

On the 114th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi the Governor Thiru S. L. Khurana and the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran and his cabinet colleagues, garlanded the Gandhi statue at the Marina on 2.10.'82,



A cheque for a sum of Rs. 1,02,000 was presented by the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Thiru. Murari, I.A.S., on behalf of the employees of the Electricity Board and another cheque for a sum of Rs. 1,00,001/- was presented by the President, Electricity Board Engineers Association on behalf of the association to the Chief Minister towards the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme on 1.10.'82. The Electricity Minister Thiru S. Ramachandran was present on the occasion.

Tamil Arasu

VOL:

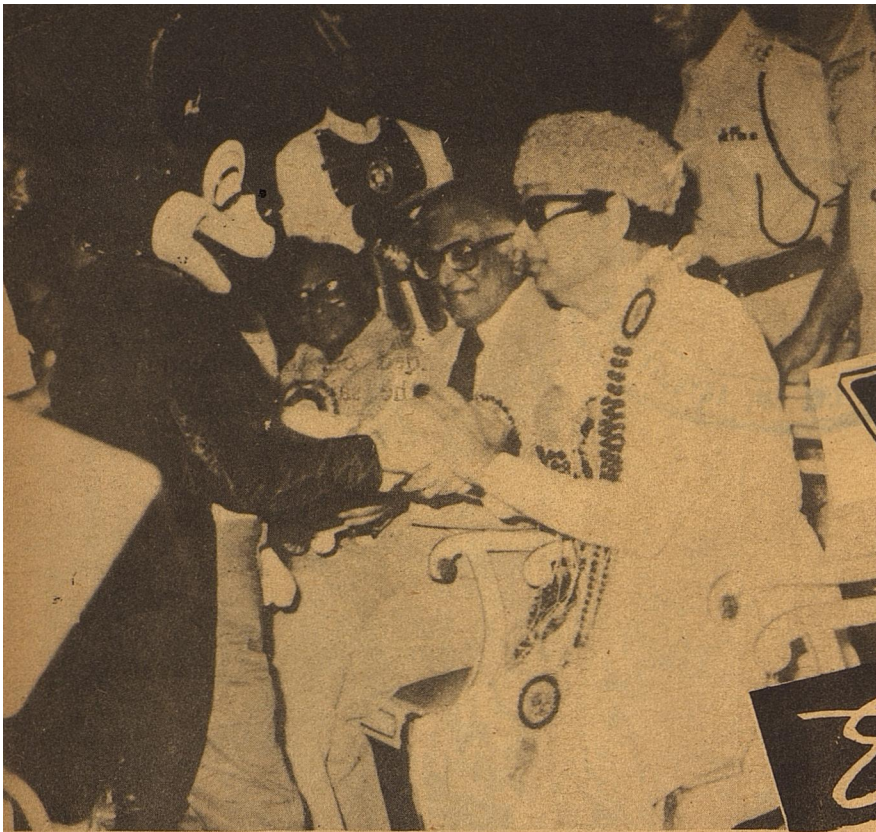
NO:

XIII OCTOBER

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1982





WILD LIFE

Exhibition

COVER STORY

A wild life exhibition, the first of its kind in India, was organized by the Forest Department of Tamil Nadu at the Guindy National Park.

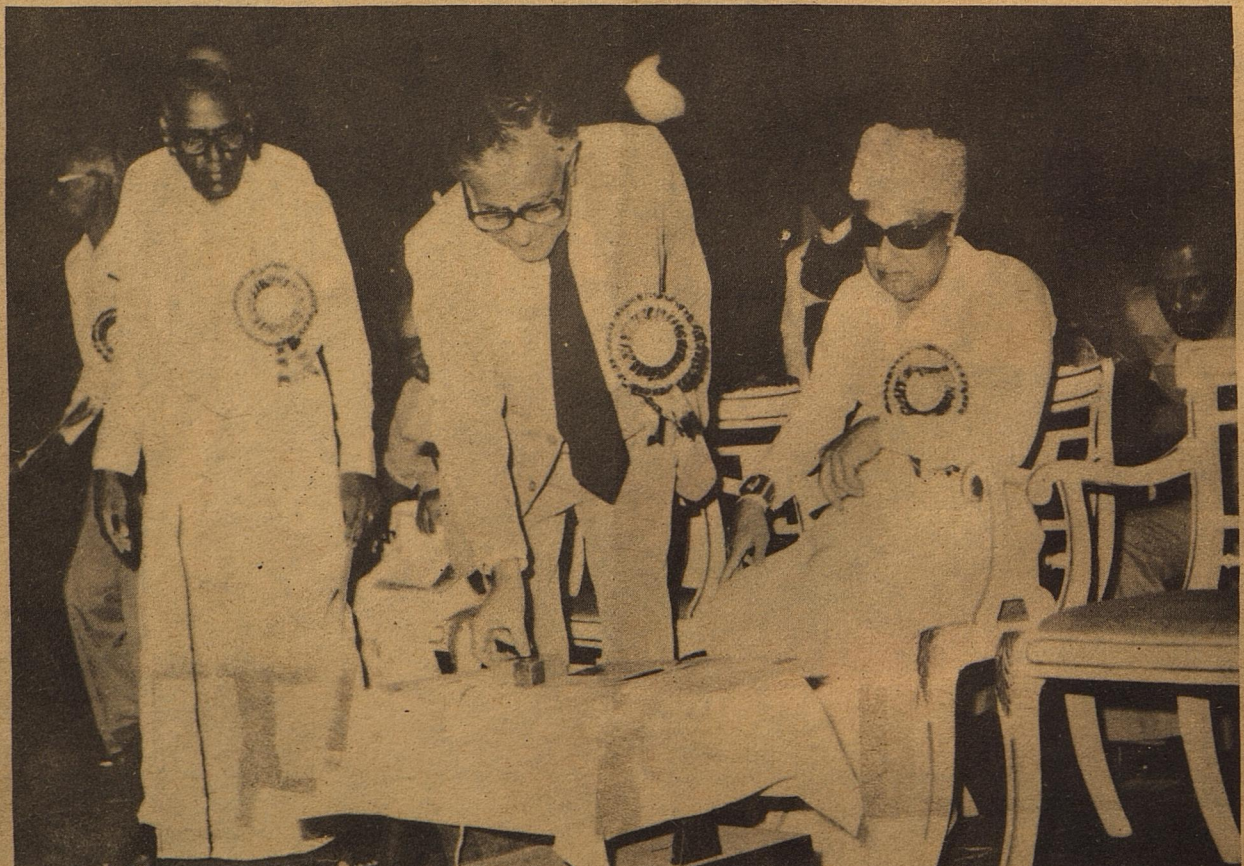
The Governor Thiru. S.L. Khurana, inaugurating the exhibition, called for stringent action against poachers. He was happy that the

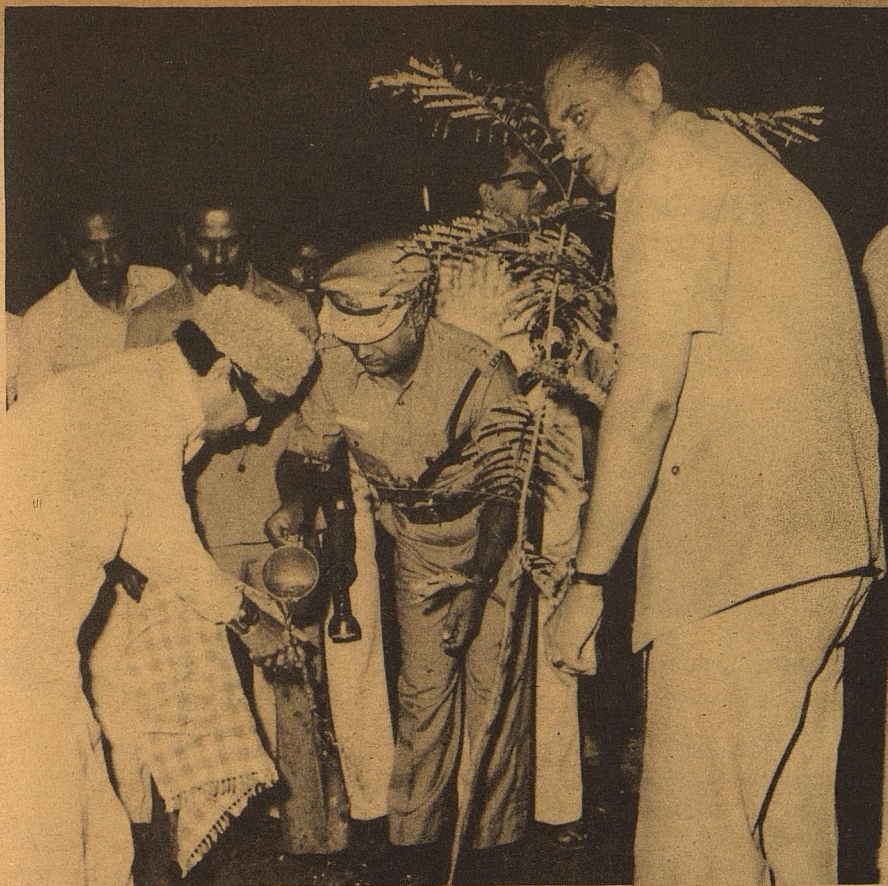
Tamil Nadu Government was doing its best to protect the forests and wildlife. It was worthy of emulation by other States.

The Chief Minister who presided, announced that the Tamil Nadu Government proposes to train the children covered by the free nutritious

noon meal scheme, particularly in the age group of 9 to 10 in gardening.

The Chief Minister said he was keen on introducing the training in gardening for the children to make them aware of the importance of maintaining the ecological balance, preventing so





erosion and ensuring pure air.

The Forest Department officials had a crucial role in preserving forests and wildlife. Poor people who trudge long distances in the hilly Kodaikanal region to collect twigs, were subject to lot of hardships at the hands of Forest Department officials. They were not poachers and their livelihood depended on the collection of twigs, he said.

Thiru. R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments said Tamil Nadu was the first State in the country to enact the Forest Act.

Thiru. K. Radhakrishnan, Director General of Police said wild life exhibition helped in focussing on the need to foster wildlife and forests.

Thiru. T. Achayya, Chief Conservator of Forests welcomed the gathering.

Special Stamp: A special postage stamp to mark the Wildlife Week celebration was released by the Information and Religious Endowment Minister Thiru. R. M. Veerappan, at a function at the Anna Road Head Post Office on 1-10-82. He appealed to the Centre to display the rare animals of Tamil Nadu on such Stamps.

