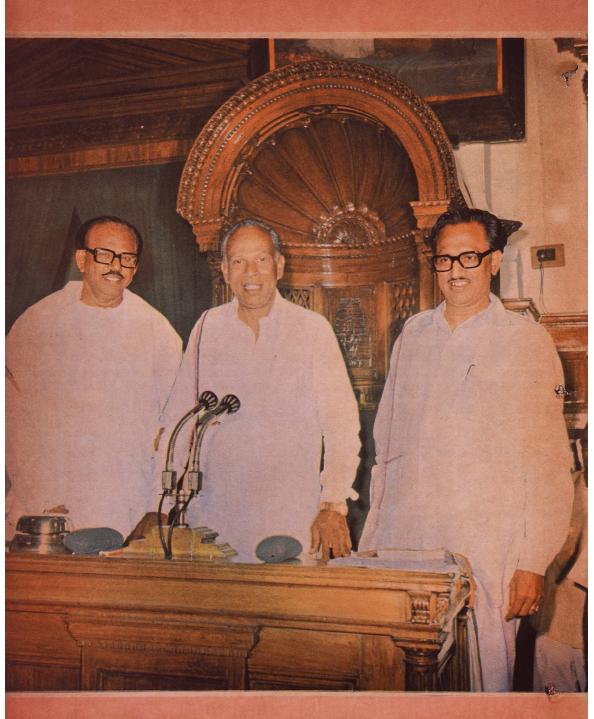


# Tamil Arasu

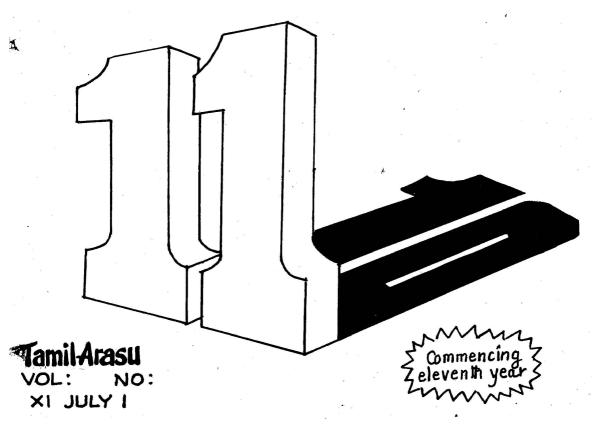
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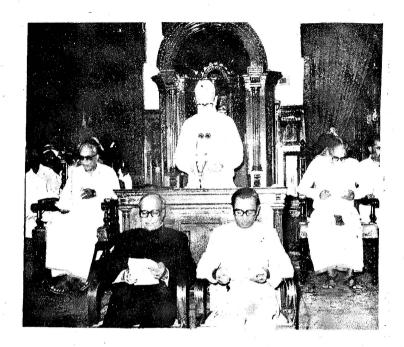
Thiru K. RAJARAM, elected unanimously as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 21—6—1980, was led to his seat by Thiru V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN, Leader of the House and Thiru K. ANBAZHAGAN, Deputy Leader, Dravida



IN THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE







# GOVERNMENT WILL ALLEVIATE THE DISTRESS OF THE POOR AND RAISE THE LEVEL OF THE LIVING OF THE DOWNTRODDEN

Y Government is enthusiastic in implementing the policies of Anna. Everyone can rest assured that my Government, well known for its integrity, will always ensure purity in public life and administration. This

Government will continue to follow the two language policy, enunciated by Anna, which has been adopted by this House. Tamil Nadu which has demonstrated its originality in several spheres, has unshakable faith in the Unity of the country.

This Government is firmly resolved to take every possible step to brighten the life of all the people below the poverty line. 'Food for Work Programme' started with the intention of reducing the ever enlarging unemployment problem will be continued. Many schemes announced by this Government could not be implemented in the interim period. One such scheme, giving relief to the unemployed graduates, will be implemented soon.

The food position in the State continues to be satisfactory largely because of the various measures taken by this Government. The Civil Supplies Corporation has been proguring paddy from the roots at

The food position in the State continues to be satisfactory largely because of the various measures taken by this Government. The Civil Supplies Corporation has been procuring paddy from the ryots at the rate of Rs. 105 per quintal which is higher than the price fixed by the Government of India. It is proposed to constitute an Agriculturists Welfare Committee at the State level under the presidentship of the Minister for Agriculture. This Committee will include representatives of the agriculturists and experts. This Committee would bring to the notice of the Government, the various problems of the agriculturists and would also offer constructive solutions for the speedy redressal of these problems. Similar Welfare committees will also be set up at the District level.

My Government is deeply concerned about the debt burden of the farmers, that too of the small farmers. Government is aware of the problems faced by the farmers like rising cost of cultivation and need for fixing reasonable prices for the produce. This Government in consultation with Union Government, will strive hard to find early solutions to these problems. Government is examining vigorously measures to give relief to small farmers. It is the endeavour of this Government to evolve suitable credit policy which will eliminate the emergence of similar crisis in future, in addition to rendering relief presently. State Government can implement these measures, involving large financial outlays, only with assistance from Centre. I hope Government of India will come forward to sympathetically consider the reasonable requests made by the State Government.

The Government has drawn up a scheme to enlarge the activities and strengthen the Regulated markets in order to ensure a fair price for the agricultural produces. This scheme has been forwarded to the Government of India to obtain World Bank aid. It is also necessary to streamline the regulated market committees to enable them to function effectively. Suitable legislation for this purpose would be brought before the House during the current session. Elections would be conducted for the Regulated Markets on the basis of the new legislation.

As Honourable Members are aware, a draft legislation to reorganise and streamline the Co-operative Societies was introduced in the last session of the previous Assembly. When this was under the consideration of the Joint Select Committee, the Assembly was dissolved. This Government proposes to re-introduce this legislation during the current session. Elections to the Co-operative Societies would be conducted very soon, on the basis of the new Act.

This Government has always believed in friendly negotiations with neighbouring States to solve the various inter-state problems. The Government is hopeful of finding solutions through cordial discussions on the matters like utilisation of surplus electricity or of inter-state waters. This Government will soon take steps to resolve the pending inter-state river waters issues and in particular, the one relating to the Cauvery waters. This Government would endeavour to seek a solution which will-not be detrimental to the interest of Tamil Nadu. At this juncture, I make an appeal to Government of India to allow this Government to implement the Electricity-Aluminium barter accord reached with Kerala.

The House is aware of the various measures taken by the Government for the development of the Handloom industry which in importance is next only to Agriculture in providing employment. The Government has invested Rs. 5.77 crores in the share capital of the Co-optex in the last three years. The turnover of the Co-optex, which was only Rs. 17 crores in 1975-76, is estimated at Rs. 36 crores during 1979-80. This Government has decided to advance a sum of Rs. 5 crores to the Co-optex to enable it to purchase the stocks accumulated with the primary societies. The Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State has a total spindlage of 2.07 lakhs in 1975 and produced 4,000 bales of yarn per month. As a result of the various measures taken by this Government, the spindlage of these Mills has increased to 3.14 lakhs by the end of 1979 and the

monthly production has reached 7,000 bales which meets the yarn requirements of the Co-opeative weavers' societies. This Government would continue to take all possible steps to ensure that the weavers get their yarn requirements promptly and at a fair price.

