge a fraternal and beneficial nexus.”

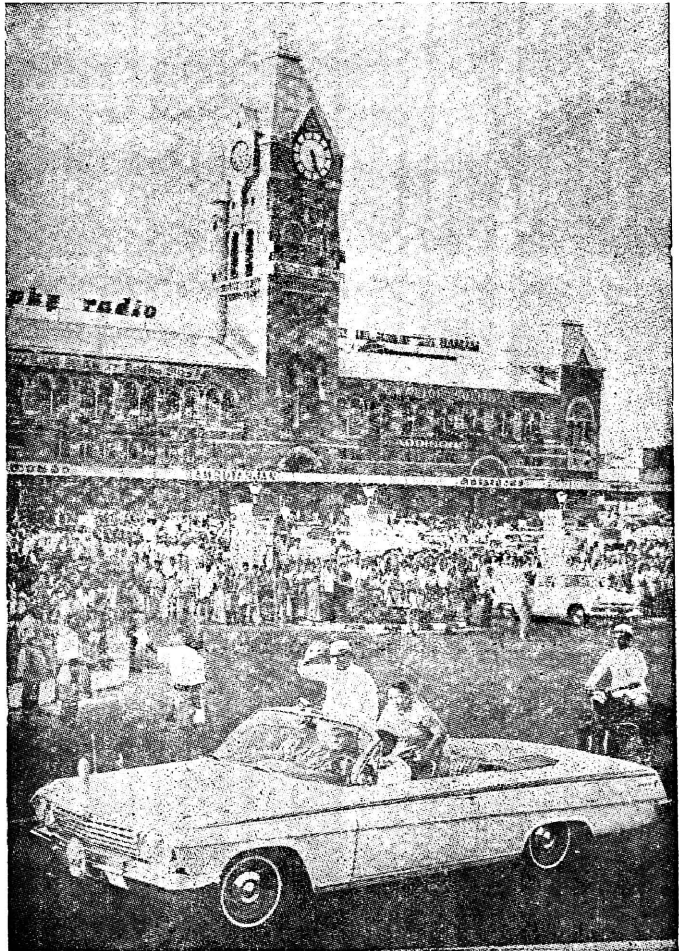
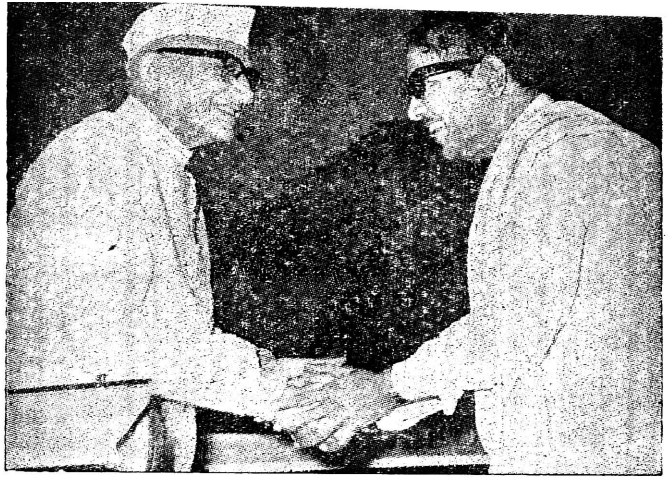
As recently as November 1970 the Chief Minister of Mysore, Thiru Veerendra Patil, has deplored the general deterioration in Centre-State relations and has gone even to the extent of giving a warning that a day might come when different Houses and Bhavans of States in New Delhi are constrained to assume the character of embassies. He has stated that it is a stark reality that the problem of Centre-State relations is already assuming serious proportions. (*Vide The Mail*, dated the 29th November 1970.)

# TAMIL NADU GREETS ITS NEW GOVERNOR

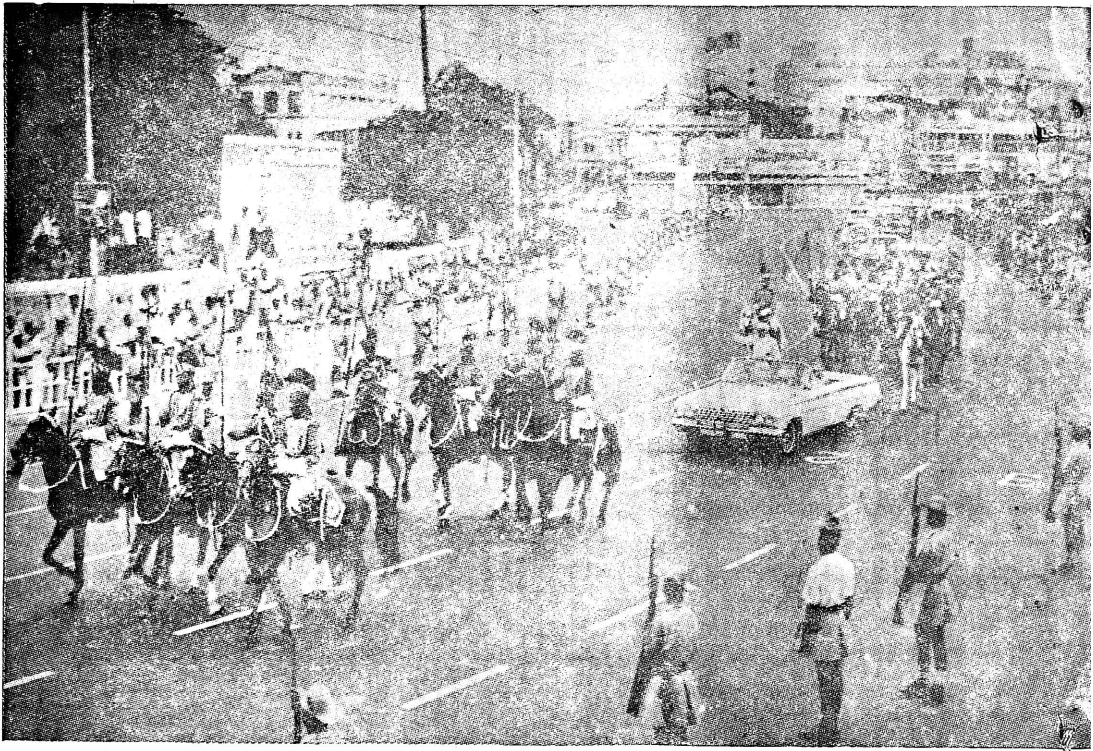
Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor-designate to Tamil Nadu on arrival at the Central Station on the 26th May 1971, was received by the Chief Minister, other Ministers and the Chief Secretary.

On his way to Rajaji Hall for the Swearing in Ceremony, the Governor-designate was accorded a route lining by the Police. The ceremonial drive started from Anna Statue to the Rajaji Hall Gate. The personnel of all three Services lined up the ceremonial route and presented arms to the Governor-designate.

◀ The Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary received the Governor-designate at the Rajaji Hall Gate, where the I.A.F. presented a Guard of Honour.







Route Lining by Police for the Governor-designate



Chief Minister greeting Thirumathi Manuben Shah.



Swearing in of Governor.

# GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE

The new Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru K. K. Shah, broadcast a message to the people of the State from the Madras station of All India Radio, soon after the swearing-in, on 26th May 1971.

The following is the text of his message :

It is a great honour to be appointed as the Governor of this great State of our Republic and I deem it a privilege to have been called upon to serve the people of Tamil Nadu.

The glorious history of Tamil Nadu goes back to the early ages. The contribution which the people of this State have made to the rest of India and to our neighbouring countries is well-known emotional and national integration of the country that we now strive for in a modern context, is not a new concept, for in the early centuries great savants and teachers from this State ventured forth and spread their message of religion and culture to other parts of the country. One has only got to recall what is mentioned in Silappathigaram, a great epic written about 2,000 years ago and the famous book of couplets, the Kural, written about the same period, to appreciate what great traditions were built up in Tamil Nadu in the field of literature, culture and social relationships.

## Tamil Heritage

The great heritage of Tamilian art and culture can be seen even today in the magnificent and awe-inspiring temples with their fine sculptures. They are not just historical monuments but living expressions of the genius of the Tamil people. In the field of fine Arts, music, dancing and painting, the development reached a very high water mark and in recent years it has evoked deep interest and appreciation all over India, enriching the composite culture of our country. I need mention only the rendering of 'Bharathanatyam' in its pristine purity as an example of the art forms of the South which have a universal appeal.

The contribution of the people of Tamil Nadu to the progress of the Nation, in recent years is no less significant. Whether it be in the struggle for national independence or in the field of social reform, economic progress, educational and scientific activities or the art of modern administration, there have been many in the South who have made distinctive contribution.