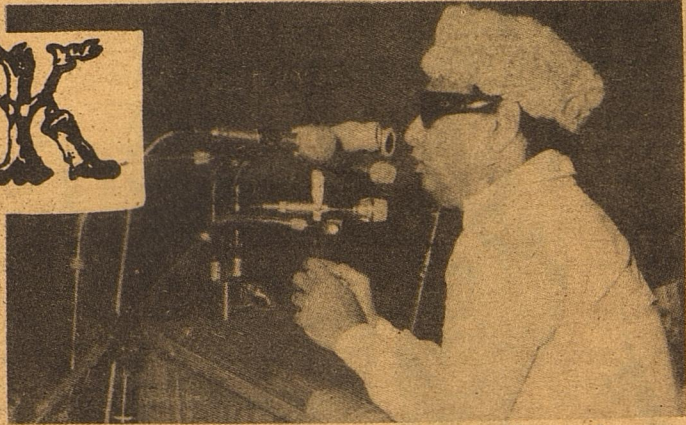
Thiru. S. Srinivasan, Secretary, Forest Department, referred to the steps taken by the Government to preserve the flora and fauna of the State. Thiru. P. S. Raghavachari, Postmaster-General said a special stamp on wildlife was being released every year to focus attention on the importance of preserving the forest and its denizens.



WILDLIFE WEEK

MESSAGE OF

CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU



In order to remind the people of their duty to protect the flora and fauna of the country, the Wild Life Week is celebrated every year during October.

It is our duty to impress on the people, the necessity to preserve wild life, bird life and sea life in their natural surroundings.

Forests and Wild life are the gifts given by Nature to mankind. Forests and green trees serve as protective barriers against the destruction of the environment. It is necessary that a third of the land area is covered by forests. Only then will there be sufficient rainfall, prevention of soil erosion and the air we breathe will be pure. With the increase of modern living facilities and of population, the extent of forests has been dwindling. As a result of this, drought and pollution increase. Hence if we fail to protect forest wealth the very existence of mankind is in jeopardy.

Forests and wild life are interdependent. Forests are not trees and plant life alone. Wildlife is also the wealth of the country. Wild life lives in the context of nature. Their increase is also subject to the laws of nature. Some persons in their craze for money and sport, upset this process by killing wild animals. This will result in the ecological balance being upset. We should therefore realise that our efforts towards conservation of wild life are basically for our own good.

There are laws to prevent destruction of forests and wild life. The cooperation of the people is necessary to enforce these laws.

We have got a variety of animals, birds and plant life not found in any other country. We must protect what is still left of our flora and fauna.

It is for the purpose that the Tamil Nadu Government has set up separate sanctuaries for birds and animals. To protect elephants and bison, there are sanctuaries at Mudumalai and Anamalai, a tiger sanctuary in Tirunelveli District and a sanctuary in Kalakad for the lion tailed macaque, found nowhere else in the world. Sanctuaries for deer at Kodikarai and Guindy, a sanctuary for Nilgiri Tahr, also bird sanctuaries at Vedanthangal, Point Calimere, Moonrappa, Koothakulam and Vettagudi. To protect the dwindling number of crocodiles, there are crocodile farms at Amaravathy, Sathanur and Hogenekkal. These are all the positive efforts being taken by the Tamil Nadu Government for wild life conservation.

We should revive our old culture of protecting wild life and forests. This should be imbibed in the minds of growing children itself.

Our ancestors and princely families took pride in the conservation of nature. They have named cities and towns after forests and mountains.

We should imbibe the same spirit in the present generation.

This is the centenary year of Poet Bharathi. 'Crows and birds are our family'

மழை இனிது கடல் இனிது மலை இனிது காடு நன்று ஆறுகள் இனியன பறவைகள் இனியன ஊர்வனவும் இனியன விலங்குகள் எல்லாம் இனியவை நீர்வாழ்வனவும் நல்லன, so said Poet Bharathi.

With the noble intentions of the Poet in mind, we should come forward to take a pledge that we will protect and preserve wild life.

LET US PRESERVE

OUR FLORA & FAUNA



The history of our world is ancient and interesting. At first appeared the stone, then soil and grass that grew in the soil and later came the wild animals in that order. After the beasts, in the process of evolution appeared man, a hundred thousand years later. Man, who is considered to be the best of the species among living creatures, today, through his greed, avarice and hatred is killing other living beings and destroying their habitats. Nature

has devised its own methods of controlling the population of all species except mankind. Unlike mankind which indulges in procreation right through the year, animals indulge in this activity only in particular seasons. Man, who failed to control his increasing numbers for his selfish interests, has proceeded to destroy the animals without any consideration and demolished their natural habitats. Thus, he has wrought havoc on the animal population and natural resources bringing about an ecological imbalance.

Mahakavi Bharati said that one should have love for all living creatures. This is not meant for children alone; it is meant for all.



Thiru R. M. Veerappan,
Minister for Information and
Religious Endowments.



It is but natural to show kindness towards the horse that pulls the cart, the bull that ploughs the field and the goat that is dependant on us. It is not out of generosity or kindness that man feeds these animals which help him. Man feeds these animals because their services are essential for his good life.

Man must rise above the view that it is his duty to protect the wild animals. He should extend protection and shower affection to even those animals which are not directly useful to him. The great Tamil savant Vedanayagam has referred to the animals as the mounts of various Gods hoping that people would thereby show kindness to these animals. He has hoped that when an animal is being killed or tortured, the thought that it is a divine mount would restrain the people from inflicting cruelty and extend protection to it. Among the living creatures the fauna deserve our sympathy. That is why we affectionately call them "dumb creatures". Besides this, we should not forget that animals are endowed with more intelligence than humans and that they render great service to humanity.

It is not an old-wife's tale that ants learn in advance the coming of rains; it is a scientific fact.

We learn that the Albatross has the powers to forewarn i.e., can sense disasters. Geophysicists say that crabs living in the sea can sense an oncoming earthquake, even before the seismograph registers it.

The dogs help in scenting the criminals through the sense of smell.

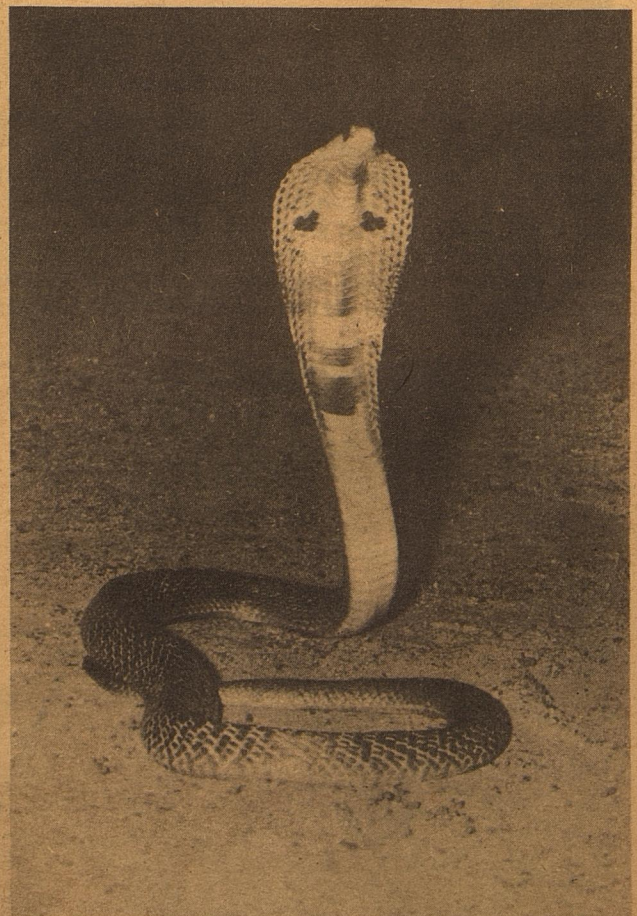
Animals are not only useful to mankind. They also

possess a great sense of discipline and ethics which are absent even in human beings.

The pigeon that cannot bear separation from its mate, the monkey that would not take back its offspring that had slipped from its hold, the sex-instinct of the earthworm, the memory power of the elephant, the crow that shares its food, the bear that is intoxicated, the Kangaroo that carries its young in its pouch, the deer that ends up its life, when it loses a single hair, are all examples of a high moral code practised by animals that should be emulated by man.

Ecology rules nature in forests. Life in the forest is regulated by natural process. With the frogs controlling the population of the worms and insects, the snakes controlling the frogs, the mongoose fighting the snake, hawk etc. It is only man who violates the law of nature and its life cycle and slaughters the animals - from the ant to the elephant - thoughtlessly. He goes against nature by breaking the regulation found in the forests. By protecting the fauna, not merely the fauna, but also the flora are protected which in turn protects the humanity.

There are laws to prevent the hunting of wild animals. But, we find man violating these laws and killing birds and animals indiscriminately, and brutally to fulfill his own desires. We do not find the birds and animals violating laws. Animals do not think of harming man. Just as man avoids meeting a bad person, animals also meet avoiding man. The hunters point out that even tigers avoid man in the forests. Just as we visit the zoos to take a curious look at the animals, the wild animals in the jungles and safaris of Africa, also look at us curiously while we go around in closed vehicles.



Mahatma Gandhi has said that the "Cow is the epitome of pity". Similarly we should extend pity towards other animals also. Otherwise, the life of wild animals will be affected greatly. Wild animals are becoming rare these days, because they are being hunted without any scruple. We should know that some species are already extinct. Among the extinct animals are the Yali, the annam among the birds and the endangered species the lion-tailed macaque among monkeys - these are a few examples.

Therefore, man should first put an end to the sport of killing wild life. We should think about the large number of rare animals that seem to be in danger of extermination and whose skeletons only be seen in museums in the next few centuries.

Gerard Durrell, on how to protect wildlife says wittily:

We should protect wild life, realising that they are also our fellow creatures. They do not have the capacity to plan for the future as we do; they cannot ask for self-governance; they cannot harass the parliamentarians with their grievances; they cannot set up unions to go on strike for their own ends". He says that we should realize that their very survival depends upon us and not just their future.

The dotted fowl, the whooping crane, the painted stork, the stilts, the cranes and other birds in their colourful plumage which entertain us, should not fall prey to man's cruel sport.

Tamilnadu is in the forefront in preserving and conserving wild life. Tamilnadu is the forerunner in preserving for posterity our natural wealth by developing

forests, the natural habitat of wild animals, where they can come to no harm.