Investments in Tamil Nadu by Government of India stood at Rs. 262 crores by the end of 1969 out of the total investment of Rs. 3,463 crores made throughout the country, forming 8 per cent of the total investment. As against this, the investment by Government of India in Tamil Nadu upto 1979 was Rs. 616 crores working out to only 4 per cent of the total investment of Rs. 15,668 crores made throughout the country. This sharp decline in share of Central investment in Tamil Nadu is perhaps one of the important reasons for the high percentage of people below the poverty line in Tamil Nadu. The large volume of unemployed in Tamil Nadu can also be attributed to the failure of the Government of India to set up major industries in Tamil Nadu and to the delays in clearing the setting up of major industries by the private sector. While the Government of Tamil Nadu is doing its utmost to create employment opportunities in fields coming under its purview like Agriculture, Small Scale industry, I would request Government of India to increase its investment in Tamil Nadu in order to supplement the measures taken by State Government and also to assist the growth of Small-Scale industries. I hope steps will be taken by Government of India to redress the imbalance in investments quickly.

Members may be aware of the steps taken by this Government to set up new universities at Coimbatore and Tiruchy. The University Grants Commission has conveyed its consent for setting up these universities. Suitable legislation for this purpose will be brought before the House and speedy steps will be taken to establish them. I am sure by these steps, there will be upgradation in the standard of higher education and acceleration in various research efforts. A Bill will also be brought before this House to reorganise the administration of universities of Annamalai, Madras and Madurai Kamaraj. The Government will take steps to set up a University covering all the educational institutions at Karaikudi. I am confident that the Members of this House will welcome the decision of this Government to set up a Tamil University.

Government proposes to set up a Centre for Appropriate Technology to develop employment opportunities. This Centre utilising the scientific knowledge available in India and abroad will suggest measures to improve the existing industries, to start new industries and to promote research and adaptation of technology. This Centre will include scientists and technologists. With the aid of this Institution, Government hopes to open new vistas of Industrial development in the State.

Government has decided to convert the teachers of panchayat unions as Government servants. Necessary steps are being taken to implement this policy decision of the Government.

In this Session, a Bill will be brought before the House to reduce the age for voting to 18 in local body elections as mentioned in my last address. On this basis new list of voters will be prepared and elections to all panchayats, municipalities and the corporation will be held within six months.

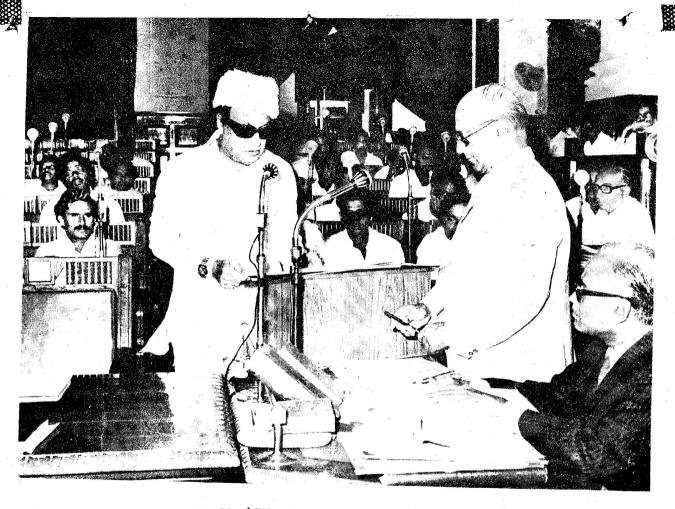
Members may be aware of the various steps that have been taken by the Government to promote the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Government will prepare and implement a special five-year plan for the welfare of the harijans.

In this Joint Session, many legislative measures will be brought before the House for the benefit of the workers in the organised sector. A legislation to provide for many benefits to thousands of workers in the unorganised sector also will be placed for the approval of the House. I am sure the House will extend its utmost co-operation and stand by the Government in these efforts.

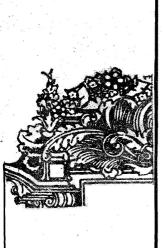
I have briefly touched a few of the policies of my Government. I am confident that the Honourable Members and the Government which is dynamic in the service of ever vigilant public will strive hard to alleviate the distress of the poor and raise the level of living of the downtrodden. This House has established glorious traditions in its own unique way. I am confident you will embellish them further.

Address by

Thiru Prabhudas B. PATWARI GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU



The Honourable Chief Minister Thiru M. G. R., was sworn in as member of the Jamil Nadu Legis lative Assembly on 19-6-'80.







The Chief Minister Thiru M.G. Ramachandran was born in Kandy, Sri Lanka on January 17, 1917. He had his early education in the Elementary School at Anayadi in Kumbakonam Taluk, Thanjavur District.

He was the member of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam for twenty years. He founded the AIADMK on October, 17, 1972. He was the treasurer of the D.M.K. from 1969 till the formation of the A.I.A.D.M.K. When Perarignar Anna became the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Thiru M.G.R. was appointed as Vice-Chairman of Small Savings in the State.

He was an actor of great calibre, producer and director. He has contributed numerous articles to a number of journals including dailies and weeklies. He is keenly interested in indoor games such as carroms and chess as also in out-door games like Badminton, Basket-ball and horse-riding. He evinces keen interest in reading books. He has travelled extensively and

in his tours visited foreign countries like Sri Lanka, Burma, Singapore, Japan, Honkong, America etc.,

He is a member of the State Legislative Assembly since 1967. Following the convincing victory of his party in the 1977 Assembly elections, Thiru M.G.R. became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. On 17.2.1980 the Ministry in Tamilnadu headed by Thiru M.G.R. was dissolved. Since then, the A.I.A.D.M.K. emerged again victorious in the Assembly elections held in May 1980. Thiru M.G.R., again assumed charge as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister is holding the following-Portfolios:

Public, General Administration, Indian Adminisrative Services, District Revenue Officers, Deputy Collectors, Police, Prevention of Corruption, Public Works Department and Establishment matters relating to Public Works Department.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran

THE HONBLE CHIEF MINISTER



### BIO - DATA OF HONOURABLE MINISTERS



Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhian

Dr. Navalar Nedunchezhian was born to Thiru Rajagopalan and Tmt. Meenakshisundaram on 11-7-1920 in Tirukannapuram, Nannilam Taluk, Thanjavur District. He did his schooling in the District Board High school, Pattukottai. He did his Degree course and Post Graduate course in the Annamalai University. While studying in the Annamalai University, he had his original name of Narayanasami, changed as Nedunchezhian.

It was during his student days in the Annamalai University that he developed a keen involvement in the Self Respect Movement of Thanthai Periyar and the reformatory ideas that he propounded.

After completing his studies, he served as a warden of G.D. Naidu's U.M.S. Hostel for a brief spell. Later he quit his job and went to Erode and joined Thanthai Periyar's movement for propagating his ideals.

Navalar married Dr. Visalakshi, daughter of Thiru Ramalinganar of Salem in the year 1950. They have a son.

Navalar Nedunchezhian became a member of the Dravida Kazhagam in 1944. When the DMK was formed in 1949, he became its Deputy General Secretary. He became the General Secretary of the DMK in 1955. From 1961 to 1969 he functioned as the President of the DMK General Council. From 1962 to 1976 he has been elected thrice to the Legislative Assembly. He served as the General Secretary of the DMK again from 1969 to 1976.

In 1962 he was the leader of opposition in the State Legislature. He was the Minister for Education and Industries during 1967-69. From 1969 to 71 he held the portfolios of Education and Public Health. During the year 1971-72 he held the portfolios of Education and, Revenue. From 1972 to 74 he was the Minister for Education and Local Administration. He held the portfolios of Education and Tourism during 1974-1976.

Navalar Nedunchezhian has written a number of books including "Ezhuchi Murasu", "Samudaya Viduthalai", Mooda Nambikkai", "Kalanchiyam" "Puthiya Pathai", "Kannerum Seneerum Valartha Kazhagam", "Kalithogai Tharum Kathal Kaatchigal", "Nattrinai Kathal Kaatchigal", "Nattrinai Kathal Kaatchigal, "Pandaiya Grckkam", "Puranaanootru Puthayal". "D. M. K.", "Mozhi Porattam", "Geordono Bruno", "Sollum Suvaiyum". He has been the editor and proprietor of "Manram". He has also served as the editor of Tamil dailies "Malai Mani" and "Nam Nadu" and as the Assistant Editor of the Tamil weely "Dravida Nadu".

He has been abroad to participate in the Commonwealth Nations Conference as also in the First World Tamil Conference. He has travelled extensively visiting many European countries, the United States, Japan, Hongkong, Bangkok, Malaysia and Singapore.

The Madurai University confered the Doctorate degree on him in 1972. In recognition of his scholarly attainment in Tamil, Arignar Anna conferred on him the titles "Navalar" and "Mobile University"

Navalar Nedunchezhian founded the 'Makkal Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam' in 1977 and became its General Secretary. Later he merged the above party with the AIADMK. and became the President of the General Council of the AIADMK till 1977-78. Later he became the General Secretary of the AIADMK. In 1980, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly from the Tirunelveli Assembly Constituency.

In the present cabinet he is holding the portfolios of Finance, Planning, Legislation, Elections, Food, Fisheries, Backward Classes, Youth corps, Price control and Exservicemen.



Thiru S. Ramachandran

Thiru S. Ramachandran was born in Puliyur in South Arcot District in 1937. He took his B.E. (Hons.) degree from the Annamalai University.

He was the General Secretary of the student wing of the D.M.K. in the Annamalai University. He has served as President of a number of labour unions. He joined the State Electricity Board as Junior Engineer. In 1966 he resigned his job to take an active part in politics.

He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1967 from the Panruti Constituency. Since then he has been returned to the State Assembly from the same constituency during the elections held in 1967, 1971, 1977 and 1980.

He was the Minister for State Transport for 5 years from 1971. It was during his tenure that the Transport Corporations worked creditably and made profits. The credit goes to him for having introduced the workers participation programme in the Transport Department.

Thiru S. Ramachandran holds the portfolios of Electricity, Iron and Steel control.

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#### Thirn K. A. Krishnasami

48 year old Thiru K.A. Krishnasami holds the prortfolio of Rural Industries in the Cabinet.

Born on March 24, 1932, in Kariyur in Coimbatore District, Thiru K. A. Krishnaswami is the younger brother of Thiru K. A. Mathialagan.

Graduating from the Annamalai University, Thiru K. A. Krishnaswami pursued his studies in the Pachaiyappa's College and Law College, Madras and took his M.A. and B.L. Degrees respectively.

He was a member of the D.M.K. since its inception and was imprisoned during the anti-Hindi agitation.

When Thiru M. G. Ramachandran was ousted from the D.M.K. Thiru K.A. Krishnaswamy too was ousted.



He is the organizing Secretary of the A.I.A.D.M.K. ever since its inception.

He got married in 1963 under the presidentship of Thiru Anna. He has two sons and two daughters.

He is a brilliant speaker, writer and a talented journalist. He served as the Editor of the Tamil daily "Thennagam."

Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy holds the portfolios of Rural Industries including Village, Cottage and Small Industries, Milk, Dairy Development and Registration.



#### Thiru S. D. Somasundaram

Hailing from an agriculturist family in Chendangode village in Pattukottai taluk, Thanjavur district, Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, born on 25-2-1930, did his early schooling in his native village. He continued his studies in the middle school in Rajamadam and in the High school in Pattukottai.

He took his B.E. degree from the Annamalai University.

He is keenly interested in sports and games. As a student in school and college he has distinguished himself in sports events such as foot ball, badminton, etc. and has won medals and cups. While in school he was the district champion and in his college days in the Annamalai University he was the Track and Field Athletic champion consecutively for 3 years.

Even as a student he showed interest in the Dravidian movement. He had held responsible positions in the D.K. and D.M.K. parties. He has been holding important posts in the AIADMK party ever since its inception.

He was the General-Secretary of the DMK Students Association and became the propaganda secretary of the AIADMK after its formation in 1972.

He had strengthened the student wing of the DMK in its organisational set-up. As General Secretary of the DMK youth wing he had organized District conferences, statelevel conferences and anti Hindi conferences in all the Districts.

He organized with skill the student movement of the DMK and strengthened it during the anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.

He served as an Engineer in the Public Works Department from 1962 to 1967. Resigning his job, he successfully contested the elections from the Thanjavur Parliament Constituency in the years 1967, 1971 and 1976.

He became the Minister for Revenue in the State in 7-5-1978. Becoming a member of the Legislative Council from that date, he continued as Minister till the dissolution of the Assembly in February, 1980.

During the 1980 elections, he contested from the Pattukottai Constituency and won the elections and is now holding the portfolios of Revenue, Commercial taxes, Excise and Census.



#### Thiru RM. Veerappan

Born on September 9, 1926 at Vellathirakottai in Pudukottai district, Thiru RM. Veerappan finished his school education in the High School in Nachiarpuram(Chettinad). Initially at the age of 11 he became interested in the congress movement. Later he came to be closely associated with Periyar's self-respect movement.



He has participated in many journalistic, social and political activities. He has written screenplays for a number of films and has also produced films in Tamil, Malayam and Hindi languages. In recognition of his accomplishment in that field, the Government of Tamilnadu has awarded him the State Award (First prize) for Best Producer in the year 1968. He has travelled widely, having been to many foreign countries in the East as well as in the West.

Elected from the Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly constituency to the Legislative Council in 1977, Thiru RM. Veerappan holds now the portfolios of Information and Publicity Film Technology, Tourism Tourism Development Corporation, Cinematograph Act, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments,

Forest and Cinchona, Grant of Liquor Permits and Minerals.

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#### Thiru C. Aranganayagam

Hailing from Selvapuram in Coimbatore District, Thiru C. Aranganayagam took his B.A., and B.T., degrees and worked as a teacher in the Government High Schools in Karamadai and Chittode.

He become the Headmaster of the High School at Thingalur. He took his M.A. degree and later the B.L. Degree from the Bhagalpur University even while serving as a teacher.

He resigned his post as headmaster and started practising as an advocate. He also involved himself actively in the D.M.K. movement. He joined the AIADMK when that party was formed. He won the bye-election held in Coimbatore in 1973 on the AIADMK ticket.



In the recent election he was returned from the Coimbatore (west) Constituency.

He holds the portfolios of Education including technological Education and Official language.



#### Thiru K. Kalimuthu

Thiru K. Kalimuthu hailsfrom Ramuthevapatti near Sivakasi. He graduated from the Theagarayar College, Madurai. During his college days he participated in the anti Hindi agitation. Later he took his M.A. degree. In the year 1965 he was placed in charge of the student wing of the DMK in the Southern districts. In 1970, he was elected President of the Panchayat Board of his native place Ramuthevapatti.

He was elected to the Legislative Assembly from Sivakasi in 1971. He has been imprisoned several times for taking part in a number of agitations. He joined the AIADMK as soon as it was formed.

Thiru Kalimuthu held the portfolios of Local administration from June 1977 to February 1980.

He was elected from the Tiruparankundram constituency in the 1980 elections.

He holds the portfoilios of Agriculture, Agricultural Refinance, Agricultural Engineering Wing and Agro Engineering.

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#### Thiru C. Ponnaiyan

Thiru C. Ponnaiyan hails from Patloor Koundar palayam in Tiruchengode Taluk, Salem District. Born on 22-2-1942, he did his schooling in Tiruchengode High school and pursued his collegiate education in the Jamal Mohamed College, Tiruchi. He graduated in Law from the Law College, Madras. He took part in the student wing of the D.M.K. since 1958. He participated in the anti-price rise movement and the anti-Hindi agitation and courted arrest. He joined the AIADMK on its inception.

An advocate of the High Court, Thiru C. Ponnaiyan appeared before the Sarkaria Commission on behalf of Thiru M.G. Ramachandran.

On June 1977, he was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Tiruchengode Constituency and had the distinction of polling the largest number of votes in TamilNadu.

In the recent election held in 1980 also he won the election from Thiruchengode constituency polling the largest number of votes in the state

Thiru C. Ponnaiyan holds the portfolios of Law, Courts, Prisons,

Legislation on Weights and Measures. Registration of Companies, Debt Relief including Legislation on Money Lending and Legislation on Chits and Co-operation.

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#### Thiru P. Kulandaivelu

Born on March 15, 1938, Thiru P. Kulandaivelu hails from a family of agriculturists. He took his B.A. degree from the N.G.M. College, Pollachi and the B.L. Degree from the Madras Law College. He practised law at Udumalpet and Pollachi. He was a leading criminal and civil lawyer for more than 10 years.

He is an active student leader and participated in the anti-Hindi agitation during 1965 and underwent imprisonment.

He is married and is having a son and and two daughters.

He was elected from the Udumalpet constituency during the 1977 elections.

He holds the portfolios of Municipal Administration, Panchayats, Panchayat Unions, Community Development, Rural Indebtedness, Bhoodhan and Gramdhan and Highways.



#### Thiru S. Raghavanandam

Thiru S. Raghavanandam was born on January 4, 1917 in Pattees-waram in Thanjavur District. He has studied upto S.S.L.C. and won the "Pears Prize" for having passed the S.S.L.C. Examination with distinction. He has won a number of prizes in sports also.

He has participated in the Railway labour union movement and was imprisoned thrice. In 1961, at the instance of Anna he relinquished his post of station master in the



Railways and joined the D.M.K. He and his wife were imprisoned for having participated in the anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.

He has participated in a number of agitations organized by the D.M.K and was arrested for having participated in the agitations during 1966. He was arrested for participation in the trade union agitation in Tiruvottiyur. In 1967 he was arrested opposite the Indian Express Estate for taking part in the trade union agitation. He was again arrested in 1968 in Tiruvottiyur. He became a member of the Legislative Council from 1968 to 1971. Deserving mention was his presidentship of the several unions like those of Enfield, T. I-Cycles, Madras District labourers Welfare Union, Government Transport employees, Metal Box

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He is interested in sports such as Foot-ball, Hockey, Badminton etc. He is an avid reader too.

Thiru Raghavanandham holds the portfolios of Labour, Housing, Slum Clearance Board, Statistics, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Town Planning and Accommodation Control.

#### Dr. H. V. Hande

Dr. H.V. Hande was born in Coimbatore. His father Dr.H.M. Hande was a Government Servant for 30 years. Even as a student Dr. Hande had evinced keen interest in politics and participated in the freedom movement.

Dr. Hande has earned a name as medical practitioner in Shenoy Nagar, Madras. In 1964, he contested for the Madras Graduates' Constituency and was elected as a Member of the Legislative Council.

He joined the Swatantra Party in 1965 and was elected as the General Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Wing of the Swatantra Party as well as the Joint Secretary of the All India Swatantra Party.

He was elected to the State Legislature from Poonganagar Constituency in 1967 and 1971 Assembly elections.



When the A.I.A.D.M.K. was founded in 1973 by Thiru M.G.R., Dr. Hande joined the party and held the posts of Head quarters Secretary and Organizing secretary of the Party.

In 1978, he was elected to the Madras Graduates' Constituency polling the largest number of votes.

During the elections held in May, 1980 Dr. Hande contested from the Anna Nagar Constituency against the former Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi and lost the elections by the narrow margin of 699 wotes.

Dr. Hande holds the portfolio of Health in the Cabinet.



#### Thiru Rajah Mohammed

Born on January, 5, 1943, Thiru Raja Mohammed hails from Periakulam, Madurai District. He did his schooling in Periyakulam. Graduating from the Presidency College Madras, he later took his law degree.

Even as a student he took part in the anti-Hindi agitation and was first imprisoned for 9 days and later kept in the Palayamkottai prison for 45 days.

He was Secretary to Council, Corporation of Madras from 1972, and resigned that post in March 1977 to contact the Lok Sabha Elections. He functioned as leader of the Legislative Council from June 1977 to February, 1980.

He holds the portfolios of Agro Service Co-Operation Societies, Irrigation including Minor Irrigation and Wakf.

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#### Thiru S. Muthusamy

Thiru S. Muthusamy, Minister for Transport has been returned from Erode Constituency. He was returned from the same constituency in 1977 also. Thiru S. Muthuswamy is 32 years old.

He was born on October 16, 1948. His father is Thiru Subraya Gounder. He evinces keen interest in bus transport industry and also has vast experience in that industry.

Thiru S. Muthuswamy is married and has a son.

He is entrusted with the portfolios of Transport, Nationalised Transport, Motor vehicles Act and Ports.

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#### Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu

Born on 5-7-1949 to Thiru Subarama Thevar and Tmt. Kaliammal at Theeyathori village, Pudukottai District, Thiru S. Thirunavukarasu, studied in the St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai, and graduated from the Khader Mohideen College, Adiramapattinam. He then took his Law degree and started practising in Pudukottai.

Thiru Thirunavukarasu was a student leader in the schools he studied. Even as a student in the College he became deeply involved in the DMK movement. Later, when Thiru M.G. Ramachandran founded the AIADMK, he joined that party.



He was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the year 1977 from Arantangi Assembly Constituency.

He was the Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly from June 1977 to February '80.

He attended the 25th Annual Conference of the Common wealth Parliamentary Association held at Wellington, NewZealand as a delegate from Tamil Nadu branch of the Association.

In the elections held in May, 1980 he was elected again to the Legislative Assembly from the Arantangi Constituency.

He has been entrusted with the portfolios of Large Scale Industries, Mines and Textiles.

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Thiru S. N. Rajendran

Thiru S.N. Rajendran was born on 11-7-1935. He hails from Tuticorin and his father is Thiru Needhi Manicka Nadar. He evinced keen interest in the Self-respect movement.

Graduating from the St. Josephs College, Tiruchi, he took his Law degree from the Law College, Madras. He set up practice in Madurai from 1960 to 1964 and since then in Tuticorin.

During the anti-Hindi agitation in 1965, he lent support to the student agitators and appeared for them without taking any fees.

He joined the AIADMK at the time of its inception in 1972 and is a member of the General Council of the AIADMK since then.

Thiru S.N. Rajendran is married and is having 4 sons and one daughter.

Thiru S.N. Rajendran holds the portfolios of Handlooms, Khadi, Prohibition excluding grant of liquor permits and Passports.



#### Thiru M. Vijayasarathi

Born on 14-1-1954 Thiru M. Vijayasarathi is a graduate. He is a sportsman evincing keen interest in weight lifting and crckiet. He is also an avid reader.

He has been elected to the Legislative Assembly from the Arako nam Reserved Constituency in the elections held in May, 1980.

He holds the portfolios of Harijan Welfare, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, News Print Control Hill Tribes and Bonded Labour and Employment and training.

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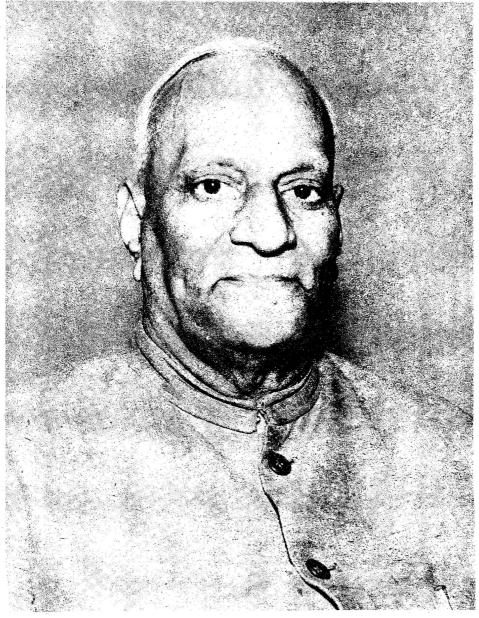
Tmt. Gomathi Sriniyasan

Thirumathi Gomathi Srinivasan has been returned from the Valangaiman Constituency in Thanjavur. She is 30 years old.

She graduated from the Government Arts College for Women, Kumbakonam and took her B.T. Degree from the Government Teacher's Training College, Coimbatore. During her student days she has taken active part in many social welfare activities. She has also won prizes for distinction in sports.

Her native place is Nariyar in Thanjavur District. She has won the State Award in carnatic music.

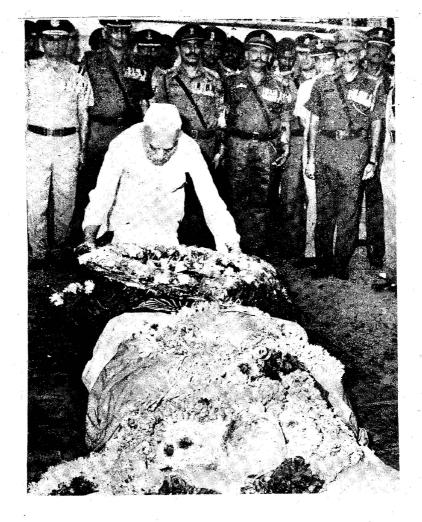
Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan holds the portfolios of Social Welfard including Women & Children Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Beggars Home, Orphanages, Indian Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees and Correctional Administration.



DEMISE OF DR. V. V. GIRI, FORMER PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

Born: 10-8-1894. Died 24-6-1980.

The Government of Tamil Nadu announce with most profound regret the death of Dr. V.V. Giri, former President of India at 07-00 hours today (24th June 1980). State mourning will be observed for seven (7) days from 24th June 1980 to 30th June 1980 during which period the National Flags on all Government Buildings will be flown at half-mast. There will be no official entertainment during this period



#### Dedicated his life to the cause of the poor

Dated: 24th June, 1980

The death of Dr. V.V. Giri has removed from our midst the grand old man of India who was active till he breathed his last. He had a long and useful public career and held many high offices. The crowning glory of his life was that the nation chose him to be the President of India. His special field was the trade union movement and he completely identified himself with the working class. Both in the days of the freedom struggle and from the high offices he held in the post-independence era, he made it his mission to serve the poor and the down-trodden. From time to time, we heard his voice and read his views on various burning problems facing the country. We have lost a distinguished member of the old guard that was closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi. His life and work, I am sure, will continue to inspire future generations. May his sould rest in peace.

**Prabhudas B. Patwari,**Governor of Tamil Nadu

Dated 23rd June, 1980



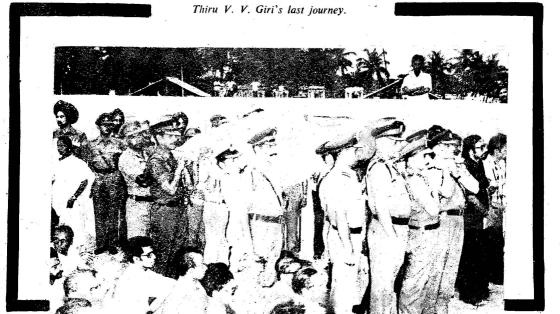
He left an He left an indelible mark in in Indelible mark and in Indelible mark and in Indelible mark in Indelibration in Indelibration in Indelibration in Indelibration in I

Chief Minister

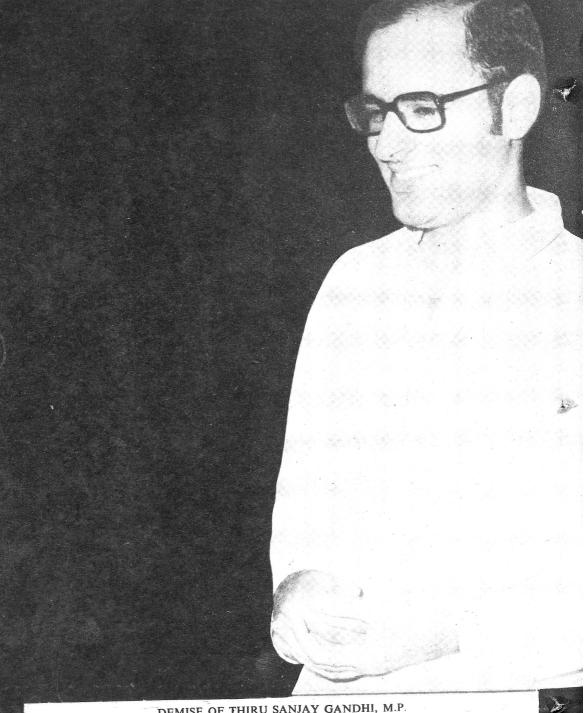
# Thiru M. G. Ramachandran's CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

The demise of Thiru Giri is an irreparable loss. He was one of the stalwarts of India who earned name and fame for the motherland. Till his last breath, Thiru Giri stood for a clean public and political life. He left the Central Cabinet when he differed with his colleagues on a subject affecting the welfare of the labour and entered public life to work for the commonweal. He was simple and occupied highest positions in life. As President, Thiru Giri left an indelible mark of his service in the history of India. His death has created a vacuum: yet let us pay our homage by following his noble example in public life. I send my heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and on my own behalf.









DEMISE OF THIRU SANJAY GANDHI, M.P.

Born: 14-12-1946.

Died: 23-6-1980.

The Government of Tamil Nadu deeply regret to record the untimely demise of Thiru Sanjay Gandhi, M.P., in a plane crash this morning at Delhi.



The President of India placing a wreath.

Thiru Sanjay Gandhi's last journey in Delhi.



Ministers and leaders participating in the ash-immersion ceremony.



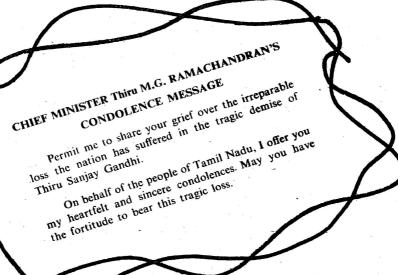
#### SHRIMATHI INDIRA GANDHI

Primine Minister, New Delhi

I am deeply distressed and shocked to learn of the sudden demise of Shri Sanjay Gandhi in the prime of his life in a plane accident. I cannot find adequate words to comfort you at this hour. May God give you all the fortitude you need to put up with this serious loss Your sorrowis shared by millions of our countrymen. May his soul rest in peace.

Prabhudas B. Patwari, Governor of Tamil Nadu







# LAB To land Programme

THERE is a general feeling that not much of information on agricultural technology has been transferred to farmers for adoption, in the country. In commemorating the golden jubilee of ICAR, the National Organising Committee of ICAR had decided that the most important activity during the Golden Jubilee Year (1979-80) should be a massive effort for transfer of technology from the laboratory to the farmers', fields-designated as Labto-Land Programme.

According to the programme, it was proposed to adopt 50,000 farming families comprising of small and marginal farmers, share croppers, landless labourers and other committees in the rural settings representing the lowest socio-economic strata in the backward villages. The programme aimed at an intensive treatment and individual attention to the neglected sector of

the rural committees on the transfer of technology. The unique features of this programme are:

- Development and implementation of farming plans for improving the farming system in accordance with the selected locality.
- 2. Diversification of labour use through enterprises such as livestock farming, acqua culture, sericulture, apiculture, etc. (Fig.1).

Dr. Y. B. MORACHAN, M.SC(Ag.), Ph.D.(10WA),

Director of Extension Education,

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

- Training Programme for youth and farm women in skills and innovations based on locally available agricultural products and allied resources.
- 4. Improvement in the quality of rural home life through involvement of home science specialists.
- Area saturation approach through intensification of development efforts in the selected area.

The following points are taken into consideration in selecting the farm families.

- i. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, 2,000 Community Development Blocks have been covered where intensive efforts will be made to increase the productivity of farm families and to increase the field employment and better standard of living. Therefore, the selection of farm families has been confined to the villages covered under such community development blocks.
- ii. The villages having large number of families of small marginal farmers, landless labourers and persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been selected for implementing this programme.
- iii. The selection of farm families is based upon the willingness to participate in the programme, willingness to provide necessary information and data as required and willingness to undertake training for the implementation of the programmes. In short, the selected family should have a clear idea of the programme in the villages and social life etc.

The ICAR Workshop held at Hyderabad in January 1978 recommended the following:

- (a) Each Agricultural University, Regional Research Stations, ICAR Institutes and other Voluntary Organisations are to implement the programme and constitute a team of specialists comprising scientists drawn from different disciplines of Agricul-Veterinary ture. Science. Fisheries, Home Science, etc.
- (b) The multi-disciplinary team will be headed by a fulltime Co-ordinator provided by the implementing institution/ agency.
- (c) Each Centre will adopt 50-100 families dispersed in 2-4 backward villages covered by SFDA, MFDA, DPAP, etc. Programmes. These villages will be selected in consultation with the Project Officers/and Block Development Officers.
- (d) A Comprehensive survey about the farming systems, level of farming, material resources, socio-economic conditions etc. will be carried out.
- (e) A blue print for the development of adopted families will be prepared with an emphasis on improvement in the farming systems employment potential and living conditions.

- (f) The implementing authority is held responsible for procurement of grants, loans for various innovations required in the blue-print for family development.
- (g) The team leader should make maximum use of families of grants/loans provided by the Rural Development Departments through SFDA/MFDA/DPAP/IRDP, etc. Programmes for undertaking community infrastructures and organisations of managerial training programme.
- (h) The members of the implementation team should maintain regular and frequent contacts with the adopted families which should visit atleast once in a week for providing solution to the problems in implementing the rural development programme.
- (i) Special Programme for women and children should be initiated so as to involve all members of the selected farm families in transfer of technology.
- (j) Vocational Training Programmes for improving the income generating skills, such as basket weaving, poultry keeping, animal husbandry, proper utilization of feed



and fodder by the farming families should be initiated for landless labourers.

(k) As regards the funding of the "Lab-to-Land" Pro gramme, it has been suggested that the subsidy for raising crops on the farms of selected farm families should be in line with the pattern followed under National Demonstration Project.

The subsidy available to implement the crop production programme for the selected farm families should primarily be used for supply of critical inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc. and the inputs should be provided in kind only.

For one-acre crop demonstration in a selected farm-holding the following amount can be spent for the supply of inputs.

- (a) Single crop demonstration: 200
- (b) Double crop demonstration in assured rainfall area or irrigated
- (c) Triple crop demonstration in wet and garden lands: 500

For each selected family, the following inputs can be supplied in kind.

- 1. Improved seeds.
- 2. Fertilizers and micro-nutrients
- 3. Pesticides.
- 4. Supply of chicks.
- 5. Supply of poultry feed.
- 6. Supply of hand tools.

Based upon the above principles, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has adopted 3,000 families in order to implement the Lab to Land Programme and they are distributed to the following University Centres.

The activities so far carried out by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University under Lab-to-Land Programme are furnished below:

a. Farmers Training Centre, Coimbatore:

This Centre has been allotted with 750 dryland farm families in

three villages of 24-Veerapandi, Chinnathadagam and Nanjundapuram of Periyanaickenpalayam Block of Coimbatore Taluk.

Out of 750 families, 250 families belong to Scheduled Tribes Irulas. They are located in Anaikatti area of 24-Veerapandi village and the rest 500 dryland farmers of small/marginal groups belonging to backward community are residing in other parts of the selected villages.

Cultivation of peria manjal cholam, pulses, ash-gourd and pumpkin under rainfed condition is in vogue in the selected villages. The tribal farmers who have been neglected in all respects are cultivating a mixture of crops comprising of ragi, cholam mixed with pulses and grasses.

Application of fertilizer to the dryland crop was not known to the farmers in the selected area and the technology involving the top-dressing of peria manjal cholam and ragi was introduced in October 1979.

The tribal farmers were trained to apply calcium ammonium nitrate as top-dressing to rainfed ragi at 20 kg/acre. The response was impressive and the yield increase ranged from 15 to 25% over the normal yield of ragi grain. Top dressing of urea to peria manjal cholam increased both grain and straw yield ranging from 10 to 20% over the normal yield.

The improved seeds were unknown to them and distribution of Co.21, Co.23 and Co. 24 cholam, Co.5 Tenai, Co.6 Cumbu and C. 152 cowpea was carried out during March/April '80 and thereby 442 farmers were benefitted.

Proposals for popularising enriched super compost, land shaping for conserving soil and water, supply of hand tools to the tribal farmers are under active consideration by the University.

So far, 181 dryland farmers have been imparted training involving dryland farm technology consisting of soil and water conservation, farm implements, improved seeds, tree culture etc. and the rest will be trained in ensuing season.

#### 2. Farmers Training Centre, Madurai.

The Farmers Training Centre has selected three villages viz. (1)

Thanichiyam (2) and Kondayampatti villages of Alanganallore Block and Andipatty in Vadipatti Block. 283 small farmers and 291 marginal farmers of wet land have been selected for the programme, and the rest 176 persons come under landless labourers.

The following technologies were transferred to the selected farmers:

- (a) Adequate quantities of chemical fertilizers and insecticides were supplied and thereby urea blended with neem cake was introduced.
- (b) Adoption of integrated control methods for brown plant hopper (BPH)was transferred.
- (c) Application of Dithane M.45 for the control of sheath blight was carried out.

Summer cropping in rice follows with improved variety of blackgram T.9 was recommended and thereby 513 farmers in an area of 450 acres were benefitted.

Seed treatment with rhizobial culture and foliar application of Di-ammonium phosphate were carried out to increase the yield of pulses.

Adoption of cultural practices like uniform levelling, synchronised planting, adequate population and row line planting for the control of brown plant hopper and application of selective insecticides have resulted in an increase of 30 % IR.20 grain yield in paddy over normal yield.

The Farmers Training Centre, Madurai has also selected 146 landless labourers and each labourer was provided with ten number, of 16-17weeks old Babcock Chickens. Adequate poultry feed was also supplied to propagate the scientific method of feeding.

(3) The University Centre at Aduthurai has adopted 300 wet land farmers.

The crop production technology pertaining to paddy cultivation involved the need based plant protection, application of nitrogen as top dressing, weed control at the appropriate time, application of thimmet solution into the rat burrows and harvesting paddy at appropriate time.

Co. 25, NLR.9672, Co.40 and IR.20 paddy varieties were recommended and the yield ranged from 1500-2100 kg/acre over the previous yield of 1180 kg/acre.

Pulse crop in rice fallows is very important and the new innovations like rhizobial culture treatment, maintaining of optimum population, foliar application of DAP at the floral initiation time, adequate plant protection measures in time were carried out and yield ranged from 225 to 260 kg/acre over the previous yield of 200 kg/

In rice fallow cotton MCU.7, the technology like delinting of cotton seed maintaining optimum plant population adequate quantity of fertilizers applied in time, earthing up the crop at the right time, adoption of spray schedules to control boll-worms and mites was transferred during the summer season 1980.

#### 4. The Horticultural Research Station, Vridhachalam

This Centre has been allotted with 300 dryland farmers to whom the technology of pulses production is being transferred.

- .. T9 blackgram seed selection.
- .. Treating of T9 blackgram with activated clay.
  - Economic marketing of T9 blackgram and Marketing of K2 sunflower crop grown as border crop.
- Provision of air-tight storage are the important features in the programme.

#### 5. Regional Research Station, Paiyur:

150 wetland farmers and 150 dryland farmers have been allotted to the Regional Research Station, Paiyur in Dharmapuri District.

In paddy, high yielding variety, seed treatment, super seedlings, fertilizer application. Azotobacter treatment and adequate plant protection measures are being carried out to boost the yield.

Seed treatment, adequate fertilizer application and proper plant protection measures are the items transferred to sugarcane growers.

Application of fertilizer to ragi crop and cowpea as intercropping

and bund cropping are being implemented in the programme.

The two Krishi Vigyan Kendras at Trichy and Pondicherry also are involved in carrying out the programme. Each Centre had adopted 150 dryland farmers and 150 wetland farmers and the programmes are being implemented.

Training programmes, exhibitions and Kisan Mela are the items that are to coincide with the day to day activities.

The personnel involved in this programme are expected to visit the selected farm family twice a week and to help them in getting adequate facilities from Nationalised Banks, Co-operative Societies, SFDA, IRDP and DPAP.

The programme provides an opportunity to have a close contact with farming community and thereby understanding the socio-economic problems in crop production and it throws light to the Research Institutions and acts as feed back so that the research activities in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University can be modified then and there so that the fruits of research findings can be utilised in large scale.

#### TABLE

	Name of the Centre	Number of families assigned		
		Wet	Dry	
1.	Farmers Training Centre, Coimbatore.		750	
2.	Farmers Training Centre, Madurai.	750		
3.	K umaraperumal Farm Science Centre, Tiruchirapalli.	150	150	•
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pondicherry	150	150	
5.	Regional Research Station, Kaveripattinam.	150	150	
6.	Horticultural Research Station, Vridhachalam.	, <del>-</del>	300	
7.	University Rice Research Centre, Aduthurai,	300		
		1500	1500	



# Protecting the ENVIRONMENT

S. B. TAGORE

Chief Engineer & Special Officer,

Department of Environmental Hygiene,

MADRAS.

UITE a lot of discussion and concern are witnessed today the world over on environment, ecology and pollution. Man aided with rapid advancement of science and technology has interfered with the environment in countless ways. Greed to exploit natural resources, pressure of demographic circumstances and misconceived development activities unrelated to sustainability and conservation are seriously degrading or polluting the environment.

In the developed countries failure to consider the impact of development projects on environment has resulted in incurring huge expenditure to repair the damage done to the environment. However, man has begun to realise that he has only one planet to live upon and that he must live in harmony with the environment obtaining and not in confrontation.

This awareness for the up-keep of environmental quality for ensuring a healthy life should serve as a catalyst to appraise and check the different forms of environmental pollution, problems like water pollution etc. Industries and Local Bodies spewing out their wastes should ensure that these wastes become innocuous before disposal on land or into the natural water bodies. However, to require the industrialists and others to realise their social obligation and to penalise the offenders the Government must be vested with legal powers. Legislative measures are therefore necessary in this regard.

#### WATER POLLUTION

Untreated or partially treated industrial wastes or domestic wastes from local bodies, when discharged into natural water bodies impair their quality by exertion of

B.O.D. (Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand) and lowering the D.O. (Dissolved Oxygen) content. This is detrimental to aquatic life, particularly fish life. If the pollution load is beyond the self-purification capacity of the streams or water bodies septic conditions and odour nuisance can result. Also toxic pollutants can result in more serious consequences not only to aquatic ecosystem but to man himself by carrying the toxicity to him through the fish he eats. Today many countries in the world like, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, (Federal Republic) India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Socialist Soviet Republic, United Kingdom and United States of America have enacted legislations for control of water pollution.

Till the enactment of Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act 1969, there was no specific legislation for control of pollution. For abatement of pollution, the stray provisions in the Indian Penal Code (1860) the Code of Criminal Procedure (1973) and the Factories Act 1948 had to be invoked.

Being concerned at the level of water pollution obtaining in the country, the Government of India enacted the Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act 1974 and formed the statutory Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. Fifteen States have given consent to the Centrol Act and formed the State Boards under the Central Act for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. The Central Board coordinates the activities of State Boards and looks after the Control of Water Pollution in Union Territories. There is provision in the Act for the formation of Joint Boards.

#### Composition of Central Boards:

The Central Board consists of

- 1. A Chairman
- 2. Five Officials
- 3. Such number of persons not exceeding five from amongst the members of the State Boards.
- 4. Three Non-officials to represent the interests of agriculture, fishery or industry.



- 5. Two persons to represent the companies or corporations controlled or managed by Central Government.
- A full time Member Secretary qualified in Public Health Engineering and having administrative experience.

#### Composition of State Boards

- A Chairman
- 2. Five Officials
- Five persons from amongst the members of the local authorities.
- Three non-officials to represent the interests of agriculture, fishery or industry.

- 5. Two persons to represent the companies, corporations owned or controlled by State Government.
- A full time member-Secretary qualified in public Health Engineering and having administrative experience.

The main function of the Board is prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring the wholesomeness of water.

## Salient provisions in the Government of India Act 1974.

Section 21 of the Act empowers the Board to take samples of water, sewage or trade effluent. This section lays down the procedure to be followed in the analysis of the samples.

Section 24 prohibits the use of water bodies for disposal of polluting matter.

Section 25 stipulates that the consent of the Board has to be obtained for bringing into use any new or alltered outlet for the discharge of sewage or trade effluents.

Section 26 provides that in the case of existing industries application for consent of the Board has to be made within three months of the constitution of the Board. Penal provisions have been made in sections 41, 42, 43 and 44.

Penalties for contravention of provisions provide imprisonment

ranging from six months to six years and fine. The Act provides for the constitution of a Board Laboratory and State Laboratory.

#### Legislation in Tamil Nadu:

The Central Act is not applicable in our State. At present pollution is controlled through stray provisions in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Act 1939, Factories Act 1948, Indian Penal Code (1860) and Code of Criminal Procedure (1973) and since the provisions in these Acts are inadequate to control pollution problems, a Bill for conrol of water and land pollution is under the consideration of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

#### AIR POLLUTION:

Atmospheric pollution has assumed serious proportions in both developed and developing countries. Emissions from the multitudes of industries, automobiles and domestic fires are discharged into the atmosphere in ever increasing quantities. The gravity of the situation has forced many countries in the world to adopt legislative measures to control air pollution problems.

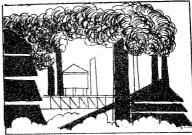
A bill for Prevention and Control of Air Pollution applicable to all States has been introduced in the Parliament. On enactment, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Boards formed in the State will administer the Act. In such of the States, where there is no Board for control of water pollution, a separate Board for control of air pollution will be formed.

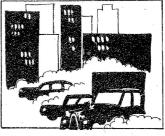
At present, air pollution problems have to be tackled resorting to the provisions made in the Indian Penal Code (1860), the Code of Criminal procedure (1973) and the Factories Act 1948. But the provisions in these Acts are inadequate to deal with the complexity of the problem. In Tamil Nadu Public Health Act 1939 are invoked for control of air pollution in the State.

#### LAND POLLUTION:

Land Pollution arises out of indiscriminate disposal of solid or liquid wastes on land. Though separate legislation for control of land pollution is not in vogue, many countries like the United







Kingdom have enacted laws controlling the disposal of solid wastes.

In our country, of late there has been an increase in awareness for the preservation of environmental quality. The Government of India enacted the Wild Life Protection Act 1972 to save the rare fauna of our forests from extinction. A National Committee of Environmental planning and Coordination was set up to render necessary advice to the Government in the matter of protection of environment. At the State Level, environmental committees have been formed for the purpose.

In our State, the Government has constituted the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board in the year 1976. The Governor is the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Engineer and Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) is the Member-Secretary of the Board. Environmental Department of Hygiene is the Service Department The Board is an for the Board. apex Advisory body to help the policies Government in making for the environment to fit in with the developmental programmes in the State. The Board reviews developmental projects in the State in the planning Stage itself, to consider their impact on environments and suggest remedial measures to protect the environment.

It is indeed a welcome development that man has learnt that he must live in harmony with this envircnment if he wishes to pass on to the generations to come an environment that would provide him substantial benefit. maximum Though legislative measures can help to deter or discourage pernicious interference with environment or ecological balance or the recycling processes of nature, it is important that industrialists and local bodies and the authorities in charge of development activities also realise their social obligation to the coming generations. Above all, a greater awareness of the need to protect our environment has to be created among the public. A vigilant and informed public can do greater service in monitoring or controlling pollution or environmental degradation than all the laws enacted for this purpose.



ABIES, a much-feared disease not only of man but mainly of dogs rather has been in existence since the pre-Christian Era. The disease is caused by filterable virus and is characterised by symptoms of mental disturbances, and nervous excitement with subsequent paralysis and death. Apart from it, there is a wide range of animals susceptible to it almost all mammals, and the outcome of infection is fatal except with regard to vampire bats. Man and the domestic animals are infected through bites from rabid dogs. In man, it causes fatal encephalitis. The disease is also known as Hydrophobia, which refers to the painful pharyngeal experienced when victims attempt to drink water or any fluid.

Rabies is mainly a dog--to-dog and at times a dog- to-man and dog-to-other domestic animals cycle. There are two types of rabies. Urban type spread mainly by dogs and cats and other domestic animals. Wild life type, mainly seen in foxes, jackals, wolves, mongoose and bats. In most parts of the world, the second type is much more important than the first.

In our country, Rabies is present in wild life such as jackals, wolves, hyenas and foxes in addition to dogs and other domestic animals. The disease is prevalent throughout the year. Human infection is largely acquired from dogs, cats, etc., Wild life transmit the disease to only a

few humans. Human infection may also be possible by airborne transmission. The low prevalence of human infection can be partly explained by the fact that relatively protective clothing is worn by man.

In North America, wolves and foxes are the most important sources of infection to farm animals, cheifly cattle. In South America, Vampire bats are the Chief Transmitters of the disease. Foxes are reservoirs of the disease in Germany.

99% of the human beings get infection by the bite of rabid dogs. The incidence in dogs is 80%, in cows 10%, in horses, pig and sheep it is 5%. Studies have shown that about 68% of animals suspected to be rabid prove positive. Of these 59% contain the virus in the salivary glands. This would mean that about 39% of the presumably rabid animals are capable of transmitting the infection.

#### Transmission of the infection:

The source of infection to human beings almost always is through the bite of infected animals; although contamination of skin wounds by fresh saliva may result in infection. The virus causing the disease is present in the saliva of affected animal some 3 days before the appearance of clinical symptoms and the saliva is infective during the whole period of the disease.

Domestic livestock are rarely a source of infection to human beings. Sometimes the disease occurs in man if the mouth of a rabid animal is manipulated during treatment or examination.

Spread of the disease is quite often seasonal with the incidence in summer. When rabid animal bites it does not always result in infection because the virus is not always present in the saliva and moreover it may not gain enterance to the wound if the saliva is wiped by cloth or the coat of the animal.

The incubation period of the disease is usually from 25 days to 6 months, depending upon the site of the bite and the virulence of the virus.

#### Symptoms of Rabies:

There are two forms of Rabies-Furious form (Active Form) and Dumb form (Silent Form). SAVE INCOME-TAX:

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--ADVT

In this form there is a change in the behaviour of dogs. They hide in dark places, get easily irritated, and are restless. They start snapping at imaginary objects. The appetite will be lessened. The dog will not respond to the owners' call. The pupils become dilated. The animal may attempt to drink water but cannot, because paralysis sets in the pharynx and larynx. After a day or two the excitement increases and the voice of the dog becomes harsh. It becomes vicious and develops a tendency to tear the objects, mainly clothes, rugs, gunny bags and carpets. If the animal is not confined, it wanders out of the home biting other animals or persons. After 2 to 4 days, there will be complete loss of voice. The lower jaw drops down and the tongue will be copper coloure, protruding from the mouth with saliva drooling. Paralysis develops at the posterior part of the body and later the anterior part and the animal dies within 5 to 10 days in most of the cases.

#### Dumb form or silent forms:

This form of Rabies is characterised by paralysis of the lower jaw, tongue, larynx and phyrynx. The symptoms are not prominent until general paralysis manifests itself. The owner is often under the impression that a bone or some other object is lodged between the animals teeth or in the throat. There are no signs of nervous excitement. There is no tendency to bite anybody. The mouth is half open with saliva copiously drooling out. The animal will be unable to swallow fluid or food.

#### Symptoms in man:

Rabies in man presents the same picture seen in dogs, Both furious and dumb forms of the disease are seen, the latter being the most common. The signs include, convulsion dysphagia, nervousness and anxiety, muscular paralysis and a progressive coma. The painful spasms of the throat muscles make the victim unable to swallow fluids, even his own saliva. Once the clinical signs are established the infection is invariably fatal.

#### How to detect the disease:

The diagnosis of rabies is a difficult and important one. A qualified veterinarian is the proper

person to diagnose, since in most cases there is a probability of human exposure.

Symptom: When the symptoms are suggestive of rabies like abnormal behaviour, the suspect animals should be isolated and kept under observation for 10 days. If the animal is rabid it will die and the diagnosis can be conformed by laboratory tests.

Examination of corneal impression smears is done by a method called fluorescent antibody technique and the disease can be confirmed.

Laboratory tests: Dogs which die during the observation period should be subjected to postmortem examination. The presence of virus particles may be located in the brain tissue by special staining methods. They are be located in the brain tissue by special staining methods. They are called 'Negri' bodies.

For confirmatory diagnosis a portion of the brain preserved in 50% glycerol saline and another portion in 10% formaldehyde, may be despatched to the Madras Veterinary College or to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor for Biological tests and microscopical examination.

#### Post - exposure-treatment:

In olden days the place where the dog had bitten was cauterised with a red hot iron. Today immediately after exposure, irrigation of the bitten wound with 20% soap solution within half an hour may prevent the establishment of the infection. The wound may also be cauterised with carbolic acid (2%). The intensity of the infection depends upon the site of bite. This includes cases of multiple or deep puncture wounds, bites on the head, neck, face, hands or fingers. After such an exposure, the incubation period tends to be very short. Therefore the victim should be treated with antirabies serum immediately.

In the case of severely exposed dogs and other livestock they may be killed by human methods. Since the spread of the virus through the nerves is rapid and fatal on occasions inspite of treatment with vaccine and serum.

#### Vaccination:

After the local treatment of the wound, the victim should be given a dose of Anti-Tetanus toxid.

If the laboratory tests prove that the infection is rabies, a course of antirabies vaccine should be started immediately.

The dose of the vaccine duration will be decided by the consulting physician.

#### Control Programme

All the dog owners should obtain licences for their dogs from the Corporation, municipality or panchayat union as the case may be.

All the pet dogs and cats should be subjected to prophylactic vaccination every year with anti rabies vaccine. Vaccination of dogs is an important factor in the control of rabies.

The Government has made provision in all the Veterinary Hospitals to give prophylactic antirabies vaccination free of cost.

The owners of the dogs should be requested to keep their dogs under control at all times.

Dogs roaming the streets should be caught and inpounded until owners are found for them. In some cases they are destroyed by electrocution.

A well-organised educative programme among dog owners should be carried out by the Veterinarians about the disease, its dangers and public health significance. Steps should be taken to make Rabies a notifiable disease. The incidences of animal bites should be reported to the health authorities promptly.

Wide publicity should be given through news papers, radio, television etc. about the dangers of the disease.

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