## Homage to Anna

I would like to take this opportunity to pay my homage to Thiru Annadurai, popularly known as Anna. His profound knowledge of men and matters, his spirit of accommodation and his zeal for preserving the unity of the country, won him national respect and affection. I may recall that the acceptance of the AIR Code by the Chief Ministers was made possible because of the co-operation I got from the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. In the same way, the serious controversy over the Press Council and the Film Council was resolved because friends all over the country, especially my respected friend, Anna, helped me to carry conviction to others.

The basic policy of the Union Government and our State Government is to work towards economic progress combined with social justice. This identity of objectives between the Centre and the State would be the driving force in improving the conditions of the people who have given their clear mandate in the recent elections. It shall be my endeavour and my ambition to help in this march towards progress.

n the recent years, Tamil Nadu has been a beacon light to the rest of India in several fields of activity. To mention a few, Rural Electrification has been extended throughout the length and breadth of the State. Electricity has truly become the handmaid of agriculture. Very nearly 100 villages with a population of over a hundred have been electrified including several thousand Harijan colonies. The elimination of slums has been given great impetus under a separate Slum Clearance Board. To meet the drinking water necessity of the people, a Water Board has been constituted. Two Commissions, one for Planning and the other for

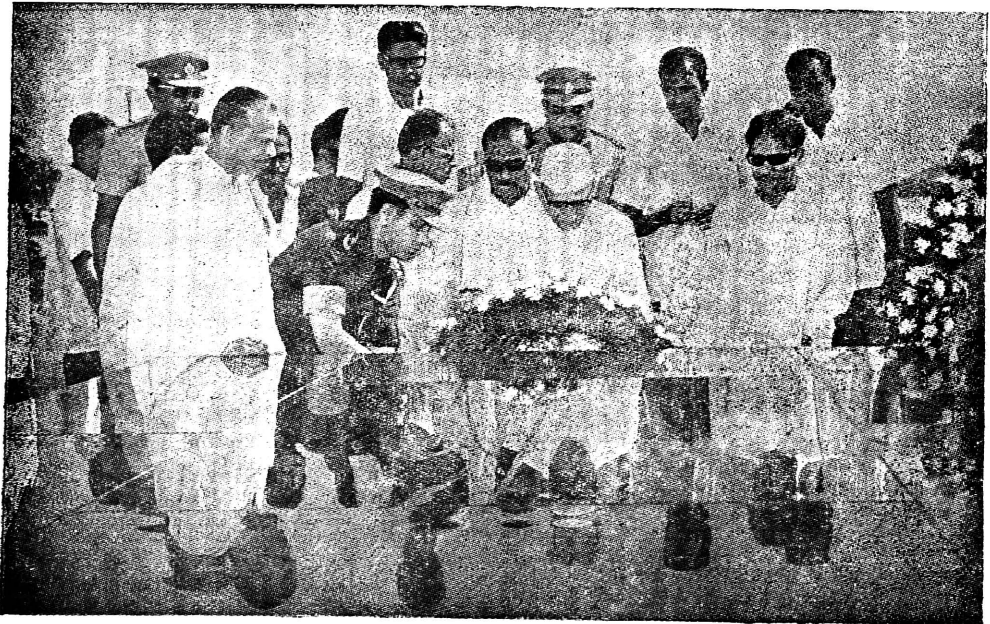
Administrative Reforms, would be undertaking tasks which would have far reaching implication for the benefit of the State. The present Chief Minister, Thiru M. Karunanidhi has provided the dynamic leadership for this rapid development. He is truly the driving force for the economic progress and the social reforms that we see today in Tamil Nadu.

The people of this State are known for their intelligence, loyalty and simplicity. I have had the good fortune of having worked with many people from this State. What has always impressed me during my tours

of the South is how deeply a disciplined and co-operative way of life has taken root in Tamil Nadu, where people insist upon the observance of healthy norms in social and public life. That is why even on the most crucial questions every effort is made here to understand the points of view of others so that right decisions are taken.

I look forward with pleasure to close association with the Government and the people of this State, and making my modest contribution to the betterment of the life of the people of Tamil Nadu and the progress of our nation.

## Homage to Anna



Governor Thiru K. K. Shah laying a wreath at the Anna Mausoleum on 27-5-71.



# LEATHER IN OUR Life

Leather is of pre-pottery and pre-textile age. Since time immemorial leather has been serving man as a trusted material for innumerable end uses. To mention a few, leather was used as clothing, footwear, water container, saddlery, belting, etc. Centuries before, leather materials of different hues and tint were considered as a matter of pride and splendour which is maintained even today. Thus leather has carved for itself an important place in the history of human civilization.

As the time rolled, with the advent of newer and newer materials, leather started losing its ground to one by one and today it is mainly used in foot wear and clothing industry. The foregoing account will present a clear picture of the leather as a material of immense utility based on its positive properties and functions.

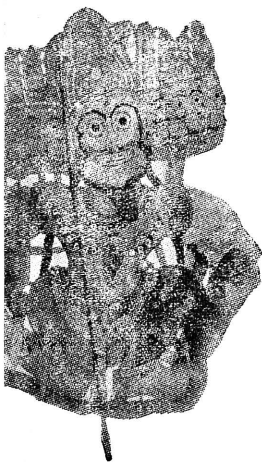
Introduction of poromerics in footwear which have the advantage over leather as continuous uniform materials with many of the comfort properties imitated, leather has to fight a battle of survival with poromerics. If we analyse the reasons for leather losing ground to some of its substitutes, it would be observed that though leather has many advantageous properties it could not match with substitutes in one or two properties. To give an example leather lost to rubber as soling material in spite of its many advantageous properties, because of its inferior durability (abrasion resistance) and lesser waterproofness. This shortfall of sole leather has been overcome to a certain extent by tanning with different mixed tannages like vegetable, aluminium, zirconium vegetable etc. and later on treating the leather with water repellent and waterproofing chemical com-

pounds. For tropical climatic conditions vegetable tanned sole leather is still an ideal material for shoes, since the sole of the foot does not feel hot during wear as compared to the shoes soled with synthetic materials. Leather is still a material of choice for shoe lining due to its favourable comfort properties. Leather tanned with mixed tannages like vegetable chrome, vegetable syntan, etc. serve the purpose better as shoe lining as compared to E.I. tanned leathers. In the past three decades a number of onsalughts have been made by synthetics to replace leather as upper material in the shoe manufacturers. Synthetic uppers though available in sheet form of any size and thickness could not make much headway. The researches made all over the world in the processing of upper leather has made it possible to meet all the arduous requirements. Thus the shoe made from leather is not only more comfortable but also keeps the foot in more hygienic conditions. Common man has to be educated on the advantages of wearing a leather shoe. In the case of children's shoe, the parents should be convinced that leather shoes are more comfortable to synthetic shoes and can adjust to the shape of the growing feet. Judicious use of newer and older techniques of finishing upper leather makes this material quite distinct from the synthetics. Today, upper leather of various hues and tints, softy with tight-break, pure aniline and semi-aniline, printed or unprinted, single tone or multitone, mat, medium and exclusively high glossed, even or uneven finished

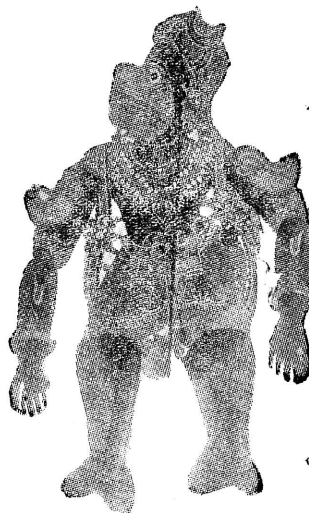
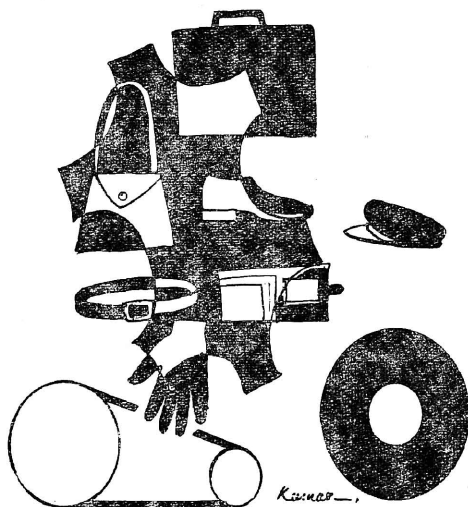
has all the tailored qualities required by a shoe manufacturer. Leather processed through special tannages and further treated with auxiliaries, is not only to be used for civilian shoes or usual army shoes, but in shoes of altogether different requirements such as mountaineering of high altitude shoes, miners boots, desert shoes, and for shoes for workers working in steel plants

climatic countries and in countries having high standards of living. Leather drapes well, it is soft, has light weight, very good strength and durability and possesses excellent comfort properties. In fact it possesses all the essential qualities as a clothing material except that it cannot be frequently washed like textiles. Leather can be easily made showerproof as required by dress-

guided, tied and dyed so as to produce on its surfaces beautiful designs which will have an appeal on buyer's mind. Combined efforts of leather technologists, artists, designers and garment manufacturers can create greater confidence in the wearers about leather as a dress material. Fashion parades organised by leather and allied trades in different parts of the world



Leather serves man in folk arts and footwear.



or chemical manufacturing plants. A knitted team work of leather and shoe manufacturer and the designer has an enormous scope to make the leather shoes as attractive and comfortable as possible. In this respect leather look in footwear should be maintained to help the consumer to distinguish between leather and synthetics.

For a number of years to come apparel industry will be one of the important consumer industry for leather, especially in cold

makers by treating with metal fatty acid complexes, silicones and polymers. Trials are underway in different leather research laboratories and allied organisations in the world to produce soft supple, washable suede leathers by tanning systems based on glutaraldehyde, metal complexes, syntans, etc. Soft suede leather can be used for coats, jackets, collars, cuff-links, waist belts, gowns, jubba or kurtas, ties, ribbons, hats, watch straps, umbrellas, bags, wallets, etc. Leather can be screen printed, tooled,

round the year has been doing a great service in popularising leather garments and leather goods. We find leather being used in day to day usable utility articles such as jewellery cases, spectacle cases, camera, radio and transistor radio cases, portfolio and brief cases, cigarette and lighter cases, medicine boxes, document cases, etc. Leather is a safe material to prepare the cases to cover scientific and surgical instruments. Leather gloves are very popular as ladies wear, for they not only



Leather adorns this saree in small flower patterns.

protect the hand against cold but also keep them in perfectly hygienic condition. For high altitude flights leather gloves are becoming a must for pilots. For gloving purpose leather should possess good stretchability and perspiration absorbency. In steel factories, foundries and chemical factories, leather gloves are used to protect hands coming in contact with heated metal or harmful chemicals.

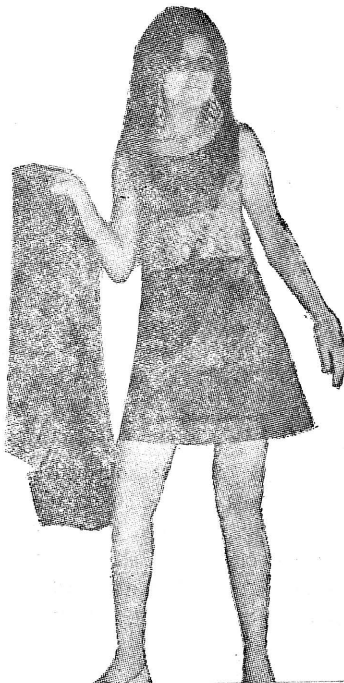
Because of perspiration absorptions and better frictional properties leather can go as covering to steering wheel for cars, buses and for covering handles of motor cycles, scooters and bicycles. This will give better grip and hence better control of the vehicle. The leather handles last long

and give better grip and support to a standee traveller in the bus as compared to those made out of plastic material. In the West, leather is being revived for upholstery of automobiles, sofa seats, etc.

### Leather for sports goods.

Leather has good share in sports goods items. Leather is used for cricket balls, hockey balls, volley balls, basket balls, base balls, rugby balls, wicket-keeper and batsman gloves, as shuttle cock cover and for carving handles of a badminton and tennis rackets. For most of these articles leather with minimum stretchability, good abrasion resistance and good perspiration resistance is required. Here the main problem is shape retention of the sport production. Leather

A complete outfit in leather.



Leather Stolle for ladies.

should not be heavy in weight, for this will not be approved by sports councils. Aluminium, zirconium, chromium, zirconium aldehyde, chrome, zirconium tannages have solved the problems to a definite extent. For making footballs, cricket balls, etc., leather is stretched mechanically before the product is made. Reinforcing with nylon or some such material after stretching the leather and before making the sports article, may also help in reducing the stretch.

### Leather for industrial purposes.

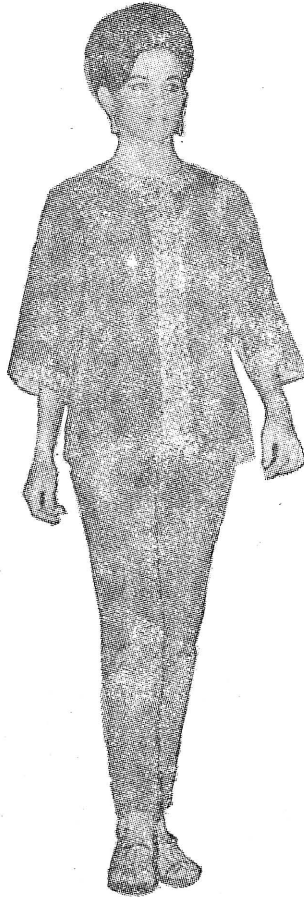
Leather finds its use in various industrial purposes. Textile industry is the biggest consumer industry in this category. In textile industry leather is used in the manufacture of pickers, picking bands, check straps, rub aprons, power transmission belts, condensing tapes, zill boxes, Ginning washers, and other types



of washers. For textile purposes leather should have flexibility, elasticity and high tensile and stitch-tear strength, so that it can withstand sudden stress and strain during working. Sulphur-oil-vegetable combination picking band is preferred for textile industry while sulphur-chrome-oil tanned leather is preferred in jute industry. Chrome tanned leather with nylon reinforcement belting is stretchless, long lasting and resistant to frictions than the conventional vegetable tanned belting leather. A good belting leather should have high tensile strength, permanent stretch and stitch tear resistance. A good sulfur tannage followed by chrome tannage, mild fatliquoring and heavy stuffing is suitable for such leathers. The rubber should have the surface as smooth as possible. Other uses of leather are washers of different types and oil and hydraulic leathers. The term hydraulic leathers covers a wide variety of materials such as ram rings, hat and flange leathers, leather rings, etc., used in various hydraulic machines. Chrome retanned leathers can be used where the hydraulic system functions in emulsion or oil and under high temperature, pressure and frictional movement. Oil seal leathers are used for packing purpose in high speed systems to seal against leakage of oil or oil emulsions. For high speed systems the oil seal leather used should not harden otherwise leather will scratch the cylinder and the whole system may fail. In order to overcome this defect oil seal leather can be impregnated

with synthetic rubbers like polysulphide liquid polymers or synthetic resins. Diaphragm leather needs a good thermal stability which is fulfilled by basic aluminium-retannage of vegetable tanned leathers.

Leather is beautiful and has prestige value. It can go into



a number of house hold articles such as cots, cradles, lampshades, table cloth, curtains, covers for pillows, chairs and chair backs. In places of cold weather leather can go for bed sheet. Leather

can be stitched as bed with woollen stuffing to keep warm in winter. Hair on tanned cow hides (having long hair) can go for room carpets in cold climatic countries. Fur leather garments, fur leather cuffs, collars are sold at very high price and have very high prestige value.

Leather is also finding use in interior decorations of walls and floors. For such purposes leather can be used for calendar holders, ashtrays, photo frame coverings, children's toys, writing pads and cosmetic cases. Parchments, semi tanned and tanned leathers find use in making puppets, lamp shades and different musical instruments like drums, harmonium, accordion, etc., Taxidermy the art of stuffing the wild animals birds, etc. is very much liked by people. Chamois leather has an application in cleaning glasses, precision instruments, and for filtration of petrol, etc. Skins from uncommon sources such as snakes, lizards, pythons, crocodiles, deer, sambar hide and other game skins are liked by the people, for their soft handle, beautiful natural pattern and aesthetic appeal. Watch straps made from bandicoot tails have very beautiful pattern and the grain surface. Very porous washable soft leathers may find their use in the filtration of air to reduce the air pollution in big industrial complexes. Leather dresses treated with fire resistant chemicals may find use in fire fighter's dress. Space research may also throw some requirements for leather for covering different sophisticated parts of the space crafts. For all these purposes, suitable tannages will have to be evolved. ☺

JIPMER

PONDICHERRY

Becomes

a  
major  
medical  
research  
centre  
in  
India

BY

M. KULANDAIVELU,  
A.I.R. Correspondent,  
Pondicherry.

Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, popularly known as JIPMER located in Pondicherry about 100 miles south of Madras on the east coast, is one of the most modern medical institutions in the Indian sub-continent imparting training in medical higher education and providing research facilities to Indian and foreign students. In a short period of six years of its existence, JIPMER has acquitted itself so well that now it has a place in the International medical map.

As one enters from Tindivanam in Tamil Nadu into the former French territory, there stands an array of multi-storey buildings, the compound wall exactly forming the state border, greeting and giving an idea of how complete a change has come on the face of Pondicherry after merger with the Indian Union.

#### **Tremendous growth**

Immediately after the defacto transfer of this territory to its motherland in 1956, one of the

first acts of the Government of India was the take over of a medical school run on French model called "ECOL de MEDICINE" and set up a medical College in that year itself. Originally it was called Pondicherry Medical College only to be renamed as Dhanvantari College associating the name of an ancient medical luminary, Dhanvantari of Gupta age. Then the college was functioning where the Pondicherry Legislative Assembly and Secretariat are at present located.

It was in the beginning of the 3rd Plan, the present 160 acre-site was acquired outside the town and the huge complex of buildings constructed for the college and hospital. President S. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the new buildings for the college in 1964 and within another two years the much needed hospital was attached to the college.

As the College grew the Government of India realised the importance of this strategic medical centre and decided to upgrade the Dhanvantari Medical College as a Regional Centre for Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research naming it after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India.

#### **Research**

Research has been made an integral part of all the medical courses in this institute and a good number of research schemes are under way at present. One of the major research works currently

on hand is the Rs. 8.25 lakhs Research Project on 'Role of Arthropods in the transmission of Leprosy' with assistance of P.L. 480 funds.

From the academic point of view JIPMER provides training and confers degrees like Master of Surgery, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Science, etc., in as many as 16 subjects besides Ph.D. courses and Diplomas in D.C.R., D.G.O., D.G.P., D.O., D.A., D.L.O., etc. The Research centre proposes to introduce Post graduate degree and diploma courses on the clinical side, higher specialities of—Neurosurgery, Urology, Uro-surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Skin and V.D., Anaesthesiology, Radiology, Orthopaedic surgery and Chest diseases and on the institute side, preventive and Social medicines during the next five years.

At present JIPMER is being frequented by foreign and Indian Emeritus professors to deliver special lectures and exchange views on latest development in medicine and treatment. Already a scientist from Indian Council of Medical Research has joined JIPMER and she is working at present in the Anatomy department.

Admission for M.B.B.S. in this institution is restricted to only 65 students a year. Admissions are effected through an entrance examination conducted on an all India basis in different centres like New Delhi, Hyderabad, Bombay, Pondicherry, etc., laying emphasis on quality to prepare

brilliant students for higher post-graduate and research studies.

### **Latest Hospital Facilities**

The five-floor hospital consists of 47 general wards with ancillary side rooms, air conditioned twin operation theatres in each floor air-conditioned post operative wards, are well planned and equipped with central sterilisation, radiology departments spacious clinical laboratory, out-patient service and a central registry. Main services like X-ray, blood bank and laboratory facilities for investigation are located conveniently in between the out-patient wards and the main hospital. The hospital has been so planned and integrated to ensure easy access for teaching and research scholars and thus an academic atmosphere has been created for students and scholars.

### **Cancer Treatment with Radium and Caesium needles**

The Cobalt 60 equipment donated under Colombo Plan by Canada has now been fitted with a new source of 3,000 curies strength supplied by Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Trombay. It is said that JIPMER is the first ever hospital in Asia having used latest Caesium and radium tubes and needles with modern respiratory equipment for treating cancer patients.

Another important facility available here is the setting up of a separate central Anaesthesiology Resuscitation and intensive care. Already a tetanus resuscitation

unit is also functioning and it is said to be one of the rare facilities available in any big hospital.

### **Open Heart Surgery**

Very soon routine open heart surgery will be undertaken here with the commissioning of the heart-lung machine. Siemen's Cardiology equipments and cardal arm system. For treatment of Thyroid uptake, scanning and renography a radio isotope section is functioning with an India made Medical Spectrometer.

To meet the daily requirements of the thousands of patients in the hospital the pharmacy attached to the hospital undertakes regular production of Saline and glucose solutions besides preparing common tablets fluids, etc.

The authorities of JIPMER have proposed to set up a Regional Workshop within its campus in collaboration with the Australian Government and if this project comes through the workshop will be able to supply standard equipments, machineries plastic parts, etc., to all the other medical institutions specially in South India.

### **Exchange programmes**

Under the exchange programme between JIPMER and the University of Western Ontario, Canada, very recently two experts visited JIPMER on a six months assignment. Also under the Canadian Cross the International Program two Canadian students are undergoing training here on tropical diseases.



# TAMARIND MARKETING IN TAMIL NADU

K. SRIRAMAN

Chief Marketing Officer, The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, Ltd.

TAMARIND is essentially a tropical tree whose fruits are used in South India for culinary purposes under the Tamil name "Puli". The fruits are acidic in taste and form a necessary ingredient in the preparation of "Sambar" and "Rasam". The trade in tamarind is mostly confined to the South and Central parts of India as there is not much demand for tamarind in North India.

About 7,740 hectares were under tamarind trees in the State during 1969-70. As the income from tamarind is attractive, more area has been coming up under tamarind in recent years. About 65 to 75 trees can go into a hectare. Tamarind trees are grown in all the districts of the State, except the Nilgiris. Madurai, Kanyakumari, Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts have sizeable areas under tamarind.

## Production

Each tamarind tree yields about 1 to 1½ quintals of fruits. Thus the estimated yield of tamarind fruits per hectare is about 7 to 9 tonnes. Nearly 45-50 per cent of the fruit is the pulp after the removal of the shell, ribs and seeds and only this is used for culinary purposes. Hence, the production of tamarind pulp works out to 3 to 4.2 tonnes per hectare.

Out of the total estimated production of 33,250 tonnes of pulp, the marketable surplus of tamarind is about 30,000 tonnes.

The harvesting and marketing of tamarind begin in January and go on till May or June. The peak period of arrivals of tamarind is from February to April and the off-season is from July to December. During the off-season, nearly 8,000 tonnes of tamarind pulp are brought from Mysore State. Nearly 3,000 tonnes of tamarind pulp are sent to the neighbouring States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry. The net available supply of tamarind pulp for consumption in Tamil Nadu is about 35,000 tonnes.

## Demand

The quality of the Mysore tamarind, especially from Tumkur area, is superior, having a yellow colour with some sweetness in addition to the acidic nature. The local production, however, is of medium quality, with a dark coloured pulp.

The Arabs like to eat tamarind pulp as it is of sour taste as they are tired of eating sweet dates all the year round. In North India, very few use tamarind as they use raw mangoes and tomatoes for imparting the acidic taste to their culinary preparations.

In big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow, etc., tamarind pulp, completely free from seeds, shell and ribs, is sold in neatly-packed plastic covers placing one fruit over the other. In South India, the tamarind pulp is sold in bulk, the fruits being mixed up with one another, having seeds, shell and ribs, besides mud and moisture. It would be advisable if tamarind pulp is handled and packed more neatly, ensuring quality. As it forms a part of the daily food, both for the rich and the poor, the tamarind pulp may be graded before sale.

## Assembling and Distribution

Itinerant merchants, wholesale merchants, commission agents and co-operative marketing societies are the various agencies involved in the assembling of the tamarind pulp. Producers after collecting the produce, mostly dispose of their produce in the village itself either to the itinerant merchants or wholesale merchants on cash payment. The big tamarind thopes are leased out to the contractors who collect the produce and market the same. The trees along the roadsides are auctioned once a year and the contractor collects the produce and markets the same. The contractors of the forest produce also collect the tamarind and market the same after processing. Only a few agriculturists bring the tamarind

pulp to the assembling centres for disposal either through the commission merchants or co-operatives. Thus the agriculturist is mostly not in the picture for assembling or marketing of tamarind pulp. The co-operatives may play a greater part in encouraging the producers to sell their tamarind through them so that they may get better prices. The price-spread studies have revealed that only two-third of the consumer's price is received by the agriculturists. The co-operatives can easily enable the producer to get more than three-fourth of the consumer's price by encouraging the growers to market their produce through them. Outright purchases may also be made by the co-operative marketing societies.

#### System of Sale

Generally, the tamarind pulp is sold for cash by the wholesaler

to the retailer as and when required. In some places, like Vembarpatti (Madurai district), the produce is auctioned by the merchants on specific days.

#### Prices

The prices of tamarind pulp vary according to quality. The old tamarind fetches lesser price because its colour is black. The price difference may be of the order of Rs. 25 per quintal. Tumkur tamarind, which is lighter in colour and slightly sweetish in taste, fetches a better price. The difference in price between the local tamarind and imported Tumkur tamarind is about Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per quintal. Tamarind with plenty of mud, ribs, shell and seeds fetch very poor prices and is mainly used for washing and polishing the brass and copper vessels. The difference may be even about Rs. 50 per quintal.

The price of the local tamarind is mostly determined by the colour moisture, presence of mud, seeds, ribs and pieces of shell. Graded tamarind may fetch better prices.

A commission of 6 per cent is generally charged from the agriculturists for the sale of tamarind pulp.

#### Transport

The tamarind pulp is mostly moved in lorries over long distances. Inter-district movements of the order of 35,000 tonnes of pulp are made through lorries only. Exports and imports from the other States account for nearly 12,000 tonnes of pulp and this also is done mostly by lorries. The rate works out to roughly 9 paise per quintal per mile for shorter distances (within 30 miles) and 2 to 5 paise for longer distances.

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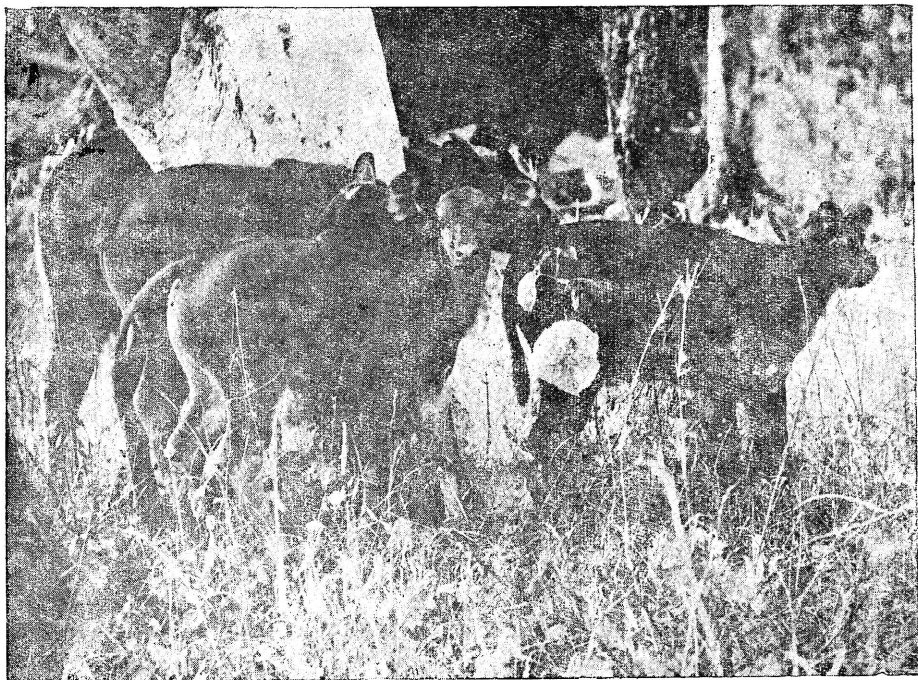
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## OUR VANISHING WILDLIFE

The varied fauna of India owes its existence to her unique geographical position displaying in her physical character, temperature, rainfall and climate, a remarkable variation as its frontiers include the snow-capped Himalayan peaks, the deserts of Sind and Rajasthan, the rainfed forests of Assam, the plateaux of Ladak and Tibet, the peninsular India with diverse forest types, supported on either side by the Eastern and Western Ghates sheltering myriad forms of wildlife. All these factors have contributed a great deal to produce a fabulous fauna, for, in the ultimate analysis, it is the diversity of vegetation that influences the

BY  
**M. A. Badshah.**

*(Mr. M.A. Badshah, I.F.S., served in the Tamil Nadu Forest Department for more than 30 years and was the first State Wild Life Officer of Tamil Nadu. As a conservationist, he is known internationally. He is the author of many scientific articles and booklets on Wild Life. Keenly interested in photography, Mr. Badshah is the recipient of an International Award in 'Wild Life Photography'. In fact, the three photographs reproduced with this article were taken by him.)*

character and composition of wildlife. In short, the varied wildlife is the outcome of the different types of vegetation, each type supporting distinct species most suited to it.

Her vast resources of wildlife wealth can be gauged from the fact that India, which is 1,000 million square miles, shelters 500 species of mammals, and 2,041 species of birds, whereas Canada extending over 4,000 million square miles supports only 200 species of mammals and 500 species of birds. No doubt Africa is rich in numbers as each species has multiplied itself into thousands but as far as variety is concerned India is richer.



When I joined the Forest Service in 1932, the jungles were echoing with the roars of tigers, trumpeting of elephants, lowing of bisons, bleating of jungle sheep and bellowing of sambar.

While the forests sheltered herds of elephants, spotted deer, sambar, bison, mouse deer, nilgai, hog deer, the treeless tracts and stony plains were overrun by black buck and other small mammals. As years rolled by, their calls became fainter and fainter causing much concern.

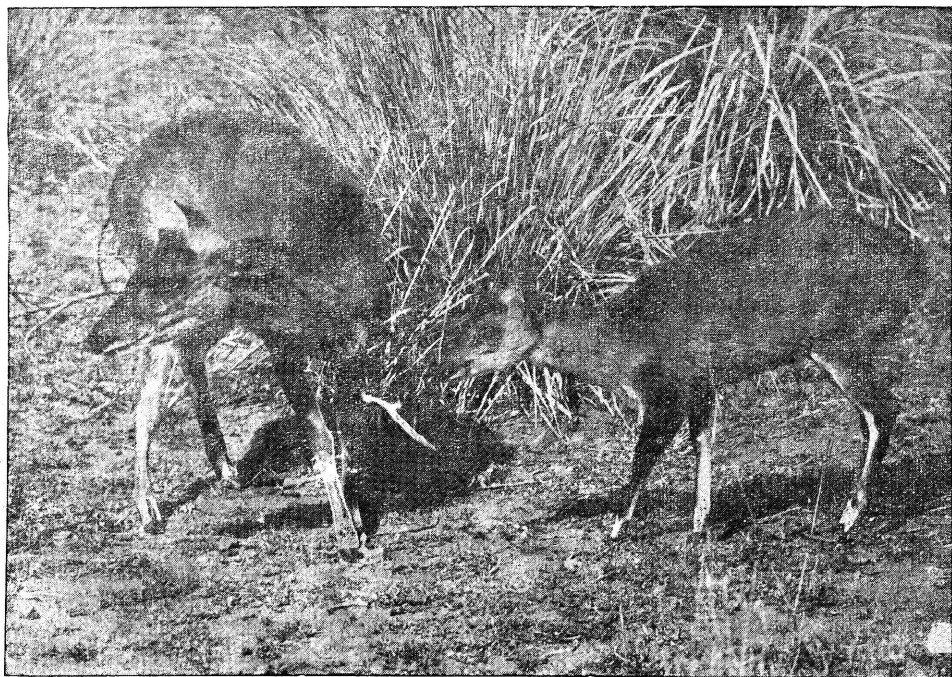
All this pageant has now passed away. The hills and dales are silent. Some of the world's rarest species like the Indian rhinoceros, black buck, four-horned antelope, chinkara, swamp deer, Kashmir stag, musk deer,

clouded leopard, Indian lion and the carracal are in imminent danger of extinction.

The most popular stars of the Indian jungles, the tiger and the lion are now knocking at the door of oblivion. Against the population of 40,000 tigers fifty years ago, less than 3,000 are surviving today. The latest census has revealed the existence of 162 lions in the Gir Sanctuary against twice this number two decades ago. Some of the remnants of our gorgeous fauna, once the wonder and the envy of the world are now surviving in sanctuaries, leading a miserable existence. Poaching is rampant in the sanctuaries. We are not able to protect even the most precious and primitive of our animals, the one-horned

great Indian rhinoceros found nowhere in the world except in Assam. As many as fifty pits were dug at one time by poachers in the Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary to snare the rhino for stealing its horn. Rhino horn which is supposed to have aphrodisiac value, fetches a fabulous price in China. The population of rhinos has dwindled down to about 100.

If this species is to be saved from extinction the wisest thing will be to shoot the rhino with a tranquilizer gun and remove its horn which is endangering its life. This operation will not cause any pain to the rhino as the horn is formed of a closely matted mass of horn fibre having no connection with the skull. Matured horns are dropped by



Mouse-deer or Barking Deer at Tiger Sanctuary, Tirunelveli district.

the rhinos in the same way as the elephant drops its tusks. These horns when dropped are soon reproduced. Therefore no cruelty is involved in removing them before they are victimised by the poachers.

Every naturalist visiting India is anxious to catch a glimpse of the tiger in its natural habitat. During the last five years I have led many parties of American and Canadian naturalists on wildlife tours of India. We visited all the wildlife sanctuaries from Kashmir to Kanyakumari but we could not see a tiger. The last tiger I saw was in 1963 in the Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary.

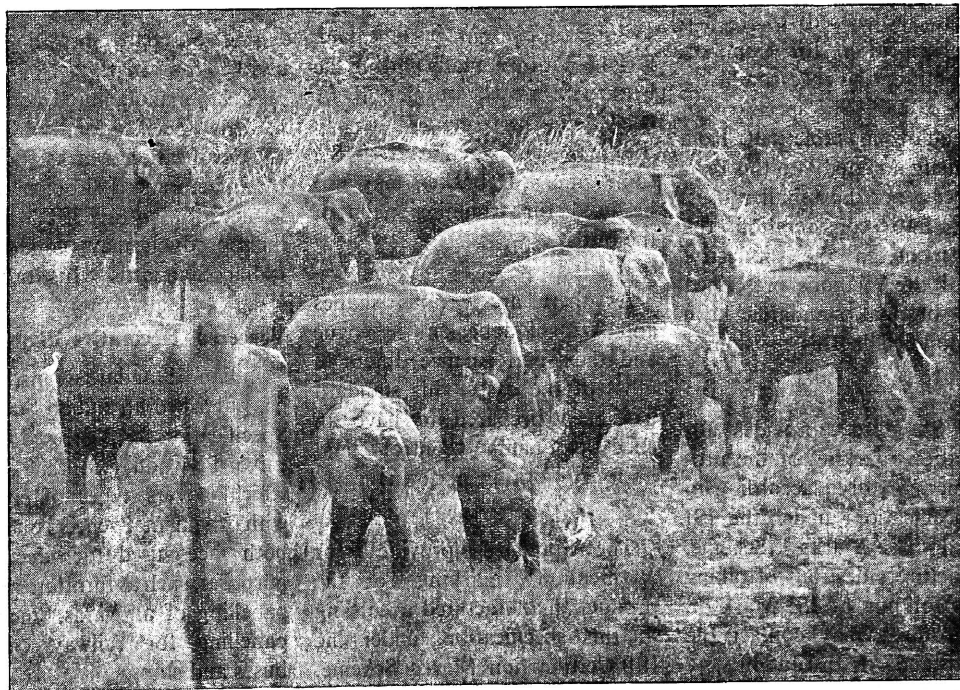
Recently Mr. R. H. Waller was deputed by F.A.O. to investigate into the status of the tiger in India. I had the pleasure of

meeting him and discussing the matter. Between April and August 1970 he visited almost all the sanctuaries in India noted for tigers. After all, our one hundred and odd wildlife sanctuaries do not constitute even one per cent of our total land area. He was writing to me regularly from every sanctuary he visited. With much difficulty he was able to get a glimpse of the tiger in one or two places only. The conditions in the sanctuaries are appalling not only with regard to tigers but other animals also.

So far the protection we have given to animals in danger is only on paper. A long list of protected animals has been prepared and every year more and more names are added to it but no staff is

appointed to enforce the protection. Some of the protected animals mentioned in the list have disappeared from the field. A separate wildlife organisation as in USA and Canada, is equally necessary for us also. Wildlife preservation needs single-minded devotion. It needs trained personnel to manage its affairs.

The immediate task ahead is to lose no time in rehabilitating the fastly vanishing animals particularly the Indian lion, tiger, rhinoceros and black buck. The only way to rehabilitate them is to breed them in captivity and release them in their natural habitat. For breeding, wildlife farms should be constituted and these farms should be manned by experts.



Elephant herd Mudumalai Game Sanctuary.

# ISI SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOME COMMON ITEMS

## **Edible Common Salt**

Indian Standards Institution has published an Indian Standard Specification for Edible Common Salt (IS: 253—1970) which prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for edible common salt, free-flowing table salt and common salt for butter and cheese industry (dairy salt).

A series of Indian Standards have been published to cover the requirements of common salt for various uses. Out of these, three specifications, namely, IS: 253—1964 specification for edible common salt (revised), IS :1845—1961 specification for common salt for butter and cheese industry and IS: 2035—1961 specification for free-flowing table salt, have been amalgamated into this revision because of their similar uses. Taking into consideration the development in the industry, some of the methods prescribed in the original standards have been modified in this revision.

The Standard provides for certification marking of the product, manufactured according to this specification, under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme. Manufacturers desirous of taking licences for putting ISI Mark on their products may contact the Indian Standards Institution.

## **Poultry Debeakers**

Indian Standards Institution has published an Indian Standard Specification for Poultry Debeakers (IS : 5804—1970) which lays down the requirements and the methods of test for poultry debeakers.

Debeaking is an essential feature for a profitable flock as it prevents losses caused by cannibalism, pickouts, egg eating, feather plucking and feed waste. Debeaking also quietens the flock. Debeakers are, therefore, employed to remove upper beak of the bird midway between tip of the beak and nostrils taking care to keep tongue out. Debeaking is done not by actually cutting the beak off but by burning it by heat, and cauterizing and sealing the beak end hygienically at the same time. Debeakers may also be used for trimming nails of the birds.

As there are various shapes and sizes of debeakers in vogue and their performance differs in most of the cases, this standard has been prepared to have an effective quality control and uniform working performance.

The Standard provides for certification marking of the product, manufactured according to this specification, under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme.

## **Engineers' Drawing Instruments, Curve Pens**

Indian Standards Institution has published an Indian Standard Specification for Engineers Drawing Instruments, Curve Pens (IS : 5737—1970) which prescribes the requirements for curve pens having a handle and a curved drawing nib.

Curve pen is a drawing instrument used by draughtsmen and engineers for drawing in ink curved lines of uniform thickness. For drawing curved lines (contours), it is essential that the drawing nib should swivel freely.

The Standard provides for certification marking of the product, manufactured according to this specification, under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme. Manufacturers desirous of taking licences for putting ISI Mark on their products may contact the Indian Standards Institution.

## **Veneered Decorative Plywood**

Indian Standards Institution has published an Indian Standard Specification for Veneered Decorative Plywood (IS: 1328—1970) which covers types of plywood with ornamental veneers on one or both faces used for decorative purposes, such as furniture making panelling of all kinds, including panelling for railway coaches, buses and ships.

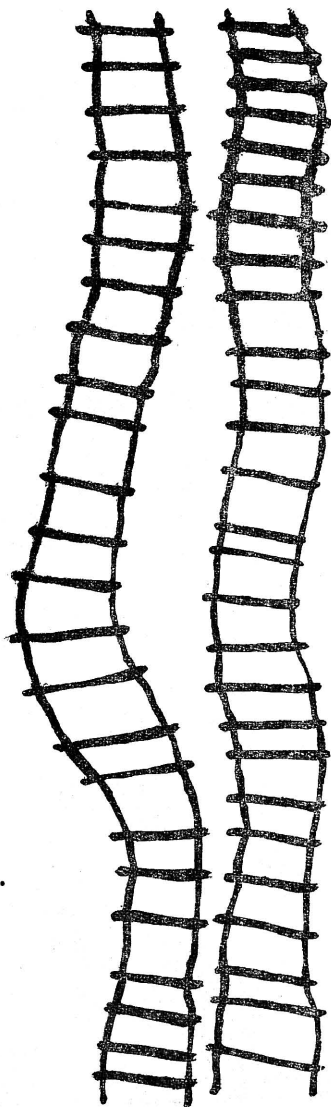


# THE FOUR GAUGES

Thiru Hanumanthaiya Railway Minister in the Union Government said that the existing four gauges in our Railway system were a drag on the country's progress. This drag had to be done away with as soon as possible. The Railways had drawn up a 15-year perspective plan to convert 3,000 route kilometres into broad gauge at a cost of Rs. 175 crores. A sum of Rs. 15 crores had been included in the current plan out of which Rs. 7.53 crores had been spent.

Stressing the need for the construction of under-bridges and over bridges to avoid accidents and to ensure smoother and speedier trains and road traffic, Thiru Hanumanthaiya said that he proposed to launch a campaign to build as many bridges as possible. For this he would need the co-operation of the State Governments as the construction cost had to be borne by the Railways and the State Governments on a 50 : 50 basis. State Governments had already been addressed. In the current financial year, the Railways would contribute Rs. 2.28 crores towards the Railways Safety Works Fund and with this there would be Rs. 10.83 crores in the Fund. He would be happy if this entire amount was spent this year on the construction of bridges.

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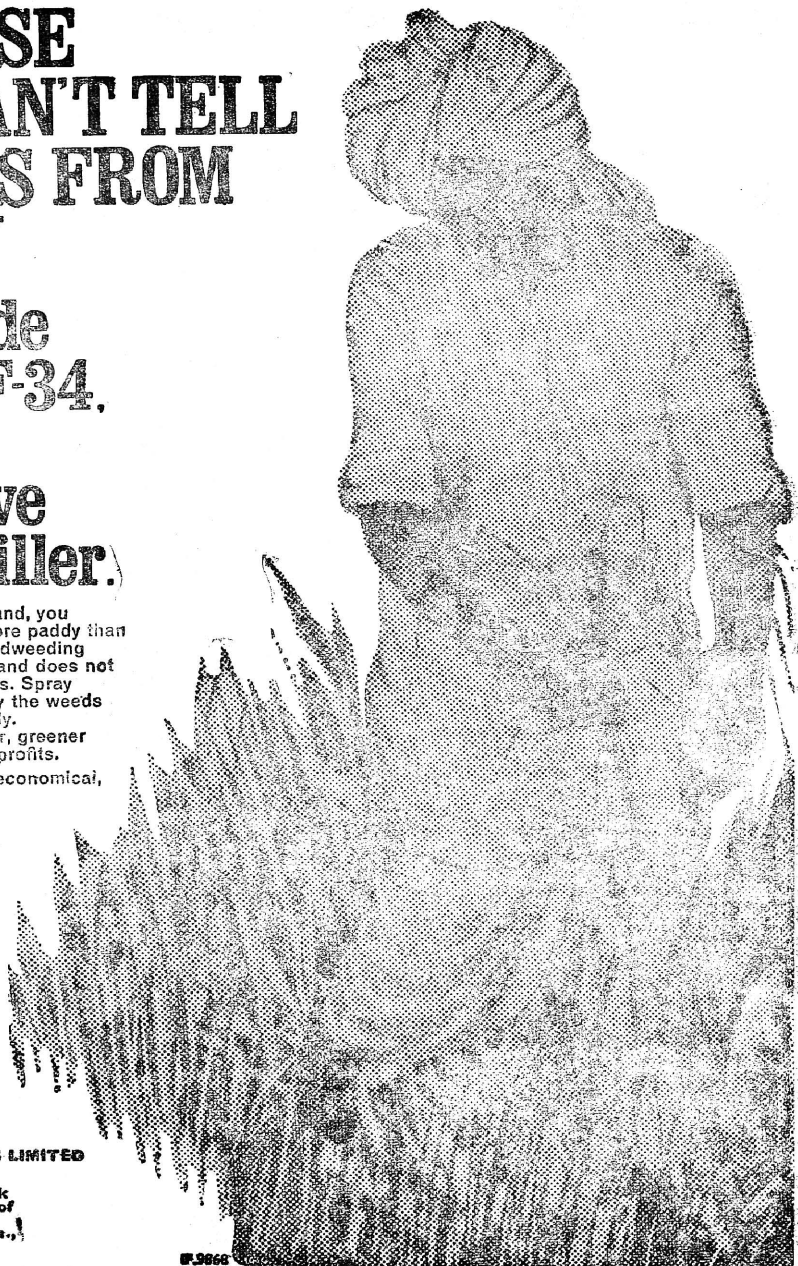
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The Government of Tamil Nadu have come forward to offer encouragement to students taking to the Tamil medium in B.A. and B.Sc. classes of Government as well as private colleges in the State. Under the scheme, students who choose the Tamil medium in B.A. and B.Sc. classes will get a stipend of Rs. 180 per year for all the three years of the course. The stipend is to be awarded to all the students in Tamil medium section irrespective of their community or income considerations.

The concession will also be available to those who had already joined the Tamil medium sections in the previous years and are now entering the second or third year classes of the B.A. and B.Sc. courses.

Apart from the above incentive stipend to degree course students, the Government have also decided to give students joining the Tamil medium sections in the Pre-University course in both the Government and private colleges, a book allowance of Rs. 50 per year for the purchase of text-books in Tamil.

While announcing the above scheme, the Chief Minister has pointed out that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Committee and decided to provide for English medium classes in Government colleges where there were no such facilities at present. The Chief Minister added it was the considered opinion of experts that education through the mother tongue was the most effective way of helping the students to develop their knowledge, ability and keenness of perception.

## U.S. AWARD FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENT

The Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) at Mysore, has won the coveted Industrial Achievement Award of the Institute of Food Technologists, USA for 1971, for the development of Miltone, a protein-rich beverage with the qualities of milk. The award is given in recognition of a significant advance in the application of food technology to industrial production which can help solve the food problem.

This is the first time that the award has been given to an institution outside the United States, which marks out the CFTRI as an institution of distinction and recognises its valuable contribution to the advancement in food technology.

Miltone is based on detoxified vegetable protein prepared from

groundnut and hydrolysed starch. The use of CFTRI process to produce Miltone on a national scale can be an effective substitute for the large quantities of skim milk powder being imported for the manufacture of toned milk in dairies in different parts of the country, and supplement the much needed milk supply.

The delicious beverage has already found wide acceptance. From the nutrition point of view, it compares with milk. It has, in fact, more protein and vitamins than milk and yet costs less. At present, it is being produced and marketed in Bangalore with the co-operation of the State Government-owned dairy and the support of Food and Nutrition Board of the Government of India. It is also being produced by a

leading commercial firm. Several State Governments have indicated their interest in setting up commercial plants for its production. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has also shown keen interest in scaling up its production.

The research and development work leading up to the manufacture of Miltone can be of considerable interest and value to other developing countries of the world which are short of milk and where the vulnerable sections of population suffer from serious protein malnutrition. The product is considered as an example of creative solution of the type that food technologists throughout the world look for everyday to meet the vital problems of nutrition.





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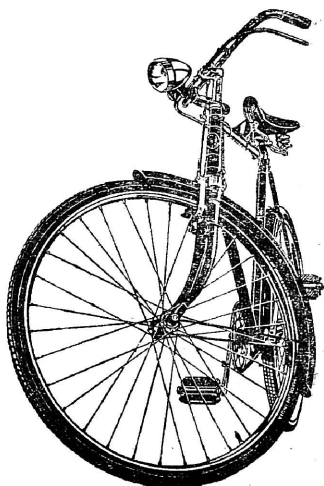
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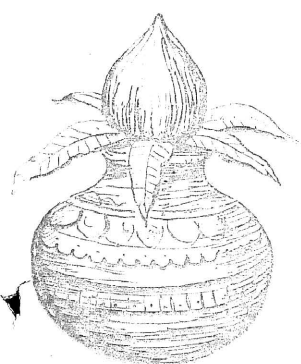
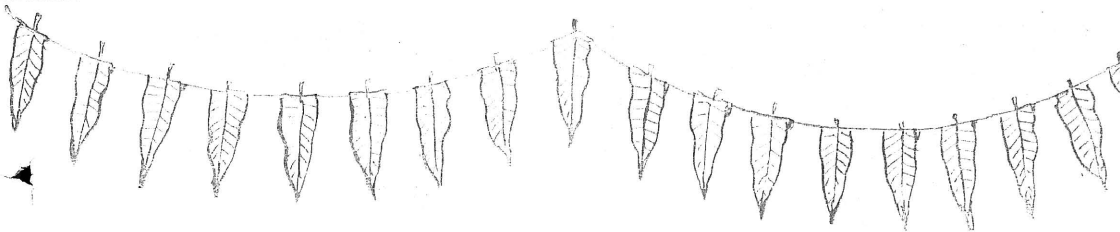
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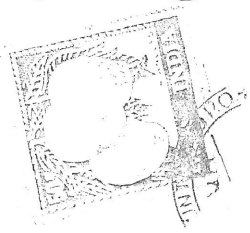
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**The mango  
has become  
a symbol of  
love, beauty  
and abundance**

## THE MANGO OF MANY USES



If there is any fruit which is consumed in large quantities by even the poorest people whether in towns or villages, it is the mango. In equal measure, it is a table delicacy among the rich. The mango is held in such high esteem that the shapely mango leaf is used as a decoration material on auspicious occasions in South Indian households. No celebration is complete in Tamil Nadu without the plantain and the mango in some form or the other.

As for use, every bit of the mango is used fully. It is eaten as fruit and relished in equal measure for its sour taste in its unripe state. The budding mango just emerging from the flower is called *mavadu* and it is a rare delicacy when matured in brine water or preserved in salt. A little bitter, a little sour, the *mavadu* preserved in salt can send one into rhapsody at each little bite, as it combines all the tastes known to man in a palatable form. Pickles and chutneys made from mangoes are available in all households throughout the year. As the mango is a cyclic crop, it is unpredictably plentiful in some years and salted mangoes



# The Mango is symbolic of our Culture— it is fit to be our National Tree

of such years last through lean years as well. Even the Kernel is not wasted as it is powdered and made into palatable gravy. The gum of the tree and the resinous substance exuding from the stem end of the fruit are given mixed with lime juice in cutaneous effection and scabies. The bark is used in tanning leather, while the timber is utilized in various ways.

## National Tree.

The mango covers the largest area compared to any other fruit crop in the country and thrives in almost all regions except at altitudes above 3,000 feet. From Cape Comorin to the foot of the Himalayas and from Punjab to Assam, one can see the mango flourishing everywhere. Many countries have special trees that have become symbolic of their particular cultures. Thus, the oak in England, the mimosa in Australia, the cherry-blossom in Japan, the date palm in Arabia, and the olive in Italy, have

acquired that status. In India, it is the mango, the banyan and the peepal that stand out as national trees. The mango, in a sense, is the most significant of these, for it combines utility with beauty and all those endearing qualities which can give to a fruit universal popularity. No wonder it has figured in one of our stamp issues. Again, it was the mango (in silver) which served as a ceremonial gift to the Prime Minister when she inaugurated work on the Salem Steel Plant in 1970.

Even though the mango has been grown in India from times immemorial, much attention has not been given to the question of its proper cultivation. It has been a victim of the fallacy that trees, unlike field crops, need no attention after they are once planted, and that any kind of soil is good enough for them. It is also usual to find in the old orchards that manuring and irrigation are neglected comple-

tely. The trees in such orchards, though not thriving, have not withered, proving amply that the mango can withstand all 'abuses' splendidly. With judicious manuring and irrigation it should be possible to revive these trees. The cultivation of mango is beset with certain problems. The orchard is laborious to start; the mortality of grafts is high after planting and the tree takes long to come to bearing. However, the bearing span is also long, and the tree gives high returns once it is established. In the commercial cultivation of mango, the importance of selecting proper varieties cannot be over-emphasised. Since the trees come to bearing after many years, the results of poor selection come to light only after much effort and money have been spent.

## Soil and Culture.

The soil requirements of mango are not exacting. If the soil is well-drained and deep, it is all right. Moreover, if the sub-soil

is good, even a poor surface soil will do. High percentage of humus in the soil is desirable, especially for the development of good fruit quality. The loamy alluvial soils of the Indo-Gangetic plain are ideal. Some hold that the red soils of Dharwar, derived primarily from haematite quartzite and the red laterite soils of Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Goa, are pre-eminently suited to mango. In places which have heavy rainfall, the black cotton soils get water-logged and are not suitable. The extremely sandy soils, the shallow rocky soils, the water-logged soils, and the alkaline or calcareous soils are not suitable for mango cultivation.

For the first five years after planting, the tree should be enabled to make vigorous vegetative growth. Hence, liberal irrigation and manuring are required. No pruning whatsoever is to be done during the first three years, and the trunk should be permitted to gain girth unhampered in any way. Later, slight training to improve the framework of the tree can be done. Care should however be taken that the trunk is not exposed to the sun by careless pruning, and the crown is not raised more than three feet above the ground level and thus exposed to the danger of sunburn. Only crossed and crowded branches which are not exposed to sunlight should be removed. No pruning is better than too much pruning. However, any shoots arising from the stock, and all blossoms appearing during the first four years should be removed.

The available experimental data on the various cultural requirements of the mango including manuring and irrigation are of recent origin and the recommendations made by various authorities are based on careful observations. Mango is ordinarily not irrigated after the first three or four years. This is not a desirable practice. Results can be improved considerably with judicious irrigation and manuring. During the first three or four years frequent irrigation during the dry periods, including the dry spells within the monsoon, are recommended.

### **Bearing and Manuring.**

Manuring of bearing mango orchards is almost unknown in India. Even though very little experimental data are available on the subject, it seems certain that manuring is highly beneficial. The mango tree can remain undernourished for many years without dying, and can be revived again by suitable cultural practices. Apparently it is able to build up carbohydrate reserves slowly under a low level of nutrition. The problem of manuring the mango is intimately connected with its periodicity of bearing. The doses and the time of application of fertilizers should be planned in such a way that the tree gives a good crop regularly every year.

The best time for manuring young trees is the beginning of monsoon in tropical conditions, and two months before flowering in sub-tropical conditions. In the young plants, the manure should be put in a circular trench under

## **Mango— the Victim Of Fallacies**



The  
Mango  
Mystery  
remains  
still  
Unravell'd

the crown of the tree, leaving one foot distance around the trunk. Weak trees may be given additional 6 to 10 lbs. of ammonium sulphate. The mango crop ripens about five months after flowering. The fruiting season, therefore, follows the time of flowering. The first fruits to appear in the market in the months of February and March are from the west coast of Tamil Nadu. In the north the fruit season is rather later. In West Bengal the mango season starts from early June and in the west, it is late comparatively. In the Punjab the season starts from the first week of July. The mango is delicate and perishable, and should be handled with care if it is to reach the consumer in good condition. The fruit is harvested with a long bamboo pole at the end of which a small net is attached through an iron ring.

### The Mango Mystery

The importance of mango as a commercial fruit crop suffers considerably owing to the periodicity of bearing of most varieties. Whether this periodicity is related to environmental conditions or derives from heredity, is not yet known with definiteness. Some varieties are more regular bearing than the others, which suggests that the periodic bearing may be a hereditary characteristic. But if this were the complete explanation, a given variety should have a definite cycle, whether biennial or otherwise of the succession of heavy and light crops. Such a cycle is, however, nowhere seen. In this lies the mystery of the mango hidden from the layman and the researcher alike.

The usual palliatives are the interplanting of varieties to promote cross-pollination, the introduction of bees and other insects into the orchard during the period of bloom, smudging (effective in certain countries for out-of season fruiting), girdling, and the selective removal of young fruits when the set is heavy. Postbloom sprays with hormones such as 2, 4-D (2, 4-diphenoxycetic acids or  $\alpha$ -naphthalenecetic acid), as well as the application of micro-nutrients, may be helpful, but there is little or no experimental evidence as to their effectiveness.

In practically every mango-growing area of the world, the major cultural problem is how to make the tress bear consistently. As mentioned earlier, most of the better varieties are notoriously irregular in bearing, apparently as the result of inherent (genetic) qualities. Aside from poor pollination, ovary abortion, and similar troubles, the most important factor tending to reduce crop size is blossom blight caused by anthracnose (*Collectotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz). This ubiquitous mango disease can be controlled only through a rigorous fungicidal spray programme. Bordeaux mixture (3-3-50), the standard remedy in the past, has been supplanted by neutral coppers which have less residue and in consequence do not induce the build-up of mites, scales, and other pests obtained with the former. Real protection against anthracnose is attained only by spraying the flowers in bud and repeating the applications at weekly intervals until all of the blooms have opened and the fruits become pea-sized or larger.

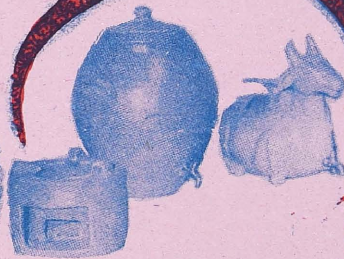
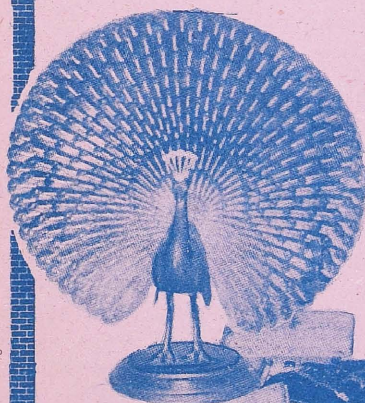
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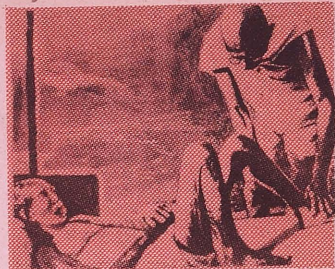
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