We celebrate the wild life week in order to show to humanity that wildlife is the crown that adorns the national wealth, and to whom we should extend our kindness. The wild animals could be our good friends, for they do not question us; nor make any comments; but today, they are silently imploring us for their very existence. George Elliot says that we should accept this appeal in a friendly manner and let them live, thereby leading an honest life.

If animals - the dumb creatures - start to speak man will be put on the docks.

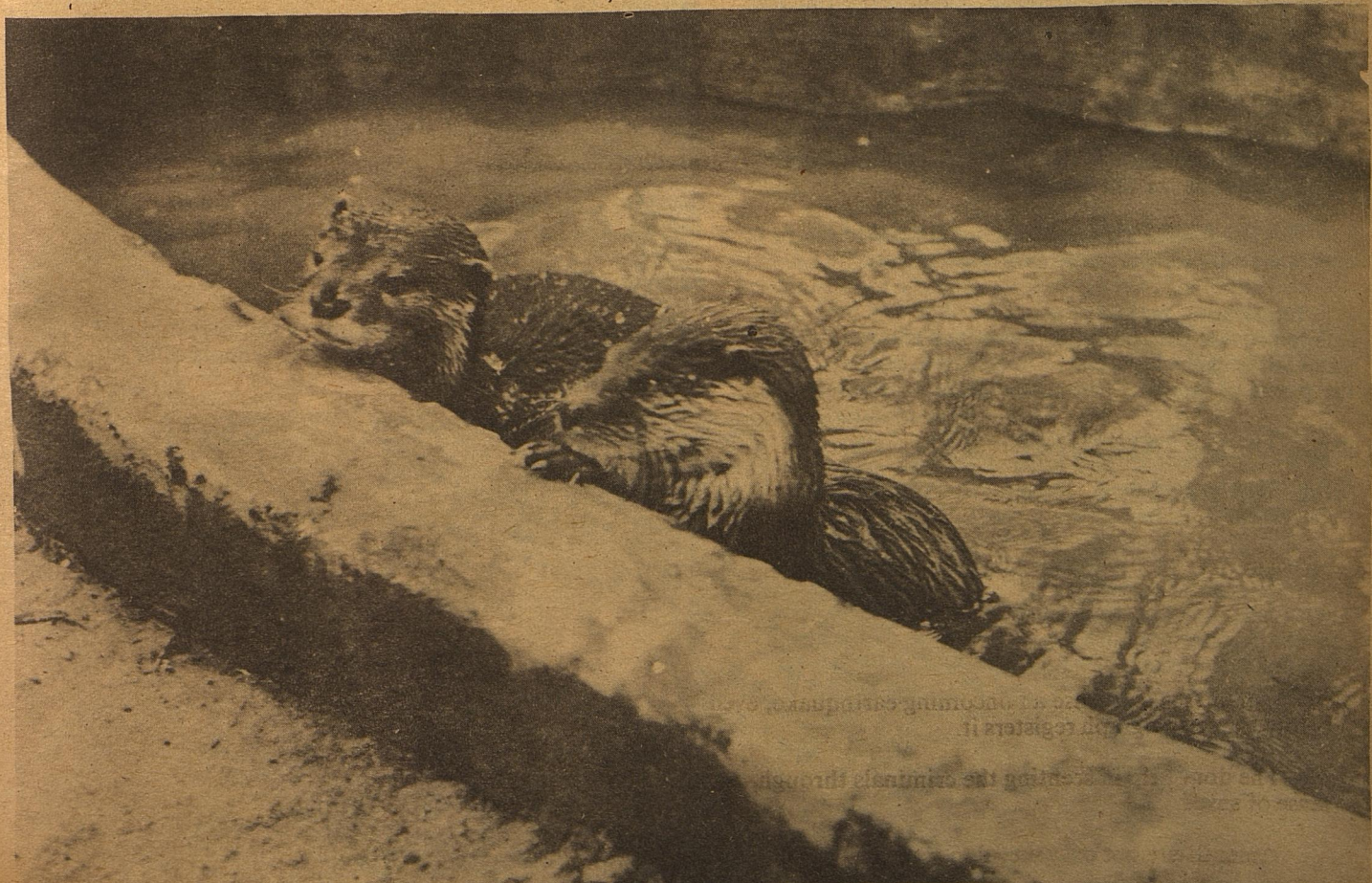
Man should realize that he has no defense if animals start to attack him.

Recently, a newsitem had appeared in the press. A man killed a fox-cub in the forests of Dharmapuri. The fox is known for its cunning. The fox which had lost its cub was furious and tracking down the hunter's house, went in, lifted the child from its cradle, took it into the forest and killed it, thereby wreaking vengeance.

This incident is a warning to man who kills animals wantonly, that animals are also prepared to face man. This should serve as a lesson to be learnt by man.

Therefore, let us on this day take a pledge that we will not harm wild life and that we would protect and conserve them.

(Radio talk broadcast by Thiru. R.M.Veerappan, Minister for Information, Tourism and Religious Endowments on 1.10.82 in connection with Wild Life Week.)





THEY SHALL

NOT KNOW

HUNGER

to compete with the urban children receiving good education. "No child should feel inferior to others". That is my aim, the Chief Minister said. The scheme was not one of giving aims but of eradicating malnutrition and removing the social inequalities between a well-fed and an ill-fed child, he said.

The nutritious noon meal scheme would be extended to old age pensioners, destitute women including widows, and disabled farmers from the coming Pongal day (January 14) to benefit about 1.5 lakh persons, Chief Minister, said.

The Chief Minister Thiru. M. G. Ramachandran, launched the extension of the noon meal scheme to the urban areas of Madurai district at a colourful function at the Tamukkam grounds coinciding with the birth anniversary of Perarignar Anna.

A total of 6,34,161 children in the age group two to 14, would benefit from the extension of the scheme to urban areas through out the State. In Madurai district, 83,418 children get the benefit.

The chief Minister said the scheme would have to be continued till "we were able to abolish poverty".

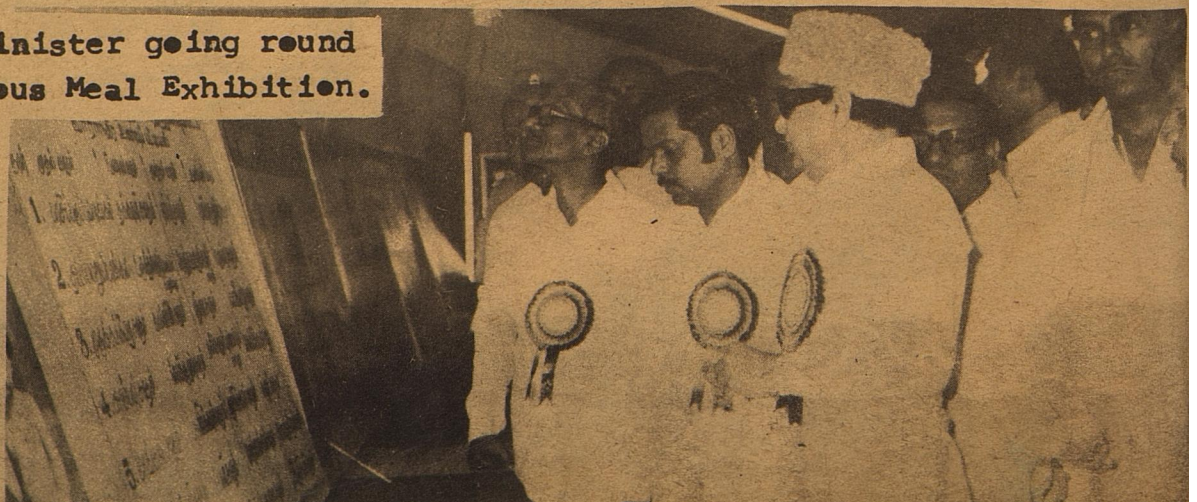
Eradicating malnutrition: The object of the scheme was to provide the children a nutritious meal in the noon and enable them to study in the schools without feeling the pangs of hunger. The rural children should be made

Thiru. M. Patturajan, Mayor of Madurai, who presided, said that about 40,000 children in the Madurai Corporation area would benefit from the scheme.

Thiru. S. Ramachandran, Electricity Minister, said the Ministers of other States including Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had evinced 'interest in the scheme and sought details for starting similar schemes.

Thiru. K. Kalimuthu, Agriculture Minister said that 1,60,000 more children had joined the schools after the introduction of the scheme.

The Chief Minister going round the Nutritious Meal Exhibition.





Thiru. S. D. Somasundaram, Revenue Minister, said that one-eighth of the State's revenue was being spent on the scheme.

Thiru.K. Aludia Pillai, Collector of Madurai, who welcomed the gathering, said that 631 centres had been opened in the district for feeding nearly 84,000 children under the extended scheme in the urban areas. The total number of beneficiaries in the State has risen to 65,75,000 he said.

On arrival the Chief Minister was given a warm welcome by NSS women volunteers, and girl guides. A physical drill by boy scouts and girl guides preceded the function. The Chief Minister had a word of praise for them and their instructors.

Loud cheers greeted the Chief Minister as he entered the auditorium where the children were served food at the end of the function. To the pleasant surprise of the children, the Chief Minister served food to some of them and later partook of the meal along with them.

'A FILLIP TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

The nutritious noon meal scheme was launched in Madras on 15.9.82 at a function organised at the Corporation Playground in Gopalapuram. An estimated 20,000 children in the 2 to 10 age group were fed in a decorated 'pandal'.

The children were given a feast, which included sambar bath and curd bath, sweet rice and 'aviyal'.

Under the scheme, extended to urban areas in the State 2.8 lakh children in the 2-10 age group in Madras would be fed every day through 374 Corporation schools, 256 aided schools and 1,284 children's centres (2 to 5 group).

Inaugurating the scheme, the Rural Industries Minister, Thiru.K.A. Krishnaswamy, said "several State Governments are eager to follow Tamil Nadu's lead".

The Local Administration Minister, Thiru.P. Kulan-
daivelu, who presided said the scheme had given a fillip to primary education in the State.

The Director of School Education, Dr. K. Venkata-
subramaniam, said 65.96 lakh children would now get a nutritious meal every day all over the State and 1.12 lakh persons, most of them women, had secured employ-
ment through it.

The Special Officer of the Madras Corporation, Thiru.T.D. Sundarraj, who welcomed the gathering, presented a cheque to the Local Administration Minister for Rs. 2.29 lakhs being the contribution of the employees of the Corporation and its schools to the noon meal scheme.

Selvi.Jayalalitha, member of the high level commit-
tee of the scheme, said no State had ever tried to feed all poor children from the age of two. Tmt. Yasmin Ahmed, Director of Social Welfare, proposed a vote of thanks.



THE IDEAL SOCIETY OF GANDHI

To-day is the birth-day of Gandhi, the virtuous man of world renown. This day is celebrated all over the country as a day of rejoicing. People pay their loving tributes to Gandhi according to their hearts' desire. They celebrate this day by garlanding his sacred portrait, singing songs in his praise, performing 'bajan' in his honour, spinning yarn and clearing slums.

There are people who say that he is a man of pure heart and a saint who has come into this world to remove the blemish of our religion.

There are people who say that he is our freedom-fighter and dauntless hero who shattered our shackles.

There are people who say that he is a socialist and a champion of the poor who paved the way for the down-trodden to lead a new life.

There are people who say that he is the man who tried to establish 'Gramaraj'.

Thus, there are different kinds of people who praise him with awe and wonder, each according to his own vision and insight. It is a question worthy of investigation for all time to find out in whose vision we find the totality of Gandhi's personality. The reason is that he should not be considered an individual man. He is a symbol of the times and uprising; he is an embodiment of the Renaissance.

If we view him as a politician, we will be content to admire his 'Satyagraha' (war of righteousness) with wonder. He has won tremendous success not only in the political field but also in other fields. He has stamped his mark in all fields. His life and service are modelled in such a way that people in different fields vie with one another in claiming Gandhi as one of their own because he lived and served them. This is the reason why his birthday is celebrated by the people of different walks of life. He represents an era in the history of our country. He has given splendour and strength and brought about a turning point in all fields.

The progress of a country depends on its progress in all fields, and not in one particular field only. Only from the totality of the progress made, can we judge a country's improvement! We cannot come across such a period of progress often in the history of a

country, not even once in a century. Therefore, this day is of special significance not only because it is the birth day of a great leader but also because it symbolises a golden period in the history of our country.

The excellence and splendour of to-day's function should be reflected in our thought and deed for ever. Our celebrations should not end with merely singing eulogies. On the contrary we should follow in his footsteps, strive for the ideals he cherished to preserve and safeguard his heritage and to rekindle the inspirations he gave us.

The beauty of a garland lies in its fragrance. The utility of a lamp lies in its light. Likewise the value of celebrations lies in the excellence in our action.

PERARIGNAR ANNA

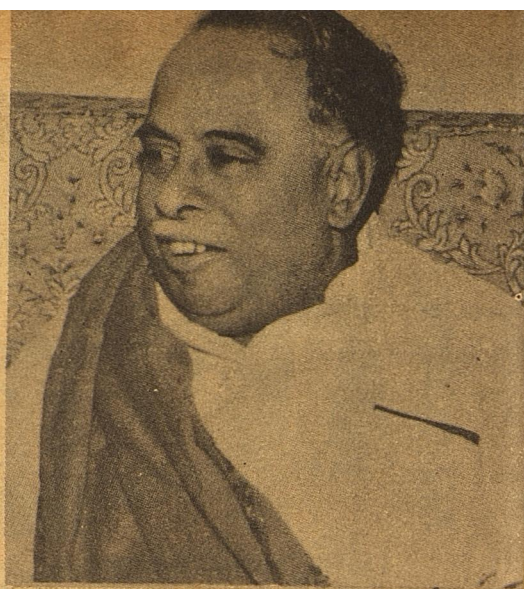
Let us not be content with defying him as an avathar worthy of worship not with singing his fame and remarkable achievements. I would appeal to you to remember and strive for the society he dreamt of, the ideals he propounded and the moral integrity he exemplified.

He did not perform any miracle. But he made heroes of cowards, inspired them to blow the trumpet of freedom and instilled fearlessness in them even in the face of overwhelming obstacles and difficulties.

The poet Bharathi sang in a tone of melancholy thus, "People die of incessant fear and cowardice. There is nothing that they are not afraid of in the world". Gandhi wiped off that fear from our hearts. He raised an army of unarmed men who dared to defy death, facing even the challenge of a fully equipped army. He inspired the little sparrows with the courage to oppose even the mighty vultures. He drove away diffidence from our hearts. He gave us the patriotic feeling that our country inalienably belongs to us.

He achieved all these not by war but by non-violence, not by killing our enemies but by following the path of virtue, not by preaching hatred but by showing love.

The exponents of Kathakalasham have not seen by themselves the miracles said to have been performed by the great saints of the past. But we have the good fortune to see with our eyes the miracles wrought by Gandhi. This semi-naked man gave a life of



glory and honour to millions of our country men. What can be a greater miracle than this!

Even those who mocked at his leadership in the beginning accepted and admired him as the undisputed leader of India after he had performed this 'miracle'. To-day critics say that the path of virtue he showed will apply not only to India but also to all countries in the world which are trying to liberate themselves from the clutches of slavery.

In the 16th century the outside world knew of India only as a country that abounded in cloves and spices, gold and gems and as a country full of simpletons who knew not how to utilize them.

Although freedom - fight was begun like the morning star in the days of Tilak, it was only after Gandhi entered the Congress that the world realised that the whole of India was throbbing with a spirit of awakening and alertness. The world used to view India only through the bright rays of Gandhi's fame.

It was Gandhi who created an agitational attitude which was selfless and did not care for results. Prior to that, the country was dominated by learned people who begged for freedom by humble petitions.

His appearance, physique, talk, habits and manners were not such as to induce war mentality. But he was able to generate in the minds of millions of our countrymen the spirit of heroism which enabled them to defy even the mighty armies.

In all his public services we cannot come across a strong invective or an unjust act of any self-seeking plan. The influence of his selfless services brought name and fame not only to



India but also to the whole of Asia and it spread in such a way as to instil terror even in the minds of the European imperialists who were highly proud and arrogant of colour-bar. Heads of foreign Government flocked to him to listen to his words with rapt attention. Even kings considered it an honour to stay in his humble cottage.

He never felt or said that 'Swaraj' was the end of our struggle. Nor did he fail to tell us how the country and the people should attain a healthy status.

He firmly believed that Swaraj was only a means to an ideal. He stressed that in the history of a country, Swaraj is, no doubt, a golden leaf but not the final one. He preached that slavery should be abolished at all costs because it is an impediment to the progress of the country.

The chains of slavery have been shattered. But let us ask ourselves whether we have succeeded in creating the India of his dreams. Let us have the moral courage to give a negative answer. Let this day instil in our minds the firm determination to create the India that he dreamt of.

He drove away from our minds the fear of the British Government. But have we become fearless in other fields? Certainly not. So long as society consists of the privileged and the underprivileged, the haves and the havenots, the mighty and the weak, how can fear be cast away?

Fear threatens us. Scarcity menaces us. Hatred drives us. Fear should be cast away and virtue should blossom. When we are celebrating the birthday of this great sage, let us dedicate ourselves to this ideal.

We see abundant wealth and object poverty, magnificent cities and poverty stricken slums, big factories and bands of unemployed men, religious institutions and profiteers, swindlers, hoarders and black-marketeers side by side. He toiled throughout life not to see such a pathetic sight but to create a clean and ideal country free from these evils.

It is not a country where we see murder and theft, gambling and drinking. It is worse than a forest which is even free from these evils.

Gandhi desired to establish a glorious and unblemished country free from gambling, exploitation and class hatred. But what is it that we see in India when we are celebrating his birthday? Communal clashes, the cruelty of untouchability, the exploitation of the weak by the mighty, rebellion - torn cities, woe stricken villages, political chicanery and social conspiracies - all these are rampant with none to curb them. The quarrel of linguistic imperialism has not come to an end where democracy is practised.

We are celebrating Gandhi's birthday when we are not in a position to enforce prohibition successfully. Such a deplorable state will no

change so long as we revere Gandhi as a saint and miracle-monger.

We should realise that Gandhi is not dead but he has become one with us. His thoughts and ideals have not perished. We should have the strong determination to accept them as our ideals. This should be the underlying significance of celebrating the birthday of Gandhi who is not more with us. This is not only a day for proclaiming his immortal fame but also a day for us to resolve to put into practice his excellent ideals since we have accepted them in toto.

In his days the alien Government was frightened to hear his voice of protest and quit India. But many things, such as falsehood, unscrupulousness, illiteracy, inadequacy, castesim and class hatred that should be driven out, are still there. Purity, truth-fulness, fearlessness and spirit of service are necessary to drive them away. We are celebrating the birthday of Gandhi only in order to possess these qualities. I should like to remind you of what Jawaharlal Nehru said about the ideal India of Gandhi: "Even the poorest should consider this land as a land of theirs. They should realise that they have power and importance in its set-up. There should not be caste superiority among people. All communities should live in amity and peace. I shall strive to usher in an India of that type".

Radio talk broadcast on 2.10.67.



C. PICHANDY
P. S. G. Arts College,
Coimbatore.

A revolutionary Journalist

Among the great leaders of Tamil Nadu who participated in the freedom struggle and utilised the press as a means of propaganda, the place of honour must go to Virudhachala Kalyanasundaranar, popularly known as *Tamil Thendral*, Thiru. Vi. Ka.

Sundaranar was the sixth son of Thiruvarur Virudhachala Mudaliar who settled in Thullam, a village near Poonamalle, Chingleput district. Sundaranar showed a kind of fearless attitude even in his boyhood. The adage, "Dare to do good, fear to do wrong" for a successful career proved quite true in his case.

Once the 'Ameen' (a revenue official) of the area visited Thullam in his bullock cart. The people of the village showed him respect by moving to the sides of road and making the way clear. The boys who were playing in the street on looking at him also fled crying 'The Ameen', 'The Ameen'. Sundaranar who was with them stopped them and said, "Why are you all running? The Ameen is also a human being like us". The Ameen, appreciated the courage of the boy and advised his parents to give him proper education.

Sundaranar had his primary education in 'Arya Primary School' in Royapettah, Madras and higher education in 'Wesley College', Madras. "Misfortunes never comes in single". This was quite true in the case of Sundaranar. He had a paralytic stroke when he was a student at the Wesley College and his father died earlier a few days. But Thiru. Vi. Ka. faced successfully all these difficulties.

Sundaranar held many posts before entering the journalistic field. He started his career as a clerk in Messrs. Binny and Company. And later served in the publicity department of the Spencers and Company. Then he took to teaching and worked as a Tamil Pandit in 'Wesleyan Mission' school, Madras, run for the benefit of 'Adi Draivda Children,' and he later headed the Department of Tamil in Wesley College from 1916. He served for eighteen months in Wesley College. Sundaranar started his journalistic career as the Editor of '*Desa Bhaktan*' as organ of the *Madras Provincial Association*, founded by prominent national leaders of South India, to counter the antinational propaganda of the Justice party, which opposed the Indian National Congress.

Sundaranar paved the way for popular Tamil Journalism by changing the pedantic style of writing and long sentences. He started a new crisp way of expressing ideas in short and simple sentences. Sundaranar was the first writer among Tamil Journalists of modern times who avoided the English expressions in his writings by substituting suitable equivalents in Tamil. Taking him as a model, other writers followed suit. Thiru. R. Krishnamoorthy (Kalki), one of the leading journalists of Tamil Nadu, had been trained in Journalism by Thiru. Sundaranar. R. Krishnamoorthy (Kalki) himself and claimed Thiru. Vi. Ka. as his mentor on more than one occasion.

As editor of the '*Desa Bhaktan*', Sundaranar changed the course of Tamil Journalism by lively and simple writings in Tamil. *Desa Bhaktan* as the name indicates worked for the cause of freedom. It campaigned against the ban on Poet Bharathi and V.V.S. Iyer from entering the then British India from Pondicherry.

Sundaranar was a social revolutionary who played a notable part in the Labour Movement and the first Indian along with Wadia to start a Labour Union in India at Perambur Barracks, Madras. He fought against social injustices like polygamy, untouchability and supported the cause of widow re-marriage. When Annie Beasant was imprisoned in 1917 he threw himself heart and soul into the freedom struggle.

'Desa Bhaktan's support to the labour movement in Madras, and its spirited editorials on the Punjab Massacre antagonized the Government which sought to stop its publication forfeiting its security deposit and demanding a fresh security of Rs. 5,000 with an undertaking that 'Desa Bhaktan' would change its tone in future. Sundaranar served two and a half years, in 'Desa Bhaktan' by that time and made it a prominent Tamil daily from South India through his effective writings. Sundaranar resigned the Editorship of the 'Desa Bhaktan' on 22-7-1920 on account of some misunderstanding with the publishers.

On relinquishing the editorship, the labour leaders requested him to strengthen the Labour Union started by him. With the collective effort of the Labourers, a sum of rupees seven thousand was collected and out of it a printing press was purchased. From this press, a new weekly 'Nava Sakthi' a Tamil organ of the labour union came into existence under the editorship of Thiru. Sundaranar from 20-10-1920, which ran for twenty years.

'Nava Sakthi', championed the cause of labour, battled against casteism and for the establishment of universal brotherhood among the people. Sundaranar's writings were very popular with all sections of the society and had a wide circulation not only in Tamil Nadu but also among Tamils in Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, England, France and Germany.

Sundaranar's views on labour problems were impartial and his outlook was broad-based. Once he wrote an appeal in his newspaper to the Capitalists thus: "Be fair to the labourers and pay them well". To the labourers his advice was: "A contented mind is a continual feast. Be efficient in your work, never be greedy".

Sundaranar was a born orator and gifted writer and his style was unique. His sentences were short and sparkling, the language was chaste and simple, using a direct diction. In the journalistic world, he developed a style of his own, which became 'Thiru Vi. Ka's style. He used to claim that among the languages in the world Tamil occupies the higher position for its literary excellence.

Among his books, 'Service is my Badge', 'Humanity and Gandhiji', 'India and its Freedom' and 'Greatness of women' are very popular as outstanding works on political and social themes.

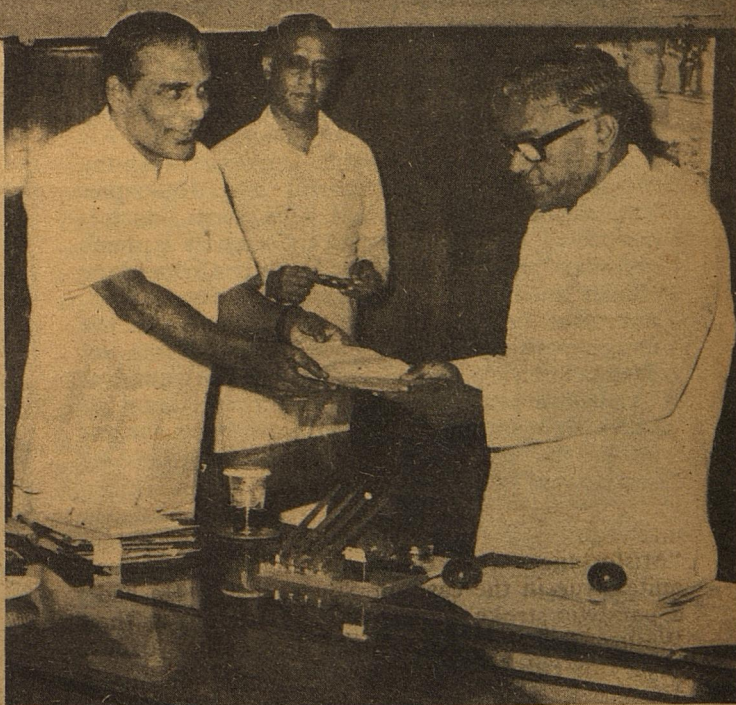
Sundaranar fell a prey to diabetes and completely lost his sight in the year 1950. It was then that he wrote his famous poem 'Light in Darkness'. The people of Tamil Nadu celebrated his sixty first birthday on 25-8-1943, in an unprecedented manner in the annals of Tamil Nadu, which lasted for six months all over the State. Sundaranar's service to the Nation in general and to the cause of Tamils in particular was marked by a selfless devotion and sincerity of purpose.

Sundaranar was truly a 'revolutionary journalist', who always practised what he preached. His speeches and writings were in a large measure responsible for the social change and political awakening of the Tamils.

The revolutionary journalist who occupies an evergreen place in the History of Tamil Journalism by his scintillating writings died on 17-9-1953 after a prolonged illness. A part of the City of Madras is named after him as Thiru.Vi. Ka. Nagar and a Higher Secondary School is also being run in his name. They are monumental examples of the reverence and gratitude shown to him by the people of Tamil Nadu.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS CONSTRUCTION OF MEALS CENTRE

The participants of Government Exhibition, Salem have assured to contribute a sum of Rs. 40,000/- for the construction of a meals centre for the Chief Minister Nutritious Meals programme for children. The First instalment of Rs. 26,415-00 was handed over to Thiru.R. M. Veerappan, Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments by Thiru.S. T. Kasirajan, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations, on behalf of the participants. Thiru. P. B. Krishnaswamy, I.A.S., Commissioner & Secretary, I. T. & (T) C Department is also seen in the picture.





**I. A. F.
GOLDEN
JUBILEE
1932-82**

The Mecca of IAF

Located about 35 Kms away from Madras, Air Force Station, Tambaram takes the pride of place as one of the oldest training centres in the Indian Air Force. This unit was shifted from Secunderabad during February 1947 and was then commenced by Group Captain Na Tait, OBE of RAF. A new dimension to the station's role with the moving in of the Flying Instruction's School from Ambala was added during November, 1953.

Highly qualified pilots drawn from various flying units of IAF are detailed to undergo the All Purpose Flying Instructors Course. After graduating from this school they are posted to train the Flight Cadets in initial flying and in advanced flying at Elementary Flying School, Bidar, Air Force Academy, Hyderabad, Transport Training Wing, Yelahanka (Bangalore) and Helicopter Training School, Hyderabad. This course which is recognised by Commonwealth Countries is much in demand in the Third World Countries from where officers are also sent to undergo the course here. The pilots here are trained as Instructors in the indigenously manufactured HT-2 and Kiran Jet Trainer aircraft. The flying instructors squad at Tambaram also boasts of an aerobatic team. It had been engaged in aerobatics display at various places, the last occasion being the Republic Day functions at New Delhi.

With such aircraft like the MIGs and the Jaguars and other highly sophisticated equipment in its inventory, the role of the maintenance staff cannot be over-emphasised. The Mechanical Training Institute (formerly known as No. 2 Ground Training School, Air Force) is a pioneer

institution in IAF which trains the airmen selected for mechanical trades. The Institute has three vital roles to play:

- (a) To train the body for rigorous and hard work
- (b) The mind for rapid and clear thinking and
- (c) Build up character on the basis of devotion to duty.

This is fulfilled by carrying out its training programme in Education Section and various training Squadrons.

To start with, the recruits are given toughening up training in one of the Training Squadrons



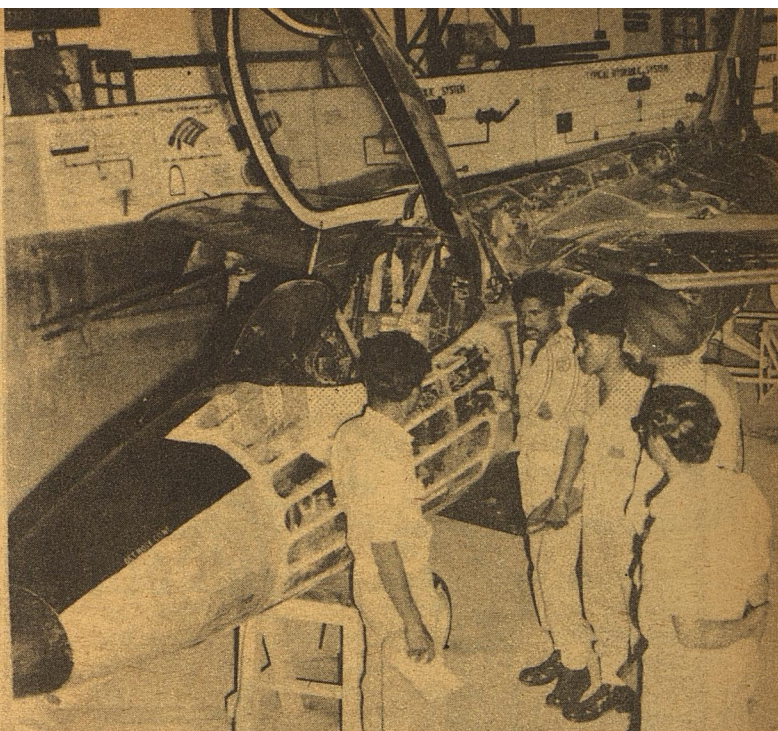
where they are exposed to Arms Drill, Foot Drill, Jungle and Firing Training and Fire Fighting. Recruits come for training at Tambaram from all over the country. With different food habits, language and physique of such a large body of raw recruits, it is a herculean task to mould them into a body of highly disciplined Air Force personnel. The dedicated Ground Training Instruction (GTIs) under the capable guidance of their officers precisely achieve this target in a short period of 6 months Basic Training. The recruits are taught to live a community life—a common billet for accommodation and a common mess where they dine together.

As they progress in their basic training consisting of rigorous Physical Training (PT) Parade procedures with Arms and foot drill, the recruits also undergo educational training under Senior Education Officer of the Mechanical Training. A team of highly qualified Education Officers and Education Instructors teach language (English) General Service knowledge, Air Force Law and Basic Science.

After 6 months of training a differential aptitude test is administered to the trainees and they are allotted various trade in mechanical stream, the MTI, AF trains Air Frame Technicians, Engine Technicians, Weapon Technicians, Machinist, Carpenters and Workshop Fitters.

In the Air Frame Training Squadron, the trainee is taught all the system including hydraulic and pneumatic systems operating in any type of aircraft. In about a year and a few months a fresh matriculate becomes an Aircraft technician well-trained in all the procedures in maintenance of Air Frames of fighters and transport aircraft and Helicopters.

The Engine Squadron trains the recruit on all types of piston, propeller, Turbo-prop and jet turbine engine of all sophisticated aircraft. Through vivid and effective methods of teaching with live and rigged up training aids, the ab-initio trainees



are trained in intricate and complex modern technology.

The Weapon Systems Training Squadron imparts instructions in all types of guns, rockets and bombs. The trainee learns the various intricacies and techniques in the repair and maintenance of the entire range of Weapons Systems in IAF. Shortly, it is proposed to add a new dimension to the MTI, AF by bringing in the training of tradesmen for Guided Weapons Systems also.

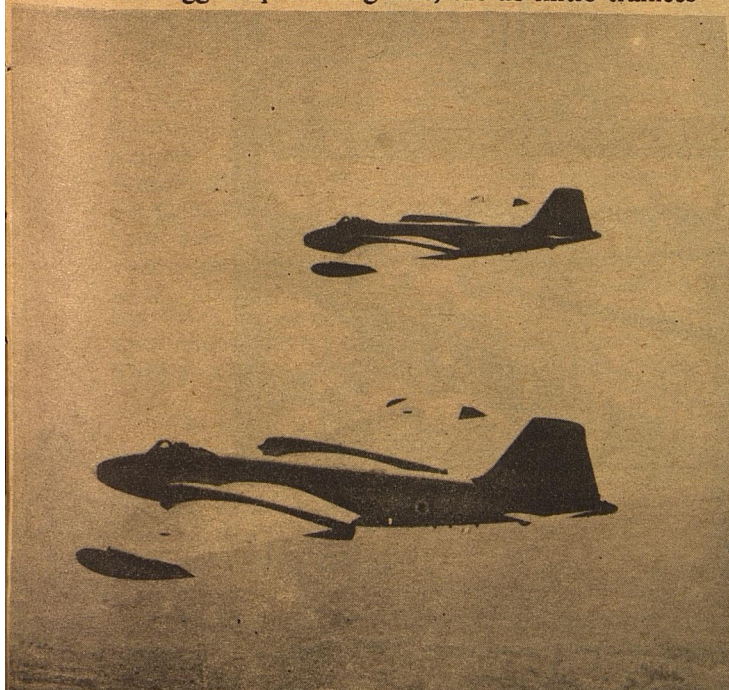
The other important trades in which training is imparted at Mechanical Training Institute, Air Force, Tambaram, are Coppersmith and Sheet Metal Worker, Carpenters, Welders, Air Field Safety Operators and Meteorological Assistants and Safety Equipment Workers.

On successful completion of training, the trainees pass out from this Institute and are posted to various operational and Maintenance Units where they keep the aircraft flying fit.

On completion of 2-3 years of service, airmen of various trades e.g. Air Frame Technicians, Engine Technicians, and Weapons Technicians are sent again to Mechanical Training Institute, Tambaram for conversion training as Fitters in these trades.

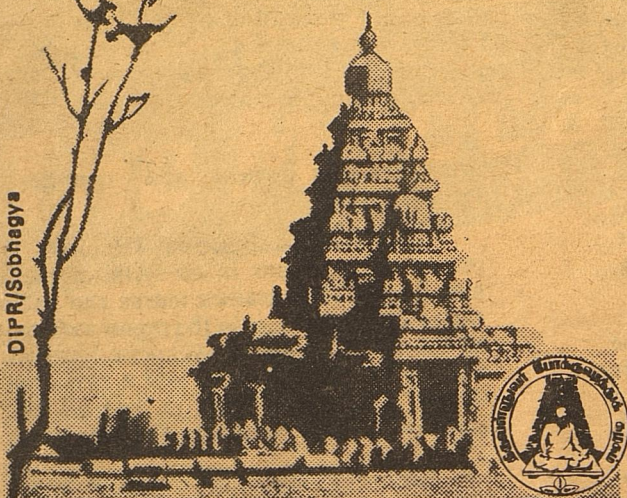
The Airmen Selection Centre which is housed in the Air Force Station, Tambaram complex basically caters for the recruitment of boys belonging to Tamil Nadu. This Centre selects approximately 650 fresh recruits every year who join the different training centres. These fresh recruits commence drawing pay and allowances from the day they join the Air Force.

Air Force Station, Tambaram thus provides three-dimensional service to the IAF - Man Power through selection centre, Maintenance Staff through Mechanical Training Institute and highly skilled Flying Instructors through Flying Instructors School.



Revel in luxury and unravel The south

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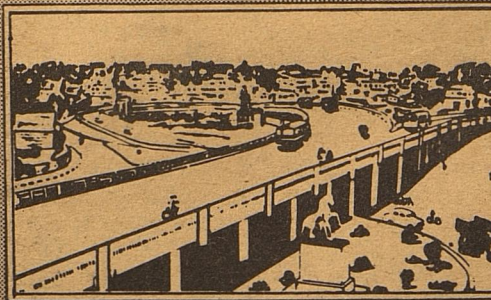
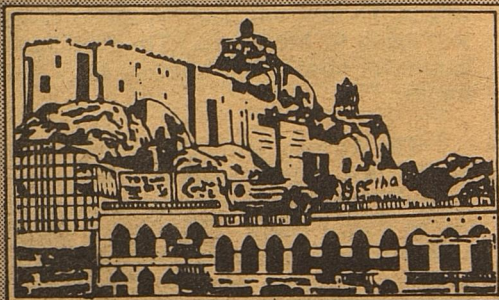
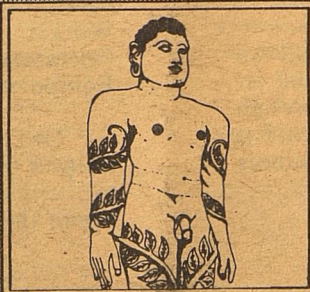
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SNAKES OF TAMIL NADU

Thiru.T. S. N. MURTHY

Zoologist, Zoological survey of India.

Most of us know little about the kinds of snakes occurring in our neighbourhood leave alone all the varieties said to be found in Tamil Nadu. Of the nearly 230 species recorded from India so far, some 50 kinds of both the poisonous and non-poisonous snakes are reported from the plains, forests, lakes and marshy places of Tamil Nadu. A preliminary acquaintance with at least the common forms is essential for every one of us so as to avoid the unreasoning fear for everything called snakes. The majority of the snakes of Tamil Nadu are harmless and what is more some of them are useful as rodent destroyers.

NON-VENOMOUS SNAKES

BLIND SNAKE

The small worm-like snake called the blind snake (Tamil: Seer Pambu or Sevi Pambu) does not look like a snake except for its forked tongue which is protruded out and its shiny black scales on the body. Found under logs, hums and even in the flower pots of our gardens, it is a shy creature and emerges out in the night to feed upon worms and soft bodied larvae and eggs of small insects. It hardly exceeds 17cm in length.

SAND BOAS

Two kinds of sand boas are found in Tamil Nadu. As their common name indicates, these small but stout bodied snakes are sand dwellers. The commonest boa in Tamil Nadu is the Red Earth Boa (Tamil: Shivappu Man Pambu) while the other is the Russell's Sand Boa (Tamil: Mann Pambu). The Sand boas are active only during night and they mostly prey upon rodents which they kill by constriction - a method of coiling around the prey and squeezing it to death. Though the sand boas grow up to 1m in length they are timid in disposition. They give birth to living young - 6 to eight at a time.

The tail of the Red Sand Boa is so blunt that it almost appears like its another head and this is the harmless boa that is exhibited by our snake charmers as 'IRU TALAI PAMBU'.

PYTHON-THE GIANT

The Python (Malai Pambu), the giant among the Indian snakes needs no introduction to the



The Common Sand Boa

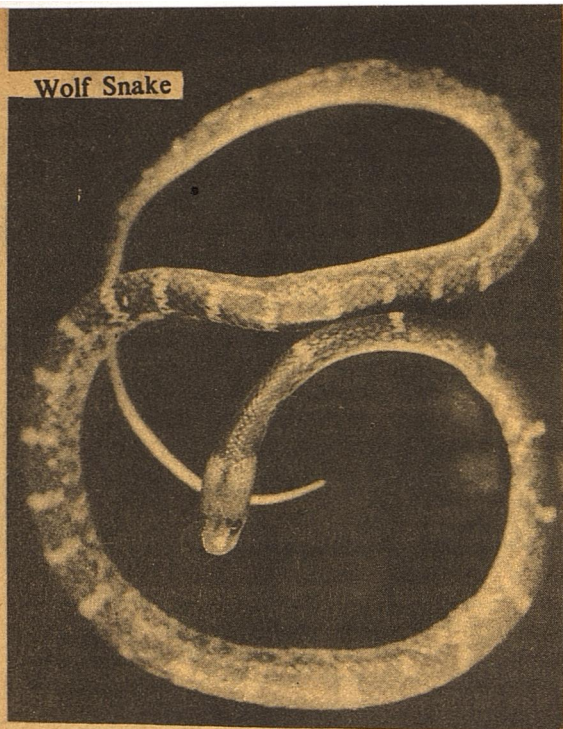
people of Tamil Nadu specially those inhabiting the jungle tracts. The python grows up to 6m and is easily recognised by the bold blotches on its body, short tail, and the arrow shaped mark on the head. It is very sluggish in nature. It is provoked when it is molested or is awfully hungry. Its diet includes mice, birds, and mammals like jackals, deers, oxen, wild boar etc.

The Python is not a man eater as is generally believed. But a full-grown python can manage a small child, if occasion so demands. A python kills its prey by the iron grip of its heavy coils but not by breaking the bones of its victim as is generally believed.



PYTHON-THE GIANT

Wolf Snake



WOLF SNAKE

The wolf snake (Tamil : Nai Pambu) so called because of its long front teeth resembling that of a wolf is a small, slender snake. Growing from 30cm to 80cm in length, this is seen only during nights in the dilapidated buildings, on the ceilings and under stones and hence its another Tamil name, 'Veedu Pambu'. This harmless species resembles the deadly krait superficially because of the light whitish or yellowish bars on its back and is, therefore, killed at sight by the innocent people.

RAT SNAKE

Every one of us is familiar with this snake which speeds away in a flash when encountered in our agricultural areas and houses. It is called Rat Snake (Tamil : Sarai Pambu) because of its preference for rats in search of which it enters the cattle sheds often. But it does not suck milk of the cattle as is alleged. Because it reaches up to 4m in length, it is a much feared snake and is even considered as a 'male cobra' which is sheer nonsense. Though it is nonvenomous, the rat snake is not a gentle snake to retreat if its way is blocked, or if it is trod upon or molested. Then it hisses loudly and strikes forcefully. It is an excellent destroyer of rodents and is a real friend of the farmer.

TREE SNAKES

The most common among the tree snakes with which we are familiar is the Green Whip Snake (Tamil : Pachai Pambu) which is so called because of its parrot-green colouration which effectively conceals its presence in the branches of a tree. Growing up to and beyond 2m, this snake is very much feared because of the erroneous belief that it aims to strike at the eye of its onlooker which misbelief gave the snake its another Tamil name 'Kankuthi Pambu'. Of course it is a fierce tempered snake and bites readily. Its saliva

secretes a slight quantity of venom too but this is used only to kill its prey-birds, lizards, and frogs. It is found both in the plains and forests.

Another graceful and slender snake generally found in the bushy areas is the Bronze-back Snake (Tamil : Maram-eri Pambu) which grows up to 1.5 m. It moves very fast and has a long tail.

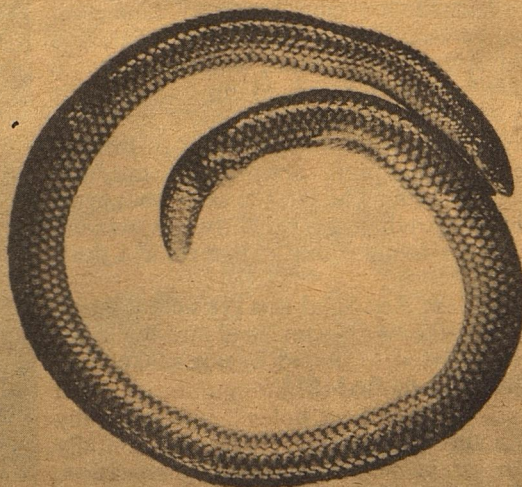
The Cat Snake (Tamil : Poonai Pambu) so named because of its bulging eyes and cat-like vertical pupil has a triangular head quite unusual for the ordinary snakes and resembles a typical viper. It can often climb up the tops of trees where it rests in a coiled state under the shade of leaves. Its bite is harmless though it secretes a mild venom that is capable of paralysing its prey-lizards, birds and mice.

BEAUTIFUL SNAKES IN THE FOREST

Few of us are aware of the existence of beautiful and harmless snakes found under stones, in deep muddy soil and in the decaying vegetation of the forests of Anaimalais, Palanis, and Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu. Commonly called roughtails because of their peculiar tail which ends in a spiny shield, these snakes are always small, never exceeding two feet in length. These burrowing snakes are brilliantly coloured. They feed on insects, worms, and grubs. They produce living young ones. They never make an attempt to bite if handled. So next time when you are holidaying in Kodai or Ooty, kick up a black stone and look up for a pretty and inoffensive snake shying away from light.

WATER SNAKES

The Striped Keelback (Tamil : Pul-eri Pambu) which enters our houses is easily recognised by its rough back and the yellow stripes running down the length of the animal. It is a frog-eater and in search of its prey it frequents the grassy and bushy areas. It grows up to 80cm and does not attempt to bite when caught.



A burrowing snake in the Nilgiris



Rat Snake

The Checkered Keelback (Tamil : Thanni Pambu) which also enters our houses is the most common of the Indian water snakes and it is never found far from water. This snake which reaches a length of 2m has a thick set body and a back with markings on the pattern of a chess board. Though it hardly secretes any poison, it is ill-tempered and bites readily when molested.

ESTAURINE SNAKE

Another water snake found in the muddy estuaries, salt creeks, and river mouths of Tamil Nadu is the Dog-faced Water Snake (Tamil : Uppu-ar Pambu) whose longer lower jaw makes its face appear like that of a dog's. It is a sluggish snake in disposition but if cornered, it hisses and bites viciously. It reaches a length of 1.5 m. It gives birth to its young alive. It feeds mainly upon fishes.

Among other harmless snakes commonly seen in Tamil Nadu mention should be made of the Kukri Snake (Tamil : Yennai Pambu or Yennai Panian) and the Trinket Snake (Tamil : Micro Pambu).

VENOMOUS SNAKES

All the four 'killer snakes' of India-the cobra (Tamil : Nalla Pambu or Naga Pambu), the krait (Kattu viriyan), the Russell's Viper (Tamil : Kannadi viriyan), and the Saw-scaled Viper (Tamil : Suratai Pambu) are found in Tamil Nadu. The King Cobra (Tamil : Raja Nagam) is a rare snake.

COBRA

The cobra growing up to 2m in length is usually met with in the plains, jungles and even in the regions heavily populated by man. Its natural haunts are the old termite mounds, ruined buildings, rockpiles and rat holes. It is generally docile by nature biting only when accidentally stepped on or is under extreme provocation. It raises its hood when alarmed. It enters the human dwellings in search of its delicacy-rats.

KRAIT

The Common Krait reaches a length of 1.75m and is recognised by its bluish black colour with white cross lines. It is generally found in or near the termite mounds, rat holes and ruined buildings. Hiding by day in the secluded spots it becomes active by night. It is gentle in disposition. When provoked, a krait prefers to hide its head beneath the coils instead of snapping up.

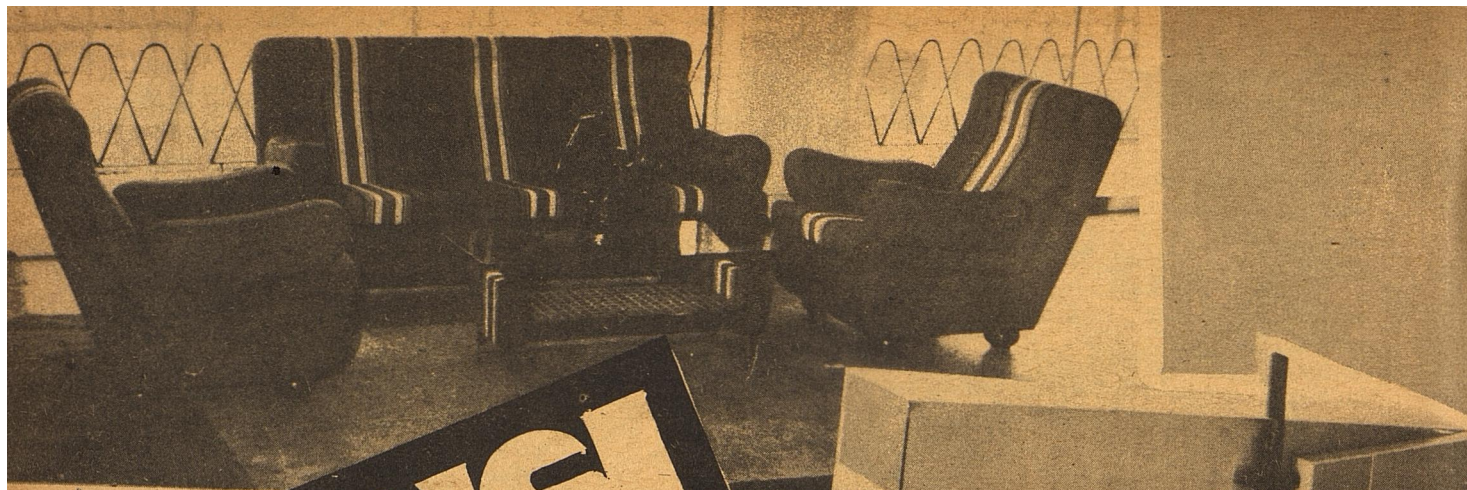
The venom of the cobras and kraits is neurotoxic and affects the nervous system.

VIPERS

Vipers are easily recognised by their triangular heads, narrow necks, and small scales on the head. The markings on the body of a Russell's Viper (1.8m) easily establish the identity of this snake. It prefers to dwell in the rock crevices and thick vegetation comprising grassy and thorny bushes as its abode. It hisses loudly when annoyed. With its long and movable viperine fangs, it can inject a large amount of venom and is even said to hold on to its victim after striking. Its poison affects the blood.

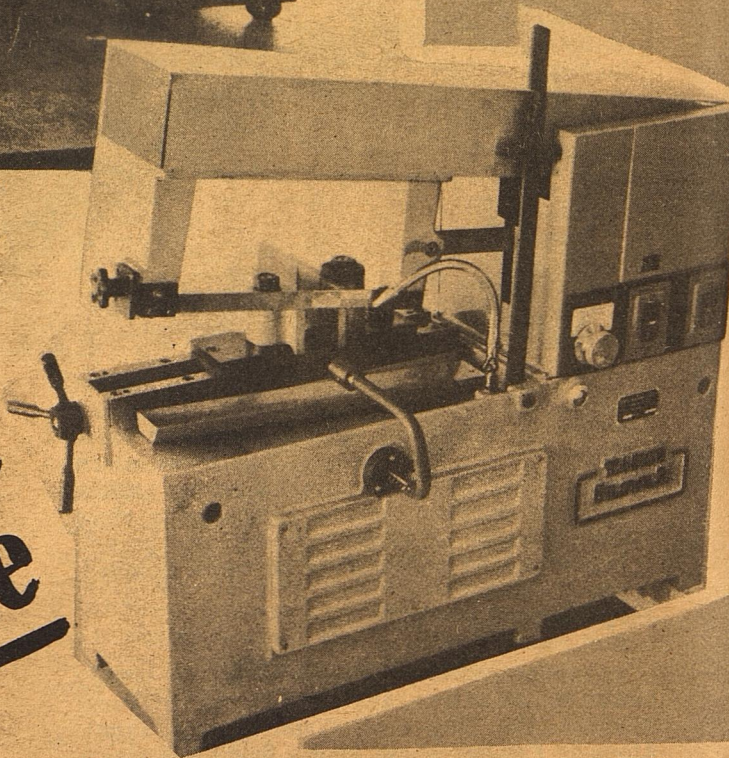
The Saw-scaled or Little Indian Viper (80 cm) is restricted to the scrub jungle, jungles and semi-arid zones, and bushy areas. It is a very aggressive snake striking quickly at the slightest provocation. Its venom is highly toxic and the bite is fatal.

The other poisonous snakes of Tamil Nadu are the Coral Snakes and the Pit Vipers. Both these groups are restricted to the forests. The snakes in the sea are deadly poisonous though they bite seldom. The fishermen who encounter them in their catches throw them back into the sea. A sea snake which is a graceful swimmer in the sea is a poor performer on land where it moves slowly and with an awkward gait. The commonest sea snakes of the coasts of Tamil Nadu belong to two kinds viz., Enhydrina and Hydrophis.



TANSI

largest small scale combine



Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation more popularly known as TANSI was formed in 1965, with the avowed objective of extending the infrastructure facilities to the industrial community at large and

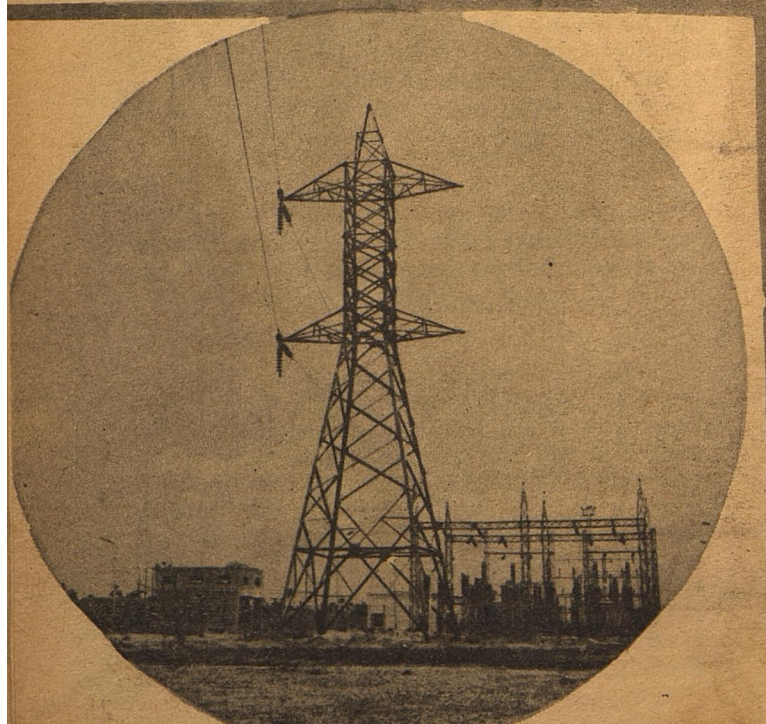
developing more and more on sophisticated lines of production. Over the years, TANSI has grown into a largest small scale combine of its kind in India, with its operation located at 56 production units and

seven Sales Centres all over Tamil Nadu employing more than 6000 persons and with an annual turn over of Rs. 25 crores.

The products and services offered by TANSI cover a wide range: from tool room, die casting and other special purpose facilities; galvanized towers; heavy building structure; enamelled copper wires; wood and steel furniture; special grade foundry items; leather and leather goods; wool processing; deep well hand pumps, spirit-based products such as french polish, gasket shellac and picture varnish; machine tools; to even assembly of a precision product like wrist watch.

TANSI fabricates galvanized transmission line towers, microwave towers, masts for railway electrification, besides heavy structurals for factory sheds, power houses, ship-yards, substations and coal handling plants. TANSI has expertise to meet the demand of all such prestigious jobs.

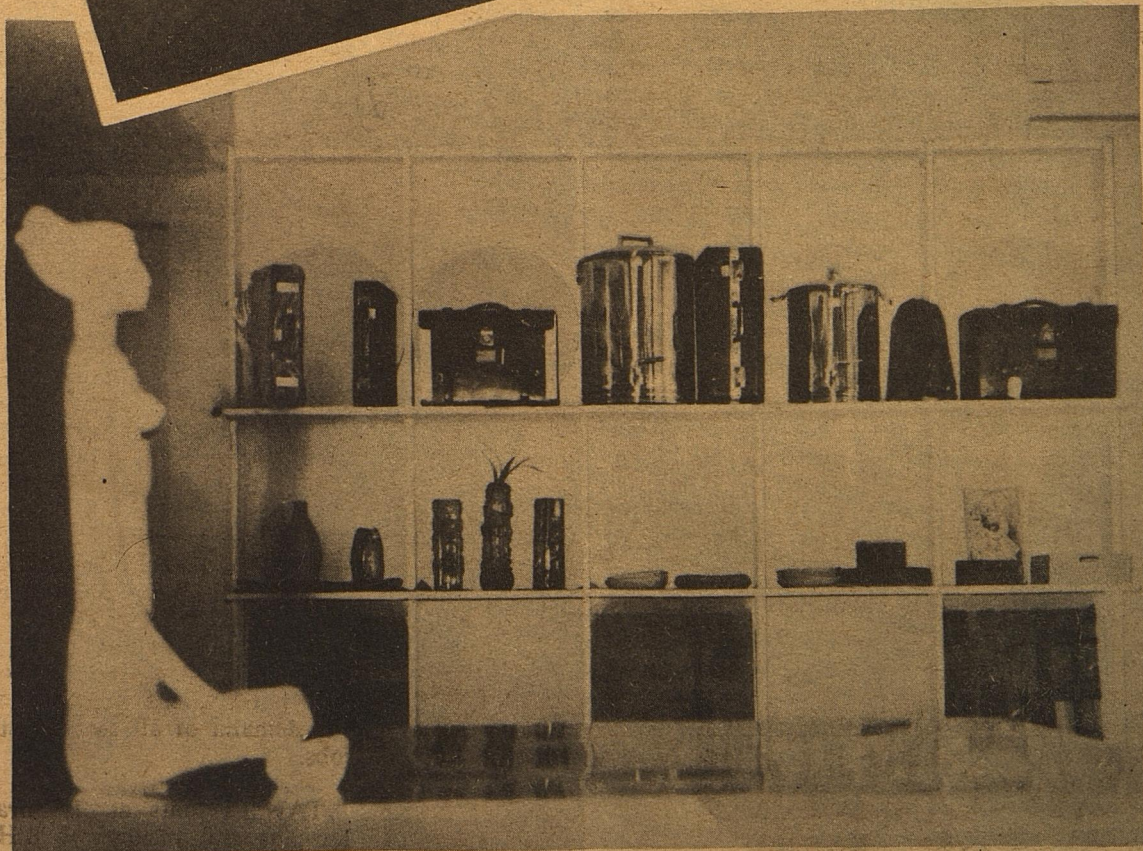
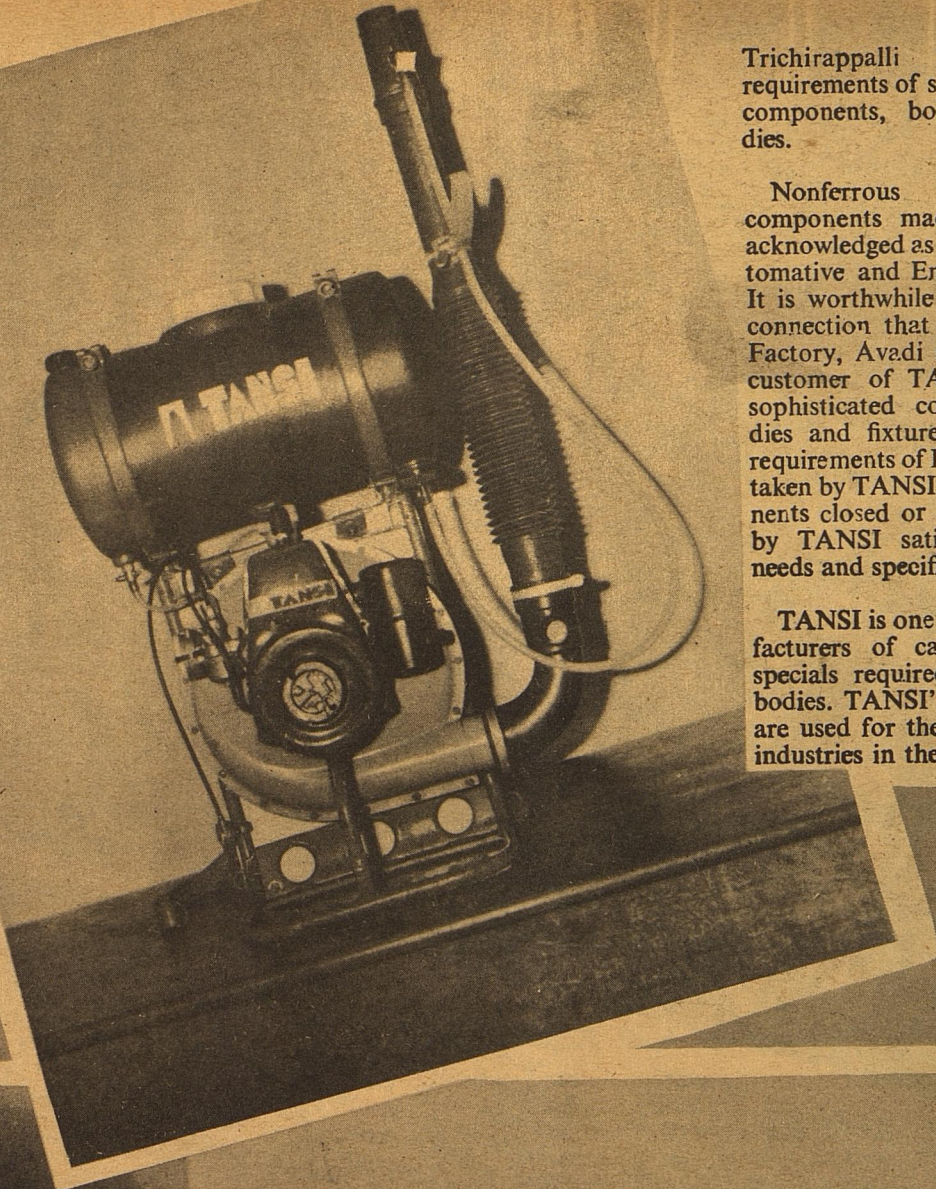
TANSI's units at Trichirappalli serve as an ancillary to B.H.E.L..



Trichirappalli in meeting their requirements of structures, machined components, boiler parts, tools and dies.

Nonferrous Pressure Die cast components made by TANSI are acknowledged as the best by the automotive and Engineering Industry. It is worthwhile to mention in this connection that the Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi is also an esteemed customer of TANSