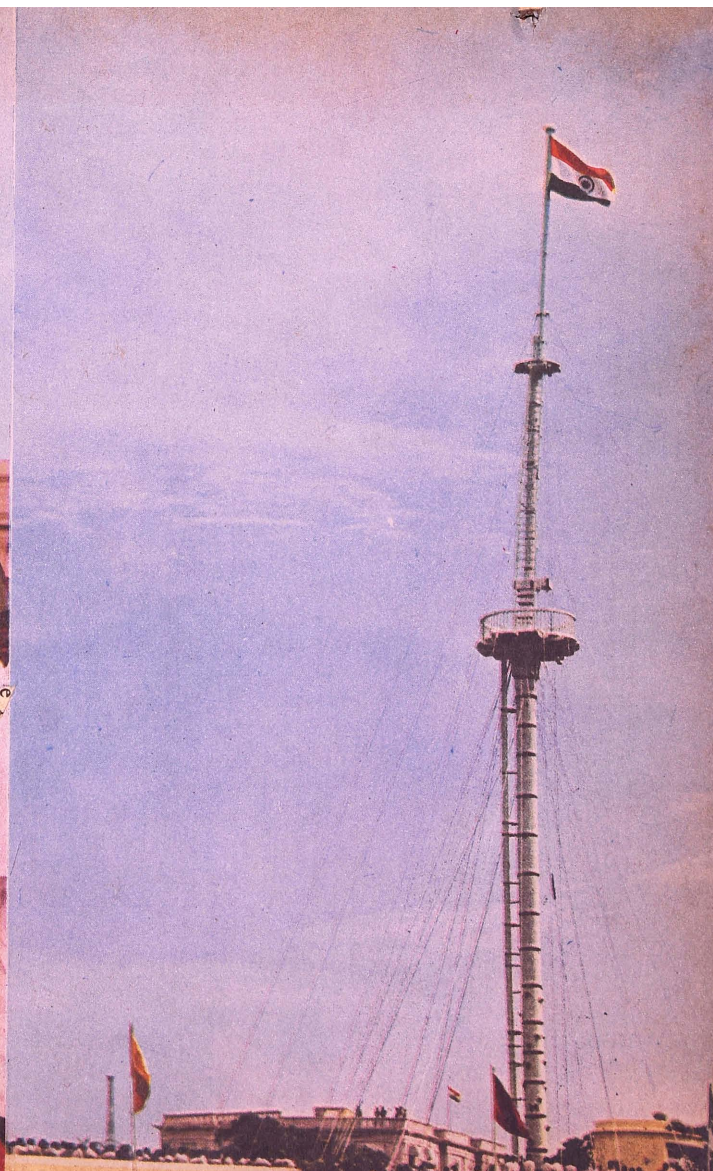
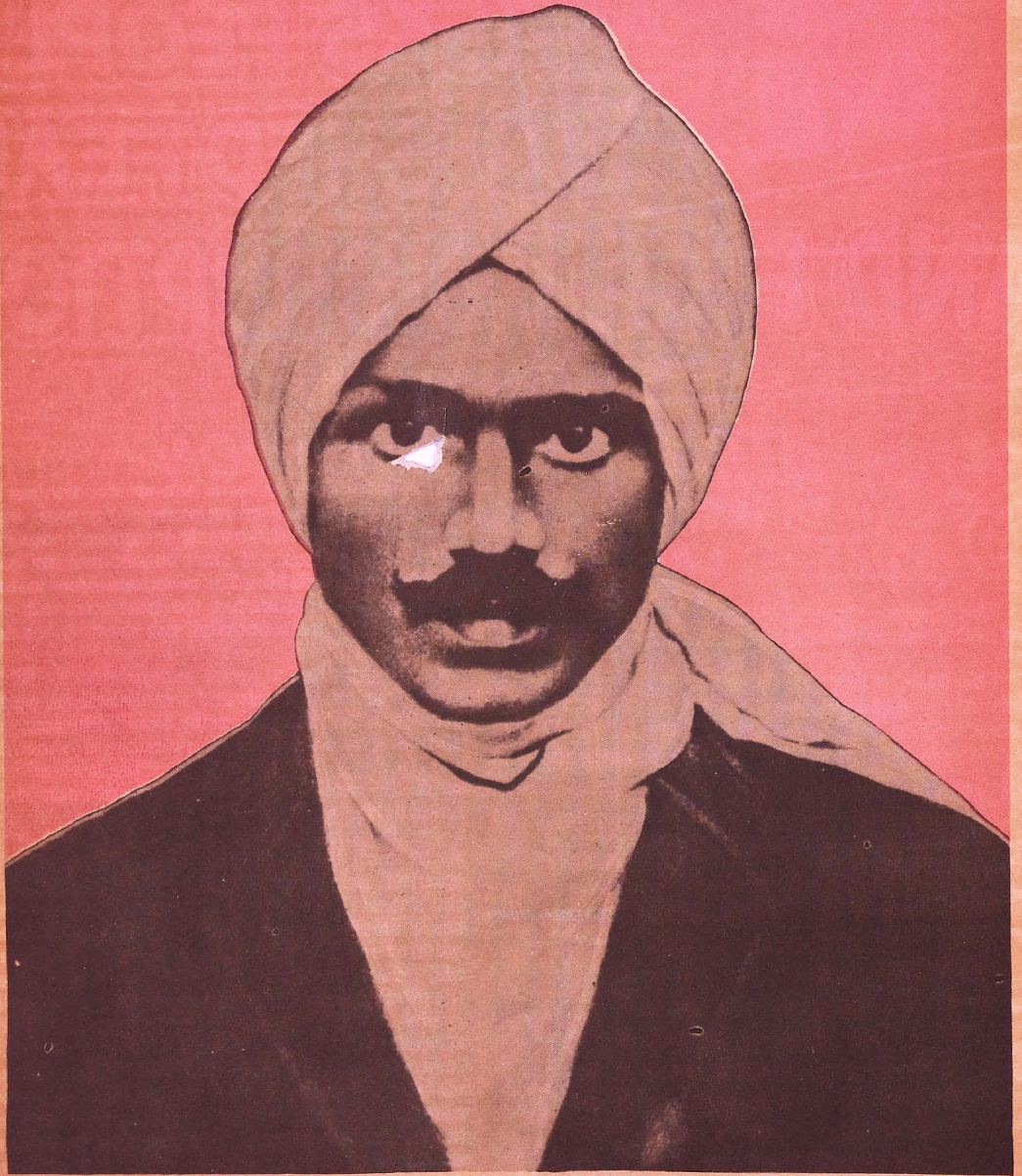


Tamil Arasu

Sept. 1980 50 Ps.





MAHAKAVI SUBRAMANIA BHARATHIAR

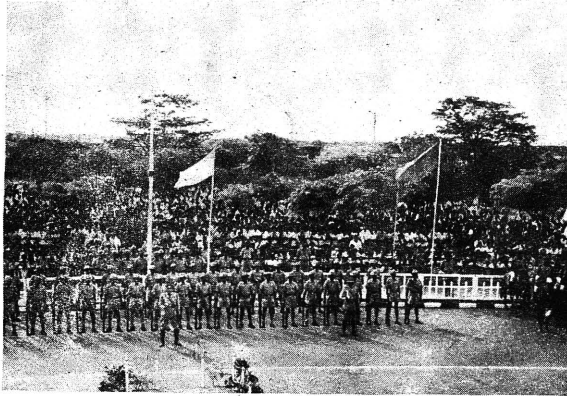
Born on 11.12.1882

Expired on 11.9.1921



C.M

ASKS PEOPLE TO SHED FEAR AND FIGHT DISRUPTION



I avail this occasion to thank the noble people of Tamilnadu for providing the opportunity to unfurl the national flag on Independence day today. I also express my heartfelt gratitude to the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi for leading the struggle for freedom in a non-violent way as also to the millions of countrymen who took active part in the freedom struggle including those great men who forfeited all their possessions and comforts without looking for rewards. Any country fighting for freedom has to encounter and overcome many insurmountable problems and history records many instances to show. Why should any country yearn to be independent? We require freedom to think and write whatever we feel. However, while expressing our opinions, we should ensure that such expressions do not harm the country's integrity or disrupt the law and order situation, nor should these impair our march towards the goal of socialistic society.



But we are observing in the country today an attitude to magnify out of proportion even some small imperfections. We are observing certain organised groups trying to spread panic and create a sense of frustration among the people by blowing up certain events out of proportion. Unsocial elements seek to create an impression that there is no peace in the country. This group, given to violence are aiming to enslave the people and reduce man to the level of an emotionless machine in the name of some ideology. This condition cannot be accepted by any one who loves the freedom of this country. Everyone should take an oath on this day to put an end to this tendency.

If the lawyers are to argue their own cases only in the court, there will be none for taking up the case of the people. Whomsoever it be, whether a worker in the factory or a weaver or a bus driver, if he were to say that he would discharge his duties only to the extent required to meet his needs, and not for the sake of others,

the country cannot accept such an attitude. All of us should function with a sense of rendering service for the welfare of the entire sixty crores of people in the country. Every individual should contribute his labour for the general welfare of the people. I am sure that there is no one in Tamil Nadu who likes to achieve his ends by causing hardships to others, nor would there be such a kind of person in the Indian sub continent either.

If a doctor were to apply his medical knowledge for the good of his own children only, there is no need for the Government to have made a doctor of him by spending lakhs of rupees on his education and training. An insular attitude amounts to undermining our own country. We should reflect as to what we have done for the country rather than on what the country has done for us. We should desist from being an instrument for spreading unholy ideas among the people. In the name of independence and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, I make this appeal to all the people of the country.

I request the people to extend all cooperation to the Government. Democracy is to give expression to an idea, have discussion on it and eventually after discussion accept the majority opinion. Whether it is Government or individual if one's own preferences were to be imposed upon

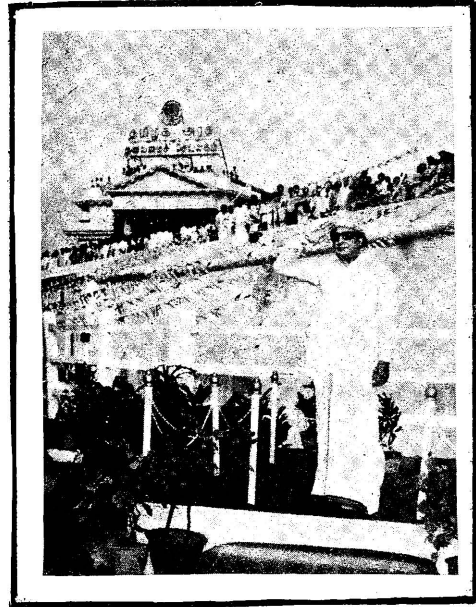
the majority, it would amount to autocracy. It is two months now since we have assumed office in this state. I appeal to you on behalf of the ministers in my cabinet to put aside any thought about the caste or community of individuals and conduct with the same sort of camaraderie as is being observed now on this Independence day.

If we are united there is nothing that we cannot achieve in this country. If we cast away from our mind the sense of fear and doubt and work together we shall become very strong.

If there is co-operation and sense of discipline in the people, not only Tamil Nadu but the Indian sub-continent itself would achieve a supreme position and nobody would dare attack us. Some self-centred groups are seeking to cause disruption among the people by resort to violence. The Government has responsibility to protect the interests of all people in the country, whether they are youth or womenfolk. The Government will discharge that responsibility.

Nobody need have any fear. Let us forsake fear and cherish our hard-won freedom. We shall work as a homogenous unit, keeping in mind the progressive ideas of Arignar Anna, Thanthai Periyar and adhering to the path of non-violence shown by Mahatma Gandhi. With a deep sense of respect, I appeal to you with folded hands and remind you that you can achieve any thing by earnest application of your mind.

(SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER AFTER UNFURLING THE NATIONAL FLAG ON THE OCCASION OF THE INDEPENDENCE DAY ON (15-8-80) AT FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.)





STRIDES IN EDUCATION

DIRECTOR GENERAL, UNESCO

LAUDS TAMILNADU

The Director General, UNESCO Dr.A.M.M' Bow paid a visit to Madras city on August 18,1980.

The Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M.G. Ramachandran hosted a dinner in honour of the visiting dignitary on 18.8.1980. Welcoming Dr. A.M.M' Bow, the Chief Minister said:

"It gives me great pride and pleasure that my colleagues in the Ministry and I have this opportunity of welcoming to Tamil Nadu Dr.M' Bow, Director General of UNESCO, Mrs. Bow and his family members. This is the first time the Director General of UNESCO is paying a visit to Tamil Nadu. We consider this a great privilege. In his personal capacity Dr. Bow had already visited Tamil Nadu once along with the President of Senegal. I have now great pleasure in welcoming him on behalf of the 4 crores of people of Tamil Nadu, not only as the Director General of UNESCO but also as a friend of Tamil Nadu.

It has been widely recognised by all those who have an abiding interest in the welfare of human society that in our task of fashioning a new world order based on peace, equality and brotherhood, these ideals should first be nurtured and promoted in the minds of the people. The contribution of UNESCO to these ideals is great and glorious. The total elimination of illiteracy, spread of elementary education among all, the removal of social and racial differences, creation of congenial and constructive climate for the

people of the eastern and western countries to understand and appreciate their culture, the conduct of scientific research for raising the standard of living among the people—these are the five -fold objectives of the UNESCO.

It is a historical fact that these high ideals have always been endorsed and cherished by India. It is of even greater significance that these ideals are enshrined in the culture and tradition of Tamil Nadu which is an integral part of India. It was the renowned Tamil poet POONK-UNDRANAR who proclaimed over a thousand years ago that "all the world is my abode and all are my kith and kin". The people of India and particularly the people of Tamil Nadu have always been imbued with the ideal that transcending racial, social and national differences, the people of the world should endeavour to live a rich and truthful life, thus promoting/not only their own individual wellbeing but also the progress and wellbeing of the world as a whole.

In our state of Tamil Nadu, we are spending about 25% of our resources for promoting education not only among the students, but also among the adult population. Free education is being provided for all students irrespective of caste, religious and racial differences upto the 12th standard. Midday meals is also being provided free to poor students upto the 8th standard. Poor students studying in the first three standards are being given books, other educational implements and school uniforms free of cost, from the State Government's own resources.

This Government is deeply interested in extending opportunities and facilities to Tamilians living abroad to enrich their knowledge of Tamil. My colleagues in the Ministry, the Finance Minister, Navalar Nedunchzhian and the Education Minister, Thiru Aranganayagam, have recently visited Mauritius and Seshelles and other parts where Tamilians are living and have formulated recommendations for implementing schemes for strengthening their cultural ties with Tamil Nadu. A comprehensive scheme for this will be drawn up shortly and sent to the UNESCO through the Government of India. I have every confidence that the support and assistance of UNESCO will be available in a generous measure for this scheme. The world citizen Thiruvalluvar who hailed from Tamil Nadu had several centuries ago pointed out.

"One's Wisdom is a weapon true that wards off destruction. It is a fortress too that keeps at bay the foes of one".

by us and sustain our efforts for creating a new world order.

The President of the Senegal, Dr. Sengor, has evinced an abiding interest and acquired, commendable mastery in research of Dravidian languages. He is also a distinguished poet, in his own right. He had extended an invitation that the next World Tamil Conference should be held in Takkar, his country's capital town. The next World Tamil Conference is being held in January in 1981 in Tamil Nadu in Madurai City which has been the traditional centre of ancient Tamil Culture. I trust it will be possible for you as Director General of UNESCO, your family members, and the President of Senegal who is a great lover of Tamil to participate in this conference.

I consider that this visit of yours will strengthen the bonds between UNESCO which is devoted to the creation of a new Society and Tamil Nadu which has always cherished the traditions of



Tagore the national poet of India and Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our Nation dreamt of the ideal of the people of India firmly cherishing the culture and tradition of their own country and at the same time throwing themselves open to the gentle breeze of the rich culture and scientific knowledge of other countries. They visualised the people of Tamil Nadu standing with their feet firm on the soil of their country and extending their arms to receive the beneficial influence of the culture and tradition of the whole world. The Tamil Nadu Government, with the massive mandate of the people, are firmly committed to the ideal of translating this dream into reality. I have every confidence that the UNESCO which has so far offered generous assistance to various schemes for preserving and promoting the cultural traditions of Tamil Nadu will continue to stand

cosmopolitanism and fraternity among the people of the world. I am looking forward to the day when these ties will blossom, ripen and yield results which will be fruitful for the benefit of human society. I once again extend my heartfelt greetings to you and fervently hope that your visit to us has been fruitful and that our association and comradeship will be sustained and strengthened".

Dr. M' Bow in his reply thanked the Chief Minister for the warm and kind welcome accorded to him during his short visit to Tamil Nadu. He expressed his gratitude for the honour conferred on him by the University of Madras. Dr. M' Bow spoke in appreciation of the richness of Tamil Languages and culture. Dr. M' Bow promised to extend all possible help to Tamil Nadu by the UNESCO.



Tourism

Tourism is a rapidly expanding global industry. Every country in the World is looking Tourism as an important factor for the growth of national economy. It creates a large number of direct and indirect employment opportunities. Besides, providing employment to a large number of people, it also helps to achieve an equitable development of the country. Tourism enables, the wealth earned in one part of the country to be transferred to other parts. In addition to the economic benefits realised by way of earning foreign exchange and generating employment potential, promoting the handicrafts and Small Scale Industries, Tourism makes a tremendous contribution to the improvement of social and cultural understanding. Thus the impact of Tourism is felt on national economy, social and cultural life and international understanding.

Tamil Nadu has a very rich Tourism potential. The ancient temples with lofty towers, architectural monuments, rivers, dark and deep lovely woods, with wildlife sanctuaries, unparalleled hill stations, health resorts and long beaches adorn the State.

Tamil Nadu has an advantage of well developed net work of roads and transport services. Thus any investment on Tourism Development in Tamil Nadu will get increasing benefits.

A separate Department of Tourism was created in May 1971 in

our State. The Directorate of Tourism and the Department of Tourism are functioning in the Secretariat. Commercial aspects of tourism have been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation which was set up in July 1971. There are Tourist Offices at Madurai, Udhagamandalam, Tiruchirappalli, Kanniyakumari, Salem and Mamallapuram. A Tourist Office had been opened on 31st October 1979 at Chidambaram. The Tourist Offices not only disseminate tourist information but also function as field units for promotion of Tourism and attend to local publicity and development work.

Tourist Information Counters are functioning at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Rameswaram and Coimbatore Railway Stations and at Kodaikanal. Tourist Information Counter at the International Airport, Meenambakkam has been opened on 19th March 1980. Tourist Information Counters at Central Railway Station and at Tirunelveli Railway Station will be opened shortly. Arrangements are being made to open a Tourist Information Centre in New Delhi. It is proposed to streamline and strengthen the headquarters and district level staff to implement all the development programmes for which a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81.

The strategy for the development of Tourism in the State in the coming years has to be so designed as to promote Tamil Nadu as one of the important tourist region both from

the point of view of domestic and International market. In 1979, of the 7,64,871 tourists who arrived in the country the Southern Region received 4.82 lakhs tourists. At an average growth rate of 15 per cent, 11.16 lakhs tourists will visit Southern Region by 1985. The broad approach in the planning and development of tourism in Tamil Nadu should therefore aim at creating and expanding tourist facilities with a view to accommodate the anticipated tourist traffic, both domestic and foreign.

For promoting tourism, an integrated approach with other departments like Transport, Health, Highways, Railways, Local Bodies, is proposed by utilising the services/facilities provided by them through programmes in their respective sectors.

The Department of Tourism is proposed to develop the following important tourist complexes by providing tourist amenities and recreation facilities.

MAMALLAPURAM.

The rock-cut monoliths, cave temples, long stretches of beach, round the year usability of the area are the main factors which make Mamallapuram one of the important tourist centres of the World. Following the recommendations of the Government of India to formulate specific schemes for development of Mamallapuram, architects have been appointed to prepare a Master

Plan. A Master Plan was accordingly prepared and we have requested the Government of India to allot Rs. 25 lakhs as first instalment for the development of the following schemes in Mamallapuram.—

| Serial number and name of the scheme | Total Outlay | 1980 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| (RUPEES IN LAKHS) | | |
| 1 Formation of Ring-road | 66.50 | 5.00 |
| 2 Transport Terminal | 15.42 | 5.00 |
| 3 Shopping Plaza | 11.29 | 5.00 |

catering holidays during 1979-80. The work, which has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation for execution, has commenced and the work is likely to be finished by the end of this year. During 1980-81, it has been decided to provide meadows around the camping sites and to form a garden and for the construction of an open-air theatre, at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. It has also been decided to provide lighting facilities at the Shore Temple, Five Rathas and Arjuna's Penance at a cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during 1980-81.

RAMESWARAM.

Rameswaram is in the tourist map attracting lakhs of domestic tourist particularly pilgrims from all

attract foreign tourists while providing package facilities to domestic tourists. With this aim in view the Government entrusted the work of preparing a Master Plan for the integrated development of Rameswaram to Dr. J. Krishnasamy, Economic and Tourism Advisor. He has prepared a Master Plan for the integrated development of Rameswaram, as an international tourist centre. The Master Plan prepared by the consultant includes new schemes costing about Rs. 28 crores and they are under examination.

KANNIYAKUMARI.

Kanniyakumari the land's end of India is an international tourist centre and is at a distance of 80 kms. from Trivandrum by road. It is a famous pilgrim centre with a fine beach. The temple here is dedicated to the virgin Goddess Kanniyakumari. Kanniyakumari where the three seas meet is unique as one can sometimes watch the rare phenomenon of sun-set and moon-rise at the same time. Vivekaranda Rock Memorial built on a large rock projecting into the ocean just south-east of the temple is another attraction here. 10,000 foreign tourists and 5 lakhs domestic tourists are visiting this place every year. As the tourists are finding it difficult to get accommodation to suit their purse it has been decided to construct a dormitory to accommodate the low income tourists visiting Kanniyakumari at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1980-81.

At present the Tourist Officer with attached staff is housed in one of the rooms in the Tourist Bungalow at Kanniyakumari. It has also been proposed to construct a new Tourist Office at a cost of Rs 1 lakh during 1980-81. The Government have been examining various proposals for proper cleaning, dredging of the area. The Government consider that it would be advantageous to associate some landscape artists with this work. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint a consultant to prepare a Master Plan which would be useful for the development of Kanniyakumari as one of the tourist centres of this State. Accordingly, Dr. J. Krishnasamy, Economic and Tourism Advisor, has been entrusted with the work.

MANDAPAM.

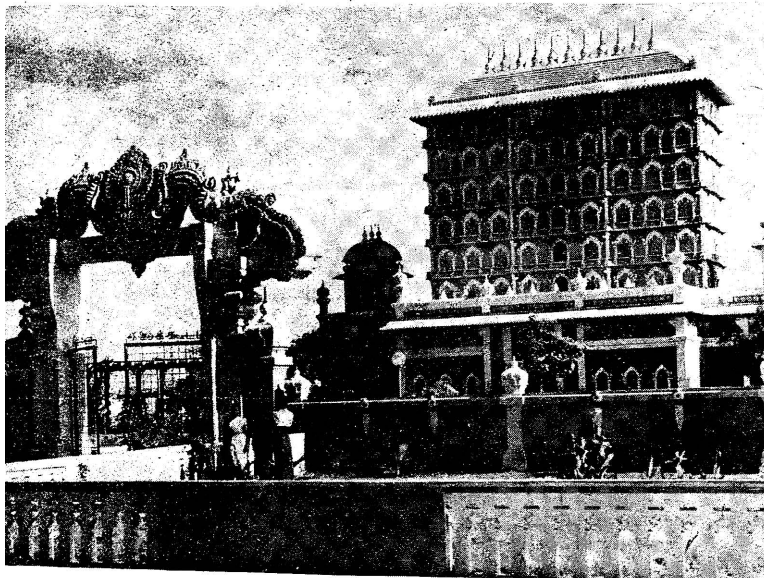
Mandapam is the nearest point on the main land to reach Rameswaram one of the foremost Pilgrim

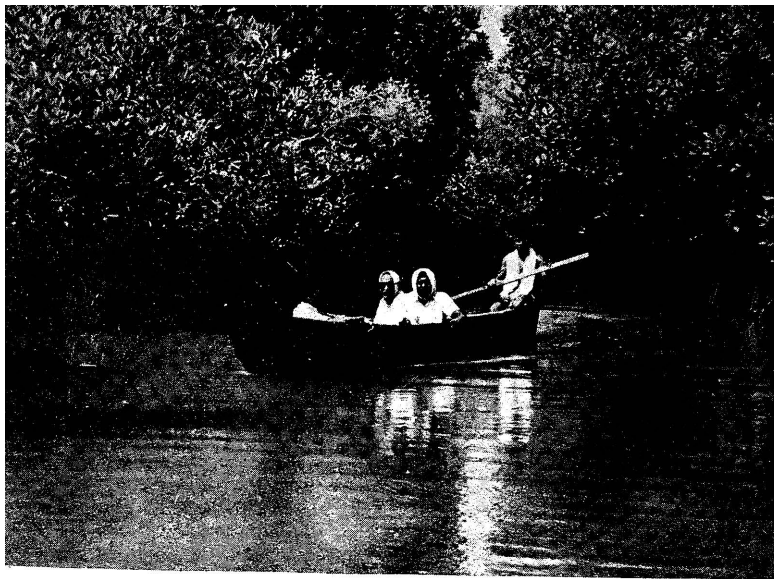
| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------|
| 4 Vista formation | 55.50 | 5.00 |
| 5 Recreation facilities | 25.00 | 5.00 |

The Government have also acquired 33.95 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 1,28,185 so as to preserve the natural environment and the scenic beauty of the area. A sum of Rs. 1,81,814 has also been sanctioned during 1978-79 for the construction of a Rest Shed with basic amenities attached therein, to cater to the needs of Low Income Group Tourists visiting Mamallapuram and the work has been commenced and the rest shed has come up to basement level. The work will be completed very shortly. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been sanctioned for the provision of camping sites to encourage self-

parts of the country. It has been a port of entry from and to Sri Lanka and become a transit centre for foreign tourists. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1979-80 to provide rest shed, dress changing room near the bathing place and other amenities for the benefit of the tourists. The work has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the work will be taken up shortly.

In view of the combination of tourism resource the ancient shrine, historical sites, beach resource and neighbour island attractions, the Government have decided to examine the scope for developing beach tourism in and around this island to





Centres of India which draws an increasing flow of pilgrims and tourists. Kurusadai Island, a biologist's paradise located near Rameswaram is reached by boat from Mandapam by Marine biologists and International tourists interested in biological study.

The work of construction of a dormitory on the main land at Mandapam at a cost of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is now in progress. The work is nearing completion. In order to provide other basic amenities in and around the dormitory, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81.

PICHAVARAM.

Pichavaram is a place of unparalleled scenic beauty. It is about 13 kilometres from Chidambaram, the famous pilgrim centre. It is on the East Coast and has an area of 3,000 acres of backwaters dotted with hundreds of islands covered with beautiful woods. The water spread area is ideal for boating, fishing and nearer the sea, for water skating, surfing, etc. It is an ideal place for water sports. Boat Houses can also be berthed as in Sri Nagar Lake.

A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs had been sanctioned so far, for the construction of cottages, snack bar, reception, kitchen-cum-toilet and for the provision of the water-supply, sanitary arrangements and electrifications at Pichavaram. The work has been entrusted to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the work is now in progress.

UDHAGAMANDALAM.

Under the Hill Area Development Programme the following schemes are implemented for the development of Ooty Lake area :—

(i) Beautification of Ooty Lake Area.

(ii) Construction of a Telescope House at Doddabetta.

(iii) Construction of a Dormitory.

(i) **Beautification of Ooty Lake area.**—Based on the Master Plan drawn by one of the leading firms of architects, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs for beautification of the Ooty Lake. So far a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been sanctioned for this work and the work of beautification is nearing completion.

(ii) **Construction of a Telescope House at Doddabetta.**—The Government sanctioned Rs. 2.14 lakhs for the construction of a Telescope House at Doddabetta from where the tourist can enjoy the panoramic view of Mysore Plateau, the Nilgiris, Peak, Mukurti Peak, Avalanche Upper Bhavani area, Ketti Valley, Coonoor, Kundah area, Catherine Falls, Coimbatore plains, and also the Wild Elephants, bathing and drinking water in the river below can be seen. It has been proposed to construct the telescope house at Doddabetta on Japanese model. This work is also entrusted to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and it has finalised the tenders and the work will commence very shortly.

(iii) **Construction of a Dormitory.**—A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of a dormitory at Ooty in order to provide cheap accommodation to the low income group tourists, visiting Udhagamandalam. This work has also been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the work will commence shortly.

Under the Hill Area Development Programme it is proposed to take up the following new works to attract the tourists to this area :—

Outlay

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

| | |
|--|------|
| 1 Construction of Children Amusement Centre | 2.50 |
| 2 Purchase of new Mini Train with passenger coaches. | 1.50 |
| 3 Provision for laying new track for the Mini train from New Garden to Boat House via. Westmere and Kandal | 4.70 |



| | |
|---|--------------|
| 4 Formation of gardens, construction of glass house, planting of trees around the lake. | 2.46 |
| 5 Construction of mirror image building in the existing boat house | 3.00 |
| 6 Improving other beauty spots | 5.00 |
| Total | 19.16 |

YERCAUD LAKE.

Architects were appointed to prepare a Project Report with Plans and Estimates for the improvement of the Yercaud Lake so as to make it more attractive. The architects have furnished a report containing various schemes to be executed in stages at an approximate cost of Rs. 36.35 lakhs. The Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.72 lakhs for the beautifying the Yercaud Lake, of which a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for making improvements to the dormitory and for providing water-supply, sanitary and other amenities in Yercaud Lake.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been sanctioned for the construction of a Telescope House at the 'Lady's Seat' in order to enable the tourists to have a spectacular view of the twinkling lights of Salem Town during night. This work has also been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the work is in progress.

KODAIKANAL LAKE.

Another firm of architects were appointed to prepare a Project Report with plans and estimates for the development of Kodaikanal Lake so as to make it more attractive to lure a large number of tourists. The architects have furnished a report containing a detailed list of schemes to be executed in various stages at an approximate cost of Rs. 25,64,100. Under the first phase, a sum of Rs. 58,100 was sanctioned during 1977-78 to execute a few minor works to beautify the lake. Under the second phase, a sum of Rs. 2.80 lakhs was also sanctioned for the construction of a restaurant block within the campus of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Complex at Kodaikanal.

Two Telescope Houses, have been recently constructed one at "Coaker's Walk" and the other at 'Kurinji Andavar Temple' at Kodaikanal, at a total cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs. The sacred valley of Palani Temple on the North and the panoramic view of Vaigai Dam on the South can be viewed with utmost clarity.

During the year 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 7.03 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of Dormitory and the work will be taken up shortly by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

ELAGIRI HILLS.

Elagiri Hills in North Arcot district is an attractive tourist centre

visited by the tourists throughout the year. A dormitory block consisting of self contained units has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 100 lakh in order to provide accommodation facilities for the tourists. The work has been completed. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for water supply and certain other basic amenities for the above cottages during 1980-81.

VIRALIMALAI AND AVUDAIYAR KOIL.

Viralimalai and Avudaiyarkoil in Pudukkottai district are important pilgrim centres. It has been decided to provide basic amenities like Rest Shed and drinking water, at Viralimalai and a Tourist Bungalow at Avudaiyarkoil. For this purpose, during 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs had been given as grant to the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board for implementation of the two projects by utilising its funds in addition to the above grant. A site has been selected very near Viralimalai to provide Rest Shed and the work will commence very shortly. The question of selecting alternate site at Avudaiyarkoil is under consideration.

HOGENAKKAL.

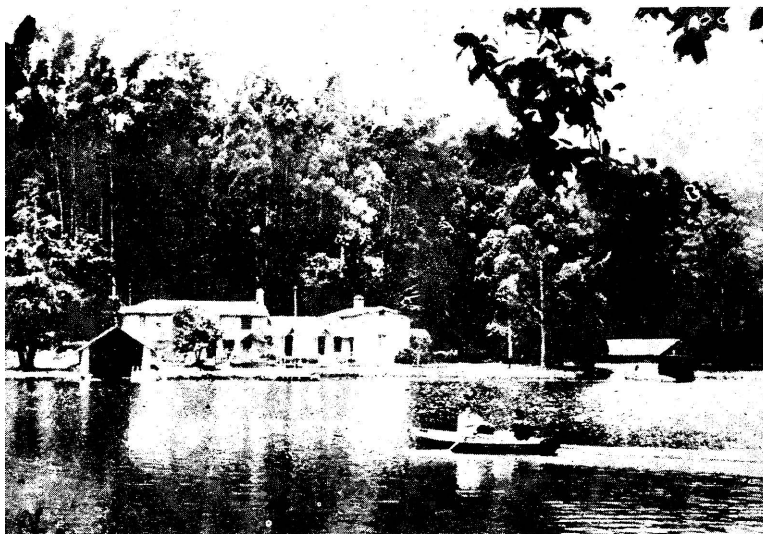
Hogenakkal water-falls is one of the main tourist attractions in Dharmapuri district. The falls is famous for the curative powers of its waters. There are no adequate accommodation facilities for the tourists visiting this place. It has been decided to construct a Dormitory-cum-Community Hall at Hogenakkal at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1979-80. The construction work of a dormitory-cum-Community Hall has been given to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the work is in progress.

COURTALLAM.

Courtallam which is famous for its water falls is a well known holiday-cum-health resort. With the influx of tourists to Courtallam increasing year after year, the demand for proper accommodation is growing rapidly. It has, therefore, been decided to construct a dormitory for tourists at Courtallam at a cost of Rs. 7.97 lakhs.

POOMPUHAR AND KATTA-BOMMAN MEMORIAL.

The Department of Tourism is in charge of the Poompuhar Complex



at Kaveripoompattinam and the Kattabomman Memorial at Panchalankurichi. These monuments attract tourists in large numbers.

As Poompuhar is an important tourist centre, it has been decided to take up the development of roads in the Complex and construction of overhead tank for the supply of drinking water for the benefit of tourists at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs during 1979-80. The work will be taken up shortly.

Apart from these centres, it is proposed to develop one or two excursion centres for a district in order to promote internal tourism in the State. The question of developing Manora in Sarabendra Rajan Pattinam near Peravurani in Thanjavur district, as one of the beach resorts to cater the needs of the Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukottai region, is under the consideration of the Government. Many other centres in the State will also be developed like Manora in consultation with the Transport Corporations. Many places like Dar: sites and places of scenic beauty have been identified and it is proposed to develop them as District Excursion Centres by providing rest-sheds, catering facilities drinking water supply, etc.

YOUTH HOSTEL.

The Youth Hostel continues to be run by the Government on no profit no loss basis on the pattern suggested by the Government of India under the guidance of the local management committee since July 1975 with a view to provide inexpensive accommodation for the Youth Tourists.

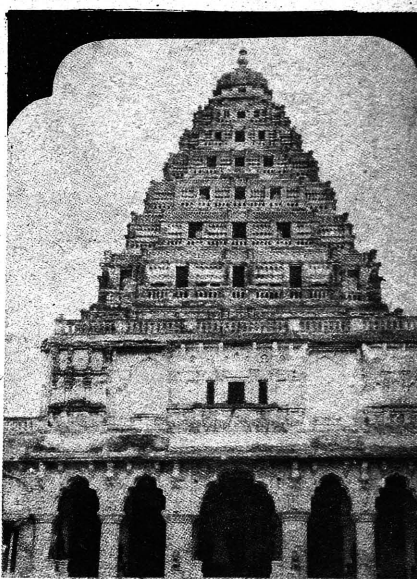
ASSISTANCE TO THE TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

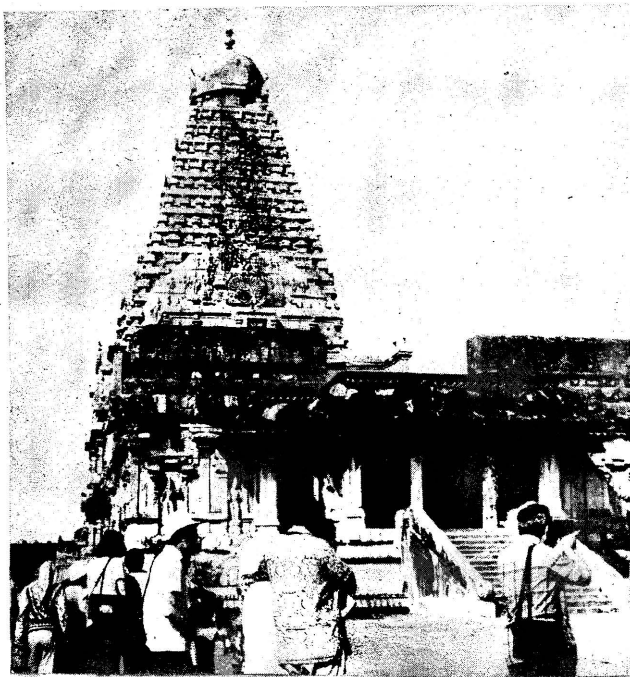
Commercial aspects of Tourism promotion are entrusted to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation which was set up in July 1971. The authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 2 crores. Against this a sum of Rs. 195.05 lakhs has been paid so far. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs in 1980-81. A sum of Rs. 68.73 lakhs has been given as loan to the Corporation upto 1979-80. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed to be given as loan during 1980-81.

Tourist Bungalows.—The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corpo-

ration is providing accommodation for tourists at the following Tourist Bungalows and the total bed strength is 985.

1. Tourist Bungalow, Ooty.
2. Tourist Bungalow, Tiruchirappalli.
3. Tourist Bungalow, Madurai.
4. Tourist Bungalow, Kanniyakumari.
5. Cape Hotel, Kanniyakumari.
6. Tourist Bungalow, Trichendur.
7. Tourist Bungalow, Kodakandal.
8. Tourist Bungalow, Yercaud.
9. Tourist Bungalow, Hogenakkal.
10. Tourist Bungalow, Rameswaram.
11. Beach Resort Complex, Mamallapuram.
12. Rajah's Rest House, Thanjavur.
13. Tourist Bungalow, Chidambaram.





The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is now constructing Tourist Bungalows in the following places :—

1. Coimbatore.
2. Madurai.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has proposed to construct Tourist Bungalows in the following places in the near future :—

1. Courtallam.
2. Mudumalai.

Motels.—It is the aim of the Department to provide the facilities of Motels at every hundredth kilometre on the National Highways of the State. As a first step the Motel Emerald (மரகதம்) at Ranipet in North Arcot district has been commissioned and is functioning from 24th September 1978. Another Motel at Ulundurpet in South Arcot district has been commissioned on 27th August 1979.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has proposed to construct Motels in other places also.

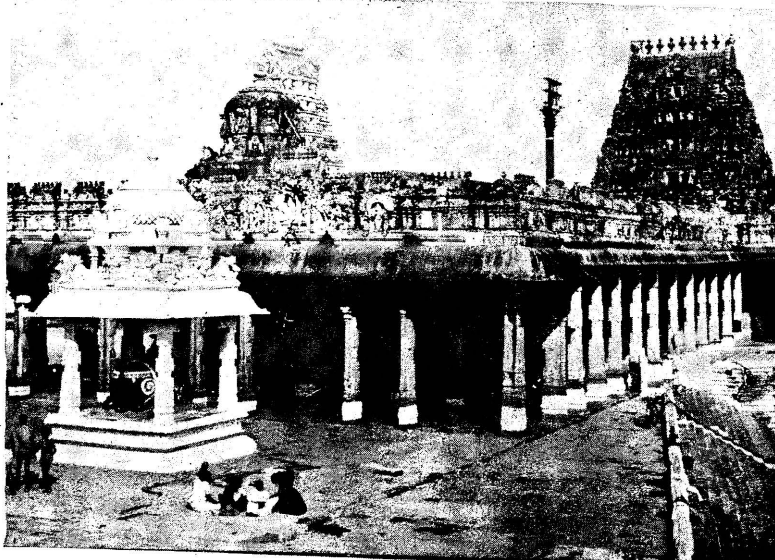
Transport.—For providing comfortable travel the Tamil Nadu, Tourism Development Corporation

is maintaining a Transport Wing. The Transport Wing of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation started functioning in April, 1972 with two luxury coaches. Now the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is having a fleet of ten luxury coaches, of which one is air-conditioned coach. The capital investment is about Rs. 25 lakhs. With these coaches the corporation is running the following tours

- (i) Daily City Sight Seeing Tour;
- (ii) Daily excursion trip to Kancheepuram—Tirukazhukundram—Mamallapuram.
- (iii) Week end trips to Tirupathi by A/c Coach ;
- (iv) 7-Day package tour of Tamil Nadu ; and
- (v) 7-Day package tour of South India, covering Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

These tours have been reorganised recently based on Survey Reports obtained from tourists taking part in these tours. The tours are very popular and the Corporation is able to cater well to domestic as well as foreign tourists. In order to popularise these tours, the Corporation, proposes to appoint Selling Agents not only in every important Cities of India but also in other countries like Malaysia and Singapore. With this, the Corporation will be able to bring in a considerable amount of foreign exchange. They are also given on private hire to the Travel Trade and the public. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has proposed to acquire three more deluxe coaches, one air-conditioned coach and two mini coaches during 1980-81.

Publicity.—The Development of the Tourism industry solely depends on the tourist traffic. Attracting more and more tourists so as to increase the tourist traffic is, there-



fore, an important task. Towards this end the Department continued to launch upon several promotional and publicity measures through the various publicity media available.

Advertisement.—Advertising in the news papers and periodicals is an accepted mode of publicity. This sort of advertisement reaches the largest number of people at minimum cost. The Department has therefore issued several advertisements in the various news papers and periodicals mainly devoted to tourism, highlighting the varied tourist attractions of the State.

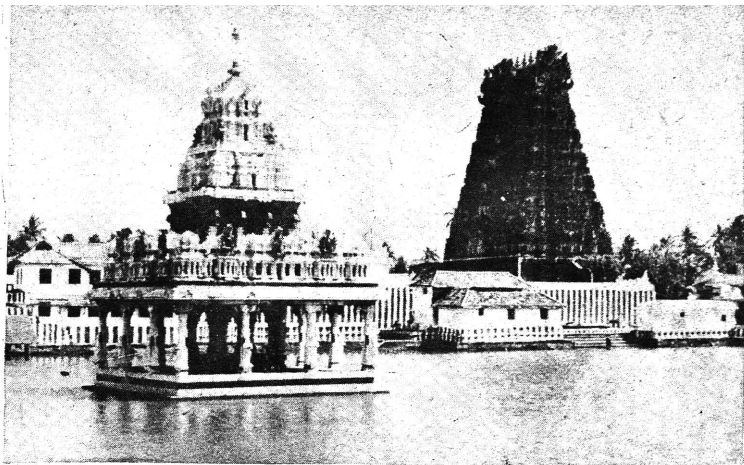
Exhibitions.—In order to make people tourism conscious and as a social education to highlight the preservation of our cultural heritage, the Department of Tourism has been participating in all the important exhibitions organised and conducted by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations at Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai.

The Tourism Pavilion at the Annual All India Tourist Trade Fair at Madras has always been the star attraction. Innovative displays are used to make the pavilion attractive.

Hospitality.—The Department of Tourism has been playing host to visiting Travel Trade Journalists, Photographers, T. V. Makers and Movie Makers from traffic generating areas. Necessary permission and other facilities are offered to the media personnel for projecting the favourable Tourist image and tourism potentials of Tamil Nadu.

Film.—Production of feature films and documentary films to project the tourism image of the State before select audience and those engaged in travel trade is another aspect of publicity. The department has initiated action to produce a colour 16 m.m. documentary film on the, Holiday Resorts of Tamil Nadu and the work has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Films Division under the control of the Public (Information and Public Relations) Department. The Film is likely to be completed in this year.

Pongal Tourist Festival.—Pongal Season is being celebrated as Tourist Season all over Tamil Nadu. Cultural programmes are arranged in important places in every district during this period to attract more domestic and foreign tourists.



Summer Cultural Festivals.—The Department organises Summer Festivals in all the Hill Stations viz. Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud and a beginning is being made to organise a similar Summer Festival at Elagiri Hills in North Arcot district.

Other Festivals.—The Department participates in the SARAL VIZHA at Courtallam every year. The Festival at Avudaiyar Koil is another celebration in which the Department participates.

Autumn Festival at Udhagamandalam.—Udhagamandalam being an all year Tourist Resort an Autumn Festival is also organised by the Department during the September season.

Project "Destination South India".—The Department played host to a group of 30 Travel Trade Writers, Photographers from the U.S.A., U. K., Australia, Japan, Singapore and U.A.E., under this programme.

The media personnel were given all background materials, photographs, etc. They were also taken around the important tourist—spots in the State. They wrote many articles and published photographs highlighting the tourist potential of our region. The publication of these articles is expected to pay rich dividends by way of increased traffic from these areas.

Photographs.—Pictorial presentation is an indispensable part of any publicity. It is all the more important in tourism publicity. Realising the importance of this aspect of publicity this Department has created a photo library. Negatives and colour slides of objects of tourism importance are collected, indexed and kept in the Department.

These are extensively used in the Department Publications, exhibitions, advertisements and other publicity. They are also lent to news papers and periodicals for use as illustration along with articles on Tourism in Tamil Nadu. They are also supplied to Travel Writers.

Tourism Literature.—Providing comprehensive background on Tamil Nadu and basic information about the facilities available in the State is yet another important task. The Department produces every year various kinds of tourism literature like brochures, folders, insert folders, posters, and picture post cards. During 1979-80 the Department has produced a multi-colour folder on Tamil Nadu, 25 varieties of picture post cards, and inexpensive folders on places of tourist interest. These are distributed through the tourist offices and other channels to the tourists visiting the State. They are also sent to the Government of India tourist offices and Air India Offices abroad for distribution to the travel trade at their end. The travel agencies, Airlines Offices, Hotels and others in the travel trade in Tamil Nadu are also supplied with these tourism literatures.

Tourism holds attraction to the finer sentiments of man and brings glory to the country. Therefore, it will be the endeavour of this Government to formulate new plans and expand the functions of this Department. In short, everything possible will be attempted to bring tourism to the doors of the common man and to popularise the Tourism potential of the State.

Thiru RM. VEERAPPAN

Minister for Information and Religious Endowments.

Parliamentary Privileges

Parliamentary privilege is an integral part of parliamentary democracy as it exists in U.K. and as it has been adopted by many democratic countries in the world. It is for this reason that wherever parliamentary democracy of the British pattern has been adopted parliamentary privilege has also been made a part and parcel of such a democracy, though the extent of such a privilege has, of necessity, varied in each case. For example, in Canada the parliamentary privileges of the House of Commons in U.K. have been incorporated as the limit; which privileges provided by any law by the parliament of Canada could not exceed. Similar provisions exist in the Constitutions of New Zealand and Bahama Islands. In certain countries like Australia and India, these privileges have been in their entirety made a part of their constitutions till the legislatures concerned provide otherwise by law.

This shows that all these countries have somehow considered some

privileges to their Houses of Legislatures essential.

The law of Parliamentary privilege in India needs a careful analysis not only from the point of view of the House of Legislatures, which have to apply it in their day-to-day work or from that of the Courts, which have to deal with causes requiring application of this law but also from that of the people who have to adapt themselves to live with it by knowing how it operates in its application to the various categories of facts and combinations thereof.

It may, moreover, be safely assumed that when the founding fathers incorporated Articles 105 and 194 in the Constitution of India their intention was that not only the courts of law in India should take judicial notice of the privilege of the House of Commons but that the Houses of Legislatures also, in dealing with questions of privilege, should not only follow

the same principles which have been evolved but should apply them to facts with the same attitude. This is an added reason why the operation of parliamentary privilege in the House of Commons during the recent past deserves somewhat detailed study in India.

It may also be questioned why the Houses of Legislatures should be the judges in their own causes and why questions of breaches of privileges should not be left to the determination of Courts of law, like determination of other disputes between parties.

The other problems are mostly procedural, e.g., whether counsels should have a right to appear before the Committees of Privileges of the Houses of Legislatures or the Houses themselves when they are considering questions of breaches of their privileges, whether any rules of natural justice should be made binding on the Houses of Legislatures while determining such questions and whether there is any need for any control by the Houses over publication of their proceedings and to what extent the press should be allowed to report the happenings in the precincts of a House of Legislature and the like.

All these questions need a frank and uninhibited discussion not in the narrow interest of a section of the public or the Houses of Legislatures or even of the Courts of law, but in the wide context of their repercussions on the working of the law of parliamentary privilege and the preservation of the rights of the people consistent with their duties to the State.

The fundamental aspect of privilege is that it is an attribute of the House and protects its members not as individuals but as natural persons composing the House and that too only to the extent to which such protection is necessary to enable them to function as members and the House to work smoothly as a body.

—(Excerpts from the speech delivered by Thiru T.R. Janarthanam M.A., Ph.D., Government whip in the Seminar on "Privileges of the Legislature" organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary studies and training at New Delhi on August 2





Poet Bharathi as I saw him—some reminiscences.

A. Ranganathan.

So much has been said and written on the life and works of Maha Kavi Subramania Bharathi that any additional write-up on the great National poet may seem superfluous. In my present account I do not propose to say anything on the patriotic poems of which stirred the hearts of men and women against the suzerainty of the British Government in India.

As one who had the privilege of having seen Bharathi in 1919 at Madras, soon after his exile in Pondichery, I would like to record for the benefit of the readers of the "Tamil Arasu" my personal impressions of the extraordinary man who was a genuine patriot, a versatile poet and a humanitarian.

In the year 1919, the Secretary of the Saraswathi Baliya Padasalai, a girls' school located in Pidariar Koil Street in George Town had the courage to invite Subramania Bharathi, reputed to be an inveterate enemy of the ruling British Government, to deliver the annual valedictory address of the school. I was 12 years old at this time and I still recollect the great stir the news created among the public. Being an young boy, the sight of Bharathi and the speech he delivered, his own national songs that

he rendered have left an indelible impression on my young mind. I still feel at my present age of 74, as if I am seeing Bharathi in flesh and blood delivering his fiery speech in chaste Tamil. I am attempting below a pen-picture of how poet Bharathi looked, spoke and sang the songs composed by him.

I have a clear recollection—Bharathi had a handsome personality and was very fair in complexion. His physical build-up was lean which made him appear taller than an average Indian. His chiselled nose sat beautifully on his face without any protrusion or stubby look. Particular mention must be made about his eyes, which are redlined and shone like two pieces of fire ball. Even to this day, when I close my eyes and think of Bharathi his personality and fiery eyes pass through my mind's eye. His eyes were such that they appeared to penetrate deep into the personality of the onlookers and ferret out his inner most thoughts and secrets. I still remember that a considerable part of the audience at the gathering were gaping in wonder at his extraordinary eyes for as long as the meeting lasted. Bharathi has a broad forehead. His dark moustache was trimmed up. Though lean and tall, he never stooped while walking. He always walked with his chest

erect and head high like a soldier.

Now, recalling his speech at the valedictory ceremony of Saraswathi Baliya Padasalai in Mannady which is still in existence. I remember the subject he chose on that day was under the title "Thyagam" (sacrifice). He spoke slowly but clearly. I cannot say he was an eloquent speaker but he conveyed his ideas convincingly borne by a good diction without faltering or mumbling. His personal appearance at the public meeting was almost similar to the figure that we now see in his portraits and pictures. His dhoti was clean, which he wore in 'panchakatcham' style. He wore a long black coat which was buttoned tightly. A white muffler was wound round his neck inside his coat over his shirt. He had a white turban on his head, the turban had a flap in front.

Bharathi's speech was short, but eloquent. His main theme was that persons endowed with wealth should share it with their less fortunate brethren, making some sacrifice (Thyagam). He quoted from 'Thirukkural'. At the request of some members of the audience, he sang two or three of his own compositions. I vividly remember that on that day he sang his own famous compositions "Aduvome Pallu Paduvome" and 'Jayaberigai Kottada'. His voice was sweet and resonant.

At the close of his speech, which was heard with rapt attention, Bharathi said that as one who had no belief in conventions, he did not want the usual vote of thanks to the speaker nor, the formality of garlands. Even so the Secretary of the function, while omitting the vote of thanks, garlanded him with a rose garland. Bharathi received the garland in good humour and put it on the portrait of Saraswathi which was hanging on the wall. After this, Bharathi walked briskly out of the main door of the Girl's School. At this time the Secretary rushed to him and offered two one rupee silver coins to cover his conveyance charges. Bharathi received them smiling and gave them back to the Secretary with the remark "I have strength enough by the grace of Parasakthi to walk to Triplicane". Some of the on-lookers of this strange sight could not but observe "Look! Bharathi is not above want. Two rupees were enough to buy 20 measures of rice. Yet his self respect prevented him "from accepting the gift".

WHAT HOLDS A COUNTRY TOGETHER ?

"Basically, the people's love for it and willingness to work and sacrifice for it.

"Of course, this is not entirely altruistic, for each person knows that his interest is intrinsically bound with his country's future"

—Indira Gandhi



come, let us all work together

dayp 80/127

ADVT.



THIRUKKALUKUNDRAM TEMPLE - A BRIEF HISTORY

dapam called Tortoise Mandapam and the carvings in them are very attractive.

There exists in the town a big tank measuring 580 ft. x 785 ft., known as "SANGU THEERTHAM". Water from this tank was taken for the Abishekam to the deities. It has been demonstrated that the water in the tank contains mineral properties capable of curing diseases if taken for long periods. Periodically a 'sangu' or Conch comes over and floats on the surface of the water. Hence the name "Sangu Theertham: The birth of the SANGU is celebrated with due religious rites and it is taken to the temple in procession and kept there. Recently, on 16.1.1976 one Conch came up and was taken into the temple with the prescribed temple honours.

People from all parts of the country visit Tirukkalukkundram and worship at the shrine. There is a road to the length of 3 K.M going round the hill.

Valuable medicinal shrubs exist in the hills and walks regularly taken round the hills affords considerable relief to sick people.

The administration of the temple vests in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department of the State Government.

According to the tradition of the Temple, it is believed that when "Guru" (Jupiter) enters into the Kanya Rashi (i.e.) once in 12 years, the Gods associated with the Rivers Ganga, Narmada, Jamuna, Godavari, Krishna and other rivers are taking holy bath in this famous and sacred tank to get cleansed from their sins. To mark this holy incident a large number of Hindus assemble here to take bath simultaneously to get the blessings of God. This festival is called "SANGU THEERTHA PUSHKARA MELA" as in the case of KUMBA MELA in the North and MAHAMAHAM in Kumbakonam in Thanjavur District. Electrical illumination in the temple towers and Vimanams and Deepa Alangaram in the traditional Indian style with oil lighting around the tank, foot steps and the temple Prakarams are also arranged. This festival is called "LAKSHA DEEPAM". These two festivals attract a large number of devotees amounting to not less than 3 lakhs, from all parts of the country.

[The 'Sangu Theertha Pushkara Mela' an important festival associated with the temple in Thirukkalukundram will be held from September 17 to September 19, 1980. The programme for the Pushkara Mela has been drawn up as follows:

17.9.'80: Yaga Pooja by Sivachariars. 18.9.'80: Veda Parayanam and Yaga will continue at 4-00 p.m. A special function has also been arranged on that day when Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments will release the Laksha Deepa "SOUVENIR". On the 19th morning when "GURU" enters KANYA RASI deities of Panchamoorthigal will be taken in procession to the Sangu Theertha Holy tank and "THEERTHA-VARI" will be performed.]

THIRUKKALUKUNDRAM otherwise known as "PAKSHI THEERTHAM" is one of the most famous pilgrim centres in South India. It is situated in Thirukkalukundram Panchayat Union and has a population of 11000. It is easily accessible by buses from Madras City, Chengalpattu and Mammallapuram.

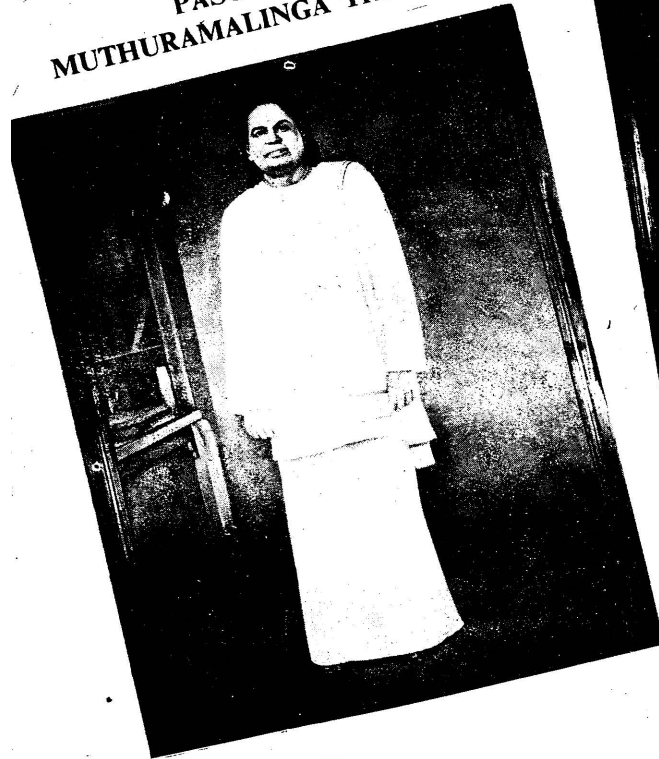
There are four hills in Thirukkalukundram. According to tradition these four hills represent the four "VEDAS" and on the top one of the sacred four hills is built the shrine dedicated to SRI VEDAGIRISWARAR. The ascent to this shrine is a steep one. Tamil Saints have sung in praise of the presiding deity LORD VEDAGIRISWARAR. The saints held the hills so sacred that they declined to lay their feet on them and sang their hymns in

praise of the Lord from the foot of the Hills. A shrine called "NALVAR KOIL" is built for the four eminent saints who paid their obeisance to the Lord as above. GODDESS THIRUPURA SUNDARI, consort of the Lord is located in a shrine in the town. The presiding deity is in an exquisite posture and is held in great veneration.

Two sacred eagles visit the temple at about mid-day every day. Tradition has it that these two eagles considered to be sons of Lord Brahma, one of the Hindu trinity, and were cursed by Lord Siva to become eagles for the sins committed by them. It is further believed that they begged compassion of the Lord and prayed that they might regain their status as sons of Brahma. The ever compassionate Lord ordained that if they worshipped the Lord at the said hills every day till the end of 'Kaliyuga', they would regain their original forms. Pilgrims make it a point to gather at the summit of the hills eagerly awaiting the arrival of the birds. Midday approaching, the birds arrive and perch on the rock specially reserved for them. Jaggery, ghee and rice are cooked as offerings to the birds. The eagles eat the offerings and depart. The tradition is that this has been going on for thousands of years now. The descent for the pilgrims from the top of the hill is by a different route.

The temple in the Town is called Bakthavathsalam Temple. It is a Pallava construction. This temple has lofty towers on its four walls. In one portion inside the temple there exists a beautiful man-

PASUMPON
MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR



THANTHAI PERIYAR



DR. AMBEDKAR



QAID-E-MILLAT
MOHAMMED ISMAIL



The Portraits of Thanthai Periyar, Dr. Ambedkar,
Qaid-E-Millat Mohammed Ismail and Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar
were unveiled in the Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly by
Tmt. Jothi Venkatachellur Hon'ble Governor of Kerala on 9-8-1980.





NEWS IN PICTURES

Pavalar M. Muthusamy was sworn in as the Special Representative of Tamilnadu in New Delhi by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15-8-'80

The Hon'ble Chief Minister and other State Ministers conferred with the Union Minister for Finance Thiru R. Venkataraman on 18-8-'80 on the Plan schemes pertaining to Tamilnadu.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister on 5-8-'80 visited Brindavan Colony in Chetput, Madras where several huts were destroyed in a fire on 3-8-'80, and consoled the affected people.



Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries inaugurated on 15-8-'80 the 13th Milk Vending unit at Annanagar (West), Madras.

The Hon'ble Minister for Transport Thiru S. Muthusamy inaugurated new bus routes between Ponneri and Manali and Chenkundram and Palaverkadu on 18-8-'80.



ARCHIVES - A TREASURE HOUSE OF RECORDS

S. SINGARAJAN, M.A., M.Litt.,
Director of Archives.

The year 1980, being the Tricentenary of the Records of Fort St. George, it is proposed to celebrate it in the current year by the Tamilnadu Archives. The celebrations will be held in phases during the year. The Tricentenary celebrations was initiated on July 14, 1980 at the Conference Hall of the Tamil Nadu Archives by the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

As the first phase of the Tricentenary celebrations the Executive Board meeting of the SWARBICA (South West Asian Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives) was also inaugurated on that occasion. It is a notable landmark in the history of archival development that SWARBICA held its business meeting for three days in the Tamil Nadu Archives. The Tamil Nadu Archives has thus attained an International status in the Archival world. Already the Tamil Nadu Archives has facilities opened to researchers from all over the world to collect materials. Now, it is hoped that this Centre of historical research may become a research centre and an institute for imparting Archival training, for both of which the institution is bound to get necessary incentives from the International Council of Archives.

Nature of Archival Collection in the Tamil Nadu Archives:

The earliest available English records in the modern period of the history of Madras is the golden plated 'kaul' granted by Chennappa Naick to Francis Day, bearing the date July 22, 1639, supposed to be drafted by Day himself. But the records from 1639 to 1670 are moth-eaten or were destroyed by the ravages of time. The earliest consultation volume in the Archives dates back to 1670. But the regular series of English records

began in 1672. This, however, does not mean that there are no records of the earlier period in the Tamil Nadu Archives. There are available the Portuguese, the Dutch and Danish records pertaining to a period earlier than 1670. The regular English series of records, which form an organic collection complying with the definition of the term "Archives", began with the advent of the English East India Company on the Coromandel coast, where they built a fort and a castle on the munificence of a grant from the Raja of Chennapatnam. The importance of the records of Fort St. George is that Madras is the nerve centre of all important transactions of the British between Indonesia in the east and Mauritius in the West. Secondly, Madras had been in control of all the regions from Cape Comorin to River Narmada. Thus the information embodied in the records of Fort St. George comprehends a very wide geographic area: it illustrates the history and civilisation of the whole of South India in the Modern Period.

To supplement this, the Tamil Nadu Archival Library contains an extensive collection of about 5 lakh books which includes volumes published in Madras from as early as 1873. It also includes books transferred from the Secretariat, Collectorates and Heads of Department. These books shed much light on the history culture and civilisation, trade and commerce of Tamil Nadu from very ancient times. Thus the records of Fort St. George combined with the books in the Archival library of Tamil Nadu Archives is a beacon light for the history of Asia in general and of South India in particular.

Administration and the undercurrents:

Now, from the point of view of modern history we are confined

to the English records beginning from the days of the English East India Company. These records in general are the residuum of business transactions in the Fort. They contain the wisdom of the administrators, ever since the 17th century. They contain the discussions and decisions of the administrators. They embody the wisdom of the ages when commerce and trade and conquest were the main concern. The chief events from 1670 to 1947 may be classified under the following heads.

1. 1670-1799 The period of Rebellion by the Poligars; The period of consolidation and conquest of the British.
2. 1799-1857 The period of Permanent Settlement and establishment of the Suzerainty of the East India Company; the war of Indian Independence-1857.
3. 1858-1861 Reformation of British Policy in India-Proclamation of Queen Victoria and the Council Act of 1861.
4. 1882-1947 Period of Transition.
 - (a) (i) 1882 - Ripon and Local Self Government.
 - (b) 1885 - The birth of the Indian National Congress. The Councils Act 1892.
 - (c) 1904-1909: Tilak and Swaraj: Minto Morley Reforms.
 - (d) 1914-1919 Annie Besant and Home Rule Movement: Montagu Chemsford Reforms (Dyarchy).
 - (e) (i) 1929: The resolution of the Congress for Indian Independence: Reform



Act of 1935, Provincial
Autonomy.

(ii) 1939-42: The Non-Co-
operation Movement.

(f) 1942-Quit India Movement.

(g) 1947 - Transfer of Power.

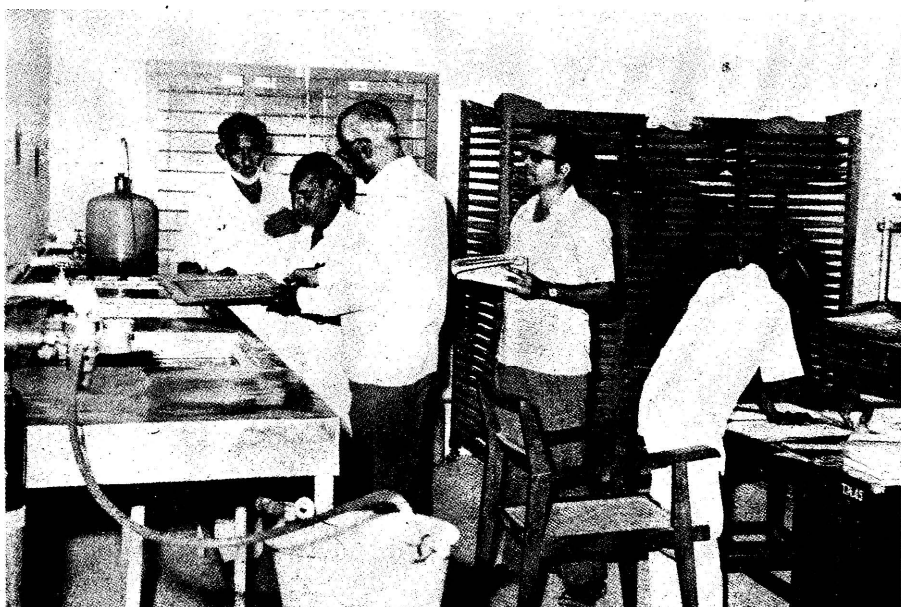
Thus we find that there are two
currents running parallel in the
record collections of Tamil Nadu.

1. The Cry of India.
2. The solutions offered by
the British.

About the wisdom of the ad-
ministration embodied in these re-
cords, to cite an example, we have
reports of experts like that of A.C.
Cotton (1859), which illustrate the
possibility of developing inter canal
communication by inter-linking the

perennially flowing rivers in the
country. These concepts have been
developed by Indian Nationalists
in the 20th Century for inter-linking
the Ganges with the Cauvery.

Likewise, there are reports of
the Committee appointed by the
Government of Tamil Nadu in 1854,
and the reports on the employment
of torture in revenue and Police
cases for the collection of land re-



venue and confession respectively. It recommended the separation of revenue and police, revenue and judiciary, and judiciary separated from both revenue and police. As a result of these reforms, we have an independent police department started in 1857 and the High Court of Madras was inaugurated in 1861, when Sir Charles Trevelyan was the Governor of Madras. The Government also decided to dismiss officials who employed torture in any case, along with a positive assertion not to reemploy them.

There is also the report of the Committee with Elliot as Chairman, constituted by Lord Harris, Governor of Madras (1854-59) on the question of choice of a medium of instruction in schools and colleges in Madras presidency when they proposed to have the University of Madras in 1857. It decided in favour of English to be the medium of instruction. But then there is left for posterity the minutes of Henry Pottinger, Governor of Madras 1851, propounding Tamil as the medium of instruction.

The Revenue records of Fort St. George for the year 1854 give evidence to a controversy looming large over the question of joint village rent. Although Sir Thomas Munro had initiated Ryotwari against Zamindari Settlement the virtues of the Joint village rent had not disappeared from discussions. The chief defect in Ryotwar settlement is that the ryot became poorer. It may be known that a corporate life existed in the ancient villages of Tamil Nadu. The village land was enjoyed in common and the rent was paid in common. It was a life of "Idyllic Happiness" in the villages. At the time of harvest Paddy was supplied to the neighbour on loan free of interest and received back in kind. Barter was widely prevalent and money had not become a standard for transaction. It is the 'word', the promise on which the village life devolved. There was the community of interest.

In these conditions the village Panchayat was supreme, settling disputes and deciding civil as well as criminal cases. The villagers are knit by the bond of blood on the one hand and sentiment on the other. There was always a common effort and every able-bodied villager contributed free labour for all the work connected with the festivals, marriages, etc, in the villages. The system of aiding

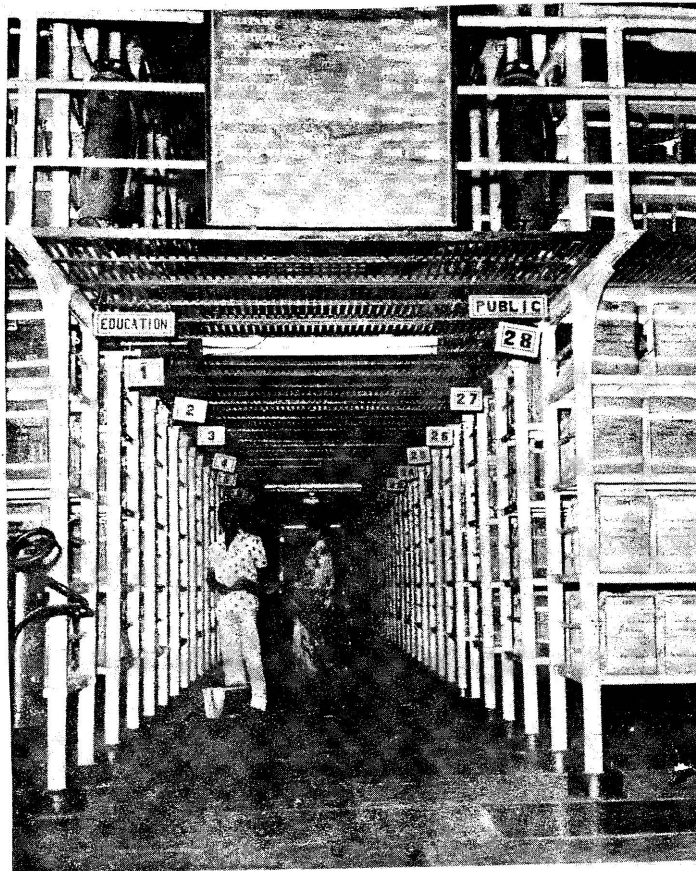
by mutual obligations in kind, gold or money was the *sin-quo-non* at all village ceremonies. It was this co-operation which bound the villagers together. Peace and tranquility were the hallmarks of village life in India.

When the East Indian Company set a different norm in the collection of Land Revenue the people of Tamil Nadu revolted against the British as seen in the Poligar rebellion in South India from 1750-1799. It was after the elimination of poligars like Kattabommu, his brother Oomaithorai and the Maruthu Brothers that the English decided on the next step for the "Permanent Settlement of land revenue in 1802"

From 1802 to 1857 the East India Company was trying to establish its supremacy, culminating ultimately in the great war of Indian Independence in 1857. The people of Triplicane, Tiruchi, Vellore and Vaniyambadi hoisted the green

flags. People were frantic, feeling revolution was round the corner. The revolution was suppressed for the time being. Queen Victoria in her proclamation in 1858 declared that the British would not thereafter interfere with the religious or social customs of the subject people. There are records on the birth of the Congress in 1885 and the open declaration of Swaraj by Tilak in 1904 as also of the various facets of the freedom Movement of our country.

In the light of the inexhaustible historical material available, Tamil Nadu Archives can quite well be developed into a Research centre for historical research. The system of arrangement of records and methods of preservation obtaining in the Tamil Nadu Archives are unique as would facilitate its evolution into an advanced institute on Archival Training, that may train people on Records Management and Preservation and Publication of records.



President Authorises Gazetting 5 Central Acts in Tamil

For the first time in its hundred-year-old history, the Government of India Gazette published from New Delhi will soon include Tamil translations of 5 Central Acts. These translations have been effected by the Tamil Nadu State Official Language (Legislative) Commission.

The Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Act, 1973, was passed by the Parliament on 5th December, 1973. Under Section 2 of that Act, "A translation in any language (other than Hindi) specified in the Eight Schedule to the Constitution, published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette, - (a) of any Central Act or of any Ordinance promulgated by the President, or (b) of any order, rule, regulation or bye-law issued under the Constitution or under any Central Act, shall be deemed to be the authorised translation thereof in such language. Under Section 1 of this Act, this Act should come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. Though the Act was passed on 5th December 1973, a notification under Section 1 was issued only on the 23rd March, 1979, fixing the 1st of April, 1979 as the date on which the provisions of the Act shall come into force. A message has recently been received from the Central Government to the effect that the President of India has authorised on 16.8.80 the publication in the Gazette of India of the Tamil translations of 5 Central Acts effected by The Tamil Nadu State Official Language (Legislative) Commission. The Joint Secretary, Official Languages Wing of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India, informs that this is the first time that the President of India has exercised his powers under the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Act, 1973 and that of all the regional languages, the Tamil are the first to be authorised by the

President. Under an arrangement between the Central Government and the State Government, the Authorised translations of the Central Acts in Tamil will be published by the Tamil Nadu State Government in the Gazette of India and that part of the Gazette will be Part-XV of the Gazette of India. It may be interesting to note that for the first time in the annals of the Gazette of India, which has been coming out exclusively in English for over a Century. The Tamil translations of Central Acts will also be carried by the Gazette of India.

The Commission has effected the translation of the Constitution of India and it will be ready for publication shortly. The Commis-

sion has also translated the Civil Procedure Code and the Indian Contract Act which will be published in Part -XV of the Gazette of India in due course. Conforming to the announcement of the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamilnadu that the policy of the State Government is to introduce Tamil as the Language of judgments in Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court, the Commission is preparing the translation of the various other Civil Acts, which are necessary for the application by and interpretation of the Civil Courts. So far as the Criminal Courts are concerned Tamil has already been introduced as the language of judgments. All important Criminal Acts necessary for Criminal Administration have already been translated by this Commission and published.

- I *Wrapper* : The Honourable Chief Minister unfurling the national flag on Independence Day (15—8—80) on the ramparts of Fort St. George.
- II *Wrapper* : Portrait of Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiyar.
- III *Wrapper* : Silver Jubilee function of Tamilnadu Iyal, Isai, Nataka Sangam.
- IV *Wrapper* : Independence Day Scenes.

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THE STATE INFORMATION CENTRE

MADRAS

"Knowledge is of two kinds: we know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find information upon it", said Samuel Johnson the eminent English writer. In the ever-growing city of Madras, in which have settled people belonging to different sub-cultures of the country and knowing the languages of their own regions, it is important that they are apprised of whom to approach to get the information they require. To satisfy their need there is the State Information Centre located in the heart of the city in the Government Estate, Mount Road. It was opened in the year 1956 and is accessible to people belonging to all strata of society. The Centre combines in itself the work of imparting information as well as performing public relations work.

Its primary work is to furnish the information required by various categories of people ranging from ordinary citizens to specific delimited groups like Government offices, Pressmen, research scholars, tourists, industrialists etc. There is an enquiry counter in the Centre with a Receptionist to attend to all enquiries over the phone, in person and also through correspondence. The Centre's work is not confined to this State alone, as it receives enquiries from other States and on occasions from other countries also seeking information on subjects like travel facilities, tourists places, books and literature pertaining to Tamilnadu.

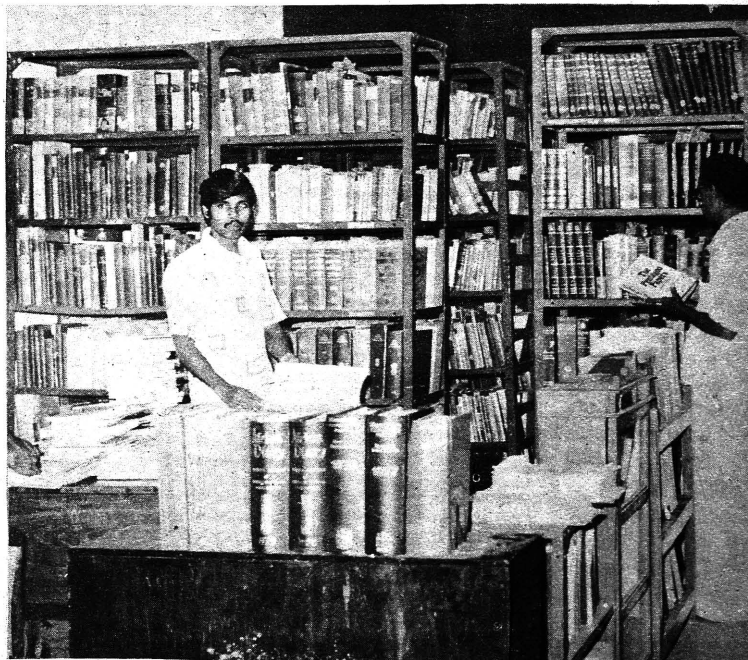
The Reference library attached to the Centre has 11,000 books in its collection and receives 86 periodicals and 22 dailies, both subscribed and complementary. The reading room attached to the library, where the dailies are placed on the table for the general public is very popular and every day an average of 300 persons make use of these. In another section of the reading room the periodicals received at

the Centre including complementary copies of different State Government publications are made available for the public. The back issues of dailies and periodicals are on demand made available to the people. The Centre has over the years acquired a very valuable collection of Reference books including many valuable Reports, which are made use of by research scholars, writers and journalists. Individual attention is paid to the research scholars in such earnest manner that some of them have taken care to mention about the valuable service rendered by the Centre in their 'Forewords'. The collection of books by and on Mahatma Gandhi-'Gandhiana' is an important section.

Almost all works of Periyar and Anna are available in the Centre for public use. Taking due

cognizance of the requirements of the raw graduates seeking employment, a vast variety of publications pertaining to the competitive examinations being held by the U.P.S.C., T.N.P.S.C., Banks etc., have been added to the library of the Centre. Even the text books, general knowledge compendiums followed for preliminary I.A.S. Examination by the coaching colleges are available in the Centre for the benefit of interested students.

The Children's library, an annexe to the Centre, inaugurated on November 14, 1978, the Children's Day, has a stock of about 4000 books and is very popular among the children, located as it is in a place readily accessible to the poor and lower middle-class students. The small schools in Triplicane and Chintatripet areas, which cannot



afford to have libraries of their own, guide their wards to the above section of the Centre during their library hours. About six children's magazines are made available to them in this section. The decorum and discipline adopted by the children during their jaunts are worthy of esteem, and well nigh may one feel that such mini libraries could provide a training ground for the future generation of this land.

An additional attraction to the children's section is the conversion last year of one of the two big halls in the Centre as children's auditorium. with an accommodating capacity of 200. Free film shows are conducted in the auditorium in the mornings and afternoons every day except on holidays. Programmes are fixed with the small schools around the Centre for each week and the teachers bring their children beaming with enthusiasm to avail this pleasure cum education facility.

In pursuit of this mission, cartoons and other colour films on animals have been purchased and along with these, educational films are being screened for the benefit of these children. It would appear very few states in the country have provided such free auditorium for children and the existence of one in the Centre bears ample testimony to the concern evinced by the Government of Tamilnadu in the children belonging to weaker sections.

The film unit of the Centre is equipped with two 16 m.m pro-

jectors and regular film shows are conducted in the slums in the evenings in collaboration with the slum Clearance Board. Film shows are arranged on request free of cost to Government Departments, educational institutions, hospitals, welfare associations, and voluntary service agencies. The film library in the Centre is one of the biggest in the city, and it contains many educational films apart from the numerous newsreels and documentaries produced by the Films Divisions of the Government of India

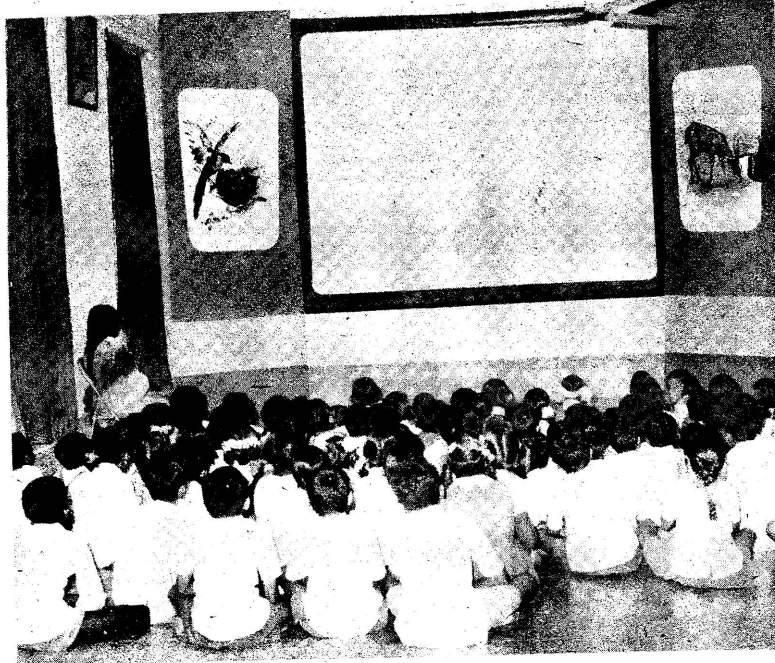
as also of the Government of Tamilnadu totalling in all to more than 3000. The Centre lends its films to the many educational institutions, Government Departments and other social service organisations in the city.

A taperecorder made available to the Centre is used to record important speeches of dignitaries during Government functions. The Centre plays the recordings of Annas speeches on appropriate occasions at the Anna Samadhi.

Tourism picture post cards, tourist literature, folders, booklets etc., published by both the Government of India and the Government of Tamilnadu are sold in the sales counter of the Centre. The books published on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations of Periyar and copies of "Tamil Arasu" are also being sold in the sales counter.

The State Information Centre thus helps in providing to the public an effective liaison with the different departments and offices of the Government. It is to be noted that many of the visitors call at the Information Centre as a last resort after finding that they could not get the information they require from other sources. It has earned a reputation as a Centre where source materials useful to all sections the public are readily available.

—Tmt. A. Kanthamani.



Rinderpest: *A Dreadful Disease*

Dr. R. GOVINDARAJAN,
B.V.Sc.,

INDIA has the largest livestock population in the world. Indian Cattle is used mainly for draught and milk while buffaloes provide draught power and meat. Livestock development programme cannot possibly succeed; unless and until a well organised Animal Health service is built up and protection against the contagious diseases are assured. With the view to protect the cattle from the dreadly disease Rinderpest a wide net work of infrastructure facilities have been created in Tamilnadu on the pattern of all India Rinderpest Eradication Programme.

Animal Husbandry plays a major role in the economics of the developing countries and especially so in a country like ours where vast majority of people are engaged in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

The Health of the Livestock is the bed rock on which the productive efficiency of the livestock is built up. Presently we lay stress in helping the weaker sections of the society such as Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers unemployed Youth and Agricultural labourers for setting up small units of Dairy, Sheep and Poultry to augment their income and generate additional employment opportunities in the rural areas of the country. All such aids given in the form of subsidy, loan or in kind could be really useful if only the livestock given to them are maintained in good health and productive status.

Animal Health cover aspect assumes added importance in the matter of prevention and arrest of contagious diseases and it is much more so in the case of serious ones like Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth etc.

Amongst all the contagious diseases, that strike livestock, Rinderpest could be mentioned easily with certainty as one of the worst killer diseases. With high degree of morbidity and mortality. Rinderpest is an acute viral disease of artiodac-



tyls, particularly cattle, buffaloes sheep and goats and to a lesser extent pigs. The disease is characterized by fever, erosive stomatitis and gastroenteritis. Natural infection in Ruminant are air borne and transmission require close contact between sick and healthy animals. Wild ruminant are also susceptible. Rinderpest disease that has been considered as number one enemy of cattle, few decades ago, has been subjugated to a great extent, thanks to the All India Rinderpest Eradication programme. There had been no outbreaks in the States, south of River Krishna, since forties till 1964, when Rinderpest reappeared. The focus of infection is reported to be still existing to nine states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh and hence constant Vigil is necessary.

In Tamilnadu, Rinderpest came as an unwelcome guest in the year 1964 due to the trickling of infection from the neighbouring states following movement of infected cattle. Since then the battle is on, to combat

the disease effectively on the national guidelines.

It is of interest to epidemiologists that prevalence of Rinderpest in small ruminants in Tamilnadu was confirmed in August, 1972. Similar problems is being faced by the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Similarly, of late, incidence of the disease in pigs are also encountered. The effectiveness of disease control programme in a area, region, country and world is related to the efficiency and success of the disease control programmes in all the states constituting the country. Hence co-ordinated efforts of all the states is highly essential (1) for regulating the movement of cattle across the borders (2) to ascertain the health status of animals and to provide adequate quarantine measures and (3) for protective measures for the prevention of the disease.

For any successful planning of Eradication of Rinderpest (1) it may be necessary to promulgate necessary legislations (2) Effective

implementation of enacted legislations (3) Education to achieve public participation in the eradication programme and (4) follow up action.

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet in Tamilnadu was started in 1932 with an aim to produce Antiserum against Rinderpest. Subsequently the Institute involved in the production of vaccines, diagnostics and diluents. Now it manufactures 27 biological products to meet the demands of Tamilnadu and as well as neighbouring states.

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet provide the much needed vaccine for preventive work for in this state, in full, besides supplying the neighbouring states of Pondicherry, Kerala, Karnataka etc.

It is a matter of pride that Tamilnadu happens to be one of the few pioneering states to have enacted legislations to control cattle diseases and Rinderpest as well, which in fact greatly helped to control the disease for long.

To control and to eradicate the disease in this state, a scheme was started with 30 Checkposts and 4 border area teams in 1965. Subsequently on the re-organisation of this Department, the entire position has been changed and 14 District Squads and 23 Checkposts were established in 1970 for this purpose.

Now there are fourteen (14) District Squads 10 Vigilance Units and thirteen (13) Checkposts functioning now in the following places.



ACTIVITIES OF THE RINDERPEST ERADICATION SCHEME.

District Squad:

District Squads were formed for the purpose of protecting the cattle population, susceptible to Rinderpest disease in the Districts of Tamilnadu. The Headquarters of this squad will tour over the entire district protecting the cattle against Rinderpest systematically, in cycle in 3 to 5 years.

Vigilance Unit:

Vigilance Units were sponsored by Government of India initially as a Centrally assisted one to protect cattle against Rinderpest in the villages lying within 15 KM. depth along inter state borders, so that an immune zone will be created along to interstate border. Each Vigilance Unit consists of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, 10 Vaccinators 2 Attendants one Driver provided with a vehicle. The Headquarters of Vigilance Unit will be within 15 KM. of interstate border and entire border area upto a depth of 15 KMs. will be their jurisdiction. 10 such Vigilance Units now function in the state in the interstate borders.

Checkpost:

Checkposts were established to protect the cattle, moving into or going out to this state, against Rinderpest, so that the disease is not introduced into our State by unprotected animals, picking-up the infection and introducing the disease into our State. Similarly the animals going out of this State are also protected to eliminate the chance of spreading the disease into other state.

To manufacture and supply Freezie Drie Rinderpest Goat Tissue Vaccine to the different states a scheme was sanctioned in the year 1957 by the Government of India and subsequently taken over by this State. It is stated in the State Research Council meeting that there is solid immunity for not less than 3 years for Goat Tissue Vaccine. In the year 1971 a scheme was also sanctioned to manufacture standardise and supply Tissue culture Vaccine. A study at this Institute revealed that a single field dose of vaccine could confer satisfactory immunity by 14th day after vaccination against challenge with virulent Rinderpest virus.

With the expansion of trade in Livestock, Cattle and Sheep are being carried in faster transport in lorries and also by air and rail, the opportunity for rapid spread of the disease has become greater.

Ministry of Railways have issued circular instructions that cattle can only be booked by Rail on the production of vaccination certificate and is being followed.

Provision has also been notified under the Rinderpest Act No.XIX of 1940 that only animals vaccinated against Rinderpest alone are transported by road in Truck lorries and any other mode of vehicles.

There are 49 Cattle routes in the State involving movement of cattle between Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala but only 13 Checkposts in Tamil Nadu border 11 in Kerala and 5 in Karnataka are functioning in major routes.

CONTROL.

A scheme for surveillance and containment vaccination programme have been launched from the year 1977-78 and is in operation. The object of the scheme is to locate endemic pockets of Rinderpest infection by carrying out a systematic search and organising containment vaccination. Whenever an out-

break of the disease has been reported, the departmental staff proceed to the village, identify the sick animals and render treatment to the sick animals.

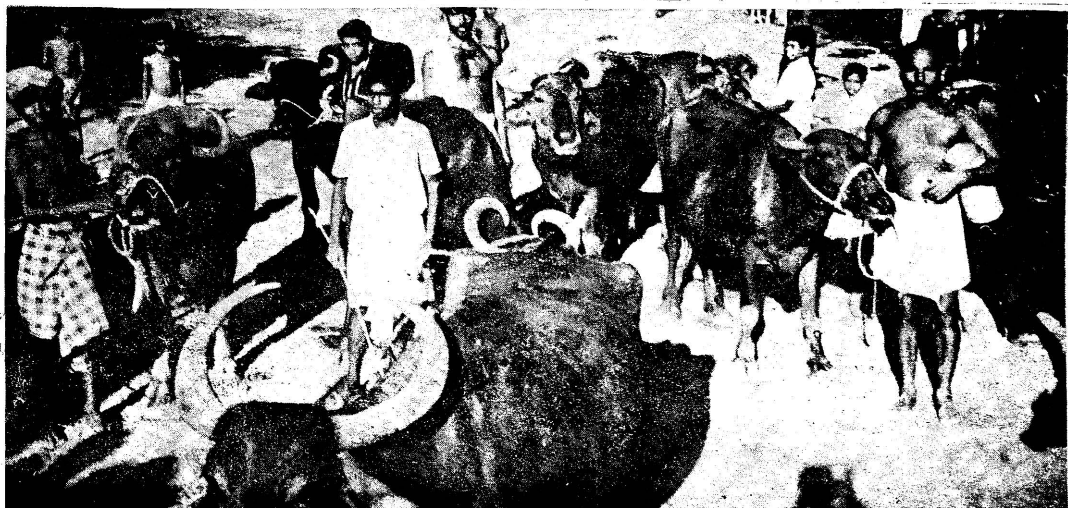
Morbid materials collected from each and every suspected outbreak are subjected to laboratory examination, and confirmation. Source of each and every outbreak is scrupulously traced and remedial measures are undertaken. Ring vaccination in and around the seat of outbreak is undertaken, so as to provide effective check on the spread of the disease to the other areas. All the sick animals are kept in isolation. All cattle and buffaloes going into forest are vaccinated before issue of grazing permit.

About 50 to 60 lakhs of animals are vaccinated every year through all these units.

Future Programme:

Programme at the central and state level are being finalised for a final thrust to wipe out the Rinderpest infection on an organised manner. Suitably strengthening the existing units and establishing additional units whenever necessary to protect atleast 80% of the susceptible population and implementing the surveillance and containment vaccination programme with the active co-operation of the public. A disease free zone South of country is in the offing.

| District Squad. | Vigilance Unit. | Checkpost. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Madras. | 1. Tiruttani. | 1. Tiruvottiyur. |
| 2. Kancheepuram. | 2. Gobi. | 2. Hosur. |
| 3. Cuddalore. | 3. Shencottah. | 3. Bagalur. |
| 4. Vellore. | 4. Bodi. | 4. Sholinghur. |
| 5. Dharmapuri. | 5. Krishnagiri. | 5. Kavaripettai. |
| 6. Trichi. | 6. Denkanikottai. | 6. Dimbam. |
| 7. Thanjavur. | 7. Ponneri. | 7. Theppakadu. |
| 8. Coimbatore. | 8. Tirupathur. | 8. Tiruvalam. |
| 9. Salem. | 9. Pollachi. | 9. Gudiyatham. |
| 10. Nilgiris. | 10. Arkonam. | 10. Lower Camp. |
| 11. Tirunelveli. | | 11. Govindapadi. |
| 12. Madurai. | | 12. Gopalapuram. |
| 13. Ramnad. | | 13. Kaliakavilai. |
| 14. Nagercoil. | | |



Our country has made tremendous progress in the field of health and care of human body over the past few years, as a result of which the average life span of an Indian has risen from 25 to 60 years. This has become possible as a result of increased knowledge of health science, diet and nutrition, hygiene, sanitation and preventive approach.

The W.H.O. has announced total good health to one and all by 2000 AD years. This is a worthwhile goal to be achieved in our times.

All the nations of the world have taken note of the goal set by the W.H.O. and have initiated appropriate necessary actions to achieve that objective. They are approaching human health care totally as well as in speciality. Thus we are witnessing intense studies in eye care, skin care, ENT care, worm eradication etc.

Like other specialities, dental care too has tremendously gained importance. It is the teeth that is responsible for good general health. With their strategic location in the mouth of the human being, the teeth have to impart the spade work for sound health.

Primarily, people realise enjoyment of eating the food with the help of teeth. Teeth are used to cut, tear and munch the food respectively by the incisors, canines and molars. This process of cutting, tearing and munching of food simultaneously involves mixing of the food with saliva to have it softened. One particular enzyme of saliva called ptyalin acts upon the carbohydrates of food and starts the first stage of digestion in the mouth. This conversion due to digestion imparts taste to the tongue and increases one's appetite. As the appetite increases, the individual accepts the food with greater interest and taste. The consumption of further food helps to add nutrition to the human body. The teeth, specially shaped to serve the aforesaid functions, are sufficiently hard enough to resist wear and tear. This mechanism is so intricate that it protects itself against decay.

Secondly, the teeth are very essential for speaking. The Broca centre in the left hemisphere of brain is the centre of activity for

speech, wherein the mechanism of lung pumps the air through vocal cords and gets resonated in the pharyngeal spaces. This resonated air column, as it escapes through the mouth, turns into articulated speech. Thus wonderful mechanism of speech, songs etc. is possible only with the help of teeth. The human beings alone are endowed with this extraordinary faculty.

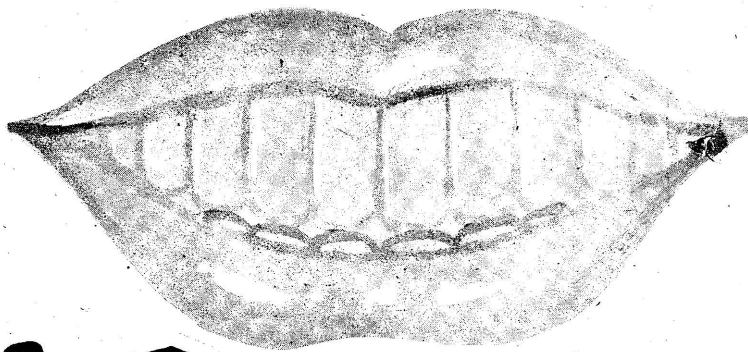
Thirdly, teeth contribute substantially to the development of personality. We generally say that face is the index of man, meaning thereby that's the face delineates the individuals mental and emotional complexes. However, the index indicating face cannot reflect any happiness if the teeth are not in order. An orderly array of teeth would give an individual all the confidence in life as would help him face life's complicated situations.

An array of irregular teeth subjects the individual concerned to ridicule and mockery resulting on occasions in psychological setbacks. The individual shuns company and tends to be withdrawn in social life. This psychological obsession is sufficient for an individual to suffer setbacks in life.

'Let us analyse the ill effects of bad teeth.' Septic teeth produce inflammation of gums and jaws. The septic material in the teeth travels through blood vessels and lymph channels to various parts of the body and produces temporary joint and muscular pains which condition eventually, becomes permanent. It can produce lung abscess and heart diseases. A healthy growing individual eventually becomes crippled and even invalidated. During the preantibiotic days, deaths have been reported due to dental sepsis.

Health scan approach in the schools have definitely proved that the scholastic performances in the case of school children with bad teeth, have been rather low. The scholastic performances have been known to have improved subsequent to the correction of the bad teeth. Not only that, correction of teeth has contributed to general improvement of health and children after the corrections have been known to grow in their height and weight. Teeth are thus an essential organ of human body and they need to be cared for as much as and other part of the body.

Now, we will analyse the common dental diseases that occur to teeth.



GOOD TEETH *for* SOUND HEALTH

By Prof. Dr. J. G. Kannappan
Madras Dental College.



Tooth decay has been known from ancient time. Decaying of teeth has become rampant and rather widespread in the modern days due to modernisation of food habits and lack of oral hygiene. The soft sticky diet coated with white sugar is the main reason for tooth decay. Many researches conducted abroad have proved conclusively that white sugar is the first enemy to teeth. The developed countries showed lower incidence of decay during the world wars because the import of white sugar was minimised. In the underdeveloped countries, and those who consume raw and fresh vegetables there is not much of decay of teeth.

Unclean mouth rots the teeth. Hence oral hygiene has to be ensured. Brushing the teeth twice a day and swish and swallow after every meal would ensure elimination of sticky substances from the teeth. Munching of rough and fibrous food material such as pieces of coconut or carrot at the end of every meal has a self-cleaning effect on teeth. This is a simple procedure that anybody can follow.

The second common disease is the one commonly known as pyorrhoea. This disease affects the supporting structures of teeth such as gums and bones. As a sequel the tooth loses its support, becomes shaky and at last falls off. In the meantime, the receding gums produces pus and septic materials. The most common cause of this disease is due to the deposit of tartar on the gums. This tartar is a foreign material and acts

as an irritant. It may be yellow, blue or green in colour. The accretion increases in size and becomes a tenacious adherent to teeth. As this is an unwanted material in the mouth, it should be removed periodically. Failure to remove this tartar content promotes the disease called pyorrhoea. Maximum loss of teeth in adult ages in our population is due to Pyorrhoea. However, oral hygiene would prevent the formation of tartar by removing the slimy plague on the surface of teeth.

The third common problem, which greatly bothers youngsters is the irregular protruded and crowded teeth, causing disfigurement to the face. This need not worry an individual in the present day. These irregular protruding teeth can be corrected and set in proper alignment, restoring the face into a proportionate form.

The correction of teeth is done by means of inserting regulating appliances in the mouth. They push and pull the teeth and put them in order.

These regulating appliances are of two varieties. The simple one is the removable appliance and the other is the complex fixed appliances. Treatment is possible in many cases by simple appliances. In the case of complex situations, fixed appliances can be applied to obtain meticulous and precise results. This fixed appliance, though expensive, is easily available in our country.

Many a time, Orthodontists would advise extractions of teeth. This advice can be taken up without any doubt or fear, as the extracted space would be closed by the moving teeth. At the end of treatment, the regulated arch of teeth would not show the space.

Broken teeth are common amongst youngsters. This happens due to contact of sports, fights and quarrels, industrial hazards and accidents. In the present day the broken or loose teeth can be perspectivevly treated and restored to appear as normal tooth with exact look of colour and shape.

Teeth are known to become deformed on account of illness during and after maternity. Even ugly-looking teeth showing irregular shape and pits can be reshaped with the latest sticky plastic materials. However, prevention of maternal fever, by means of good health nutrition and immunisation of pregnant mothers and subsequent follow-up of such habits post-natally would benefit teeth in a great measure.

It is necessary to look into the mouth for any abnormal growths and bulges. Tumours and cancer can occur in the mouth. They may be primary or secondary and need correct approach with periodical check-up by competent dentists. Avoidance of smoking and tobacco-chewing would reduce the incidence of Cancer in the mouth by 90%.

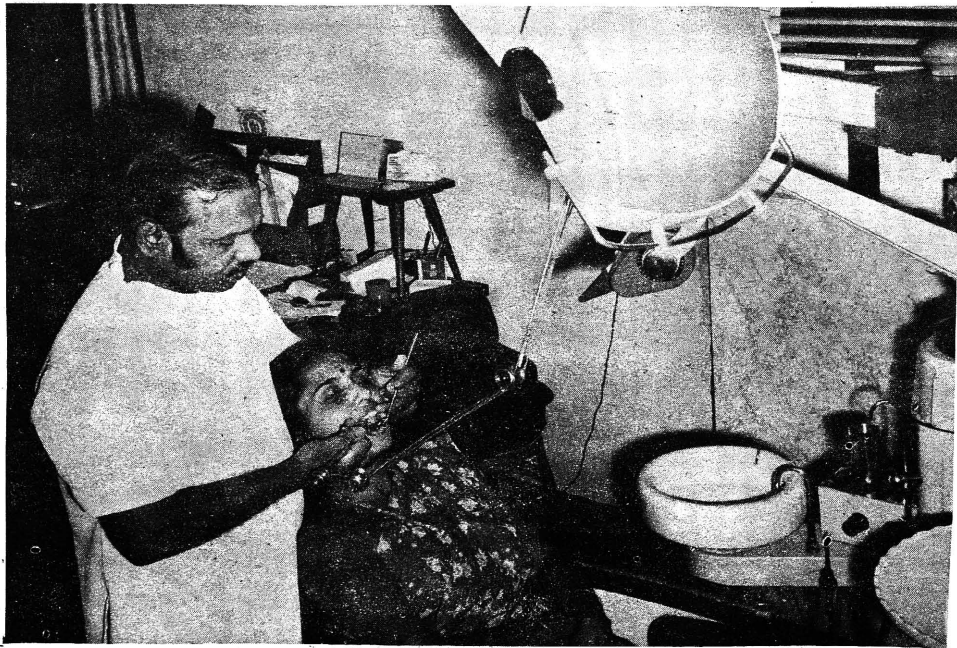
Scientific researches have shown that chillies, sharp teeth, and alcohol also produce oral cancer. Avoidance of spices and chillies, grinding of sharp edges of teeth and restorations in the mouth and living a moral life would help avoid the occurrence of cancer in the mouth to a large extent.

The dietary deficiency diseases are shown in the mouth as a pale tongue, angular stomatitis, magenta-coloured lip. After protein, calory deficiency, the iron deficiency and B complex deficiency are the most commonest deficiencies that occur to man. This can be treated early by means of accepting our Indian

course, certain amount of conscious efforts are needed. These efforts are as follows :

1. Have a balanced diet. Eat all sorts of cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits and greens. If you are a non vegetarian, eggs, edible meats, and fishes can be accepted.
2. Avoid eating white-sugared soft sticky diet. Finish your meal with a piece of coconut or carrot.
3. Don't have inbetween snack munching. After every meal, follow the discipline

5. Routine check up of teeth once in six months or as indicated by your dentist is a must. As the enamel and dentine are not supplied by nerves, the initial onset of disease is unnoticed. When the disease gets advanced, there develops pain and swelling. To solve the problem teeth have to be extracted.
6. In order to avoid this sort of loss of teeth prematurely and to detect any problems in the hidden areas, a tech-



cereals, pulses, vegetables, greens and fruits. They contain adequate amount of body needs for good growth and development.

None of the available Indian vegetables, fruits, greens needs to be neglected. They offer adequate nutrition. At the same time, while munching them they offer self-cleaning action on teeth which provides immunity for dental decay and pyorrhoea.

By and large the dental diseases are preventible by simpler home care like any other disease. This can be easily followed by everybody. Of

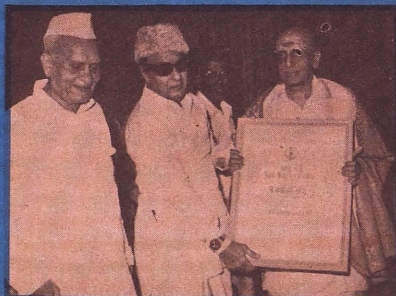
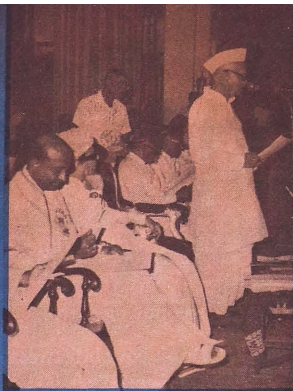
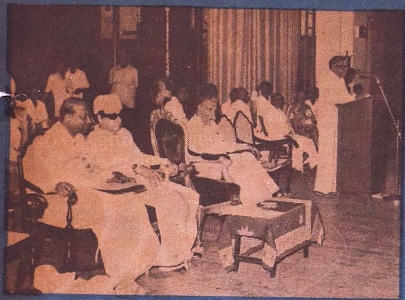
of "Swish and Sallow". Take a mouthful of water swish to dislodge all the sticky food substances on the teeth and swallow.

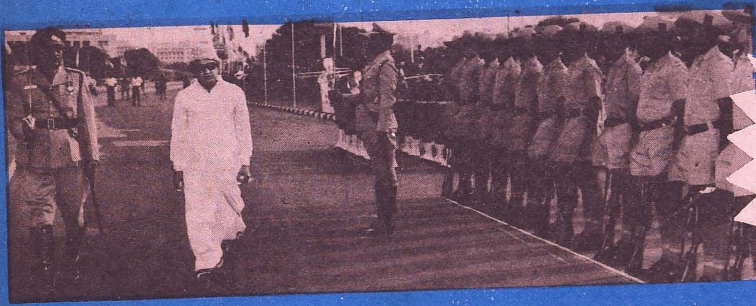
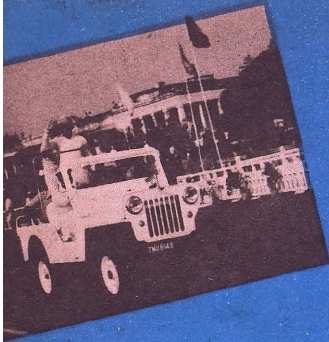
4. Brush your teeth twice a day. Brushes with intact bristles are the right ones to be used in a circular motion to clean the teeth. Do not use to and fro motion of brush. This would hurt the gums and teeth. Change to a new brush once in forty days or as and when the bundles of bristles warp out.

nical eye is needed. The dental surgeon is the competent authority to detect such onset of disease technically and advise you correctly.

7. Routine X-raying of teeth is also essential, so that hidden portions of teeth can be evaluated well without a mistake.

So take care of your teeth to have a good life and to avoid pain and ill health. Good teeth is good for your body, mind and look.





INDEPENDENCE DAY

15-8-1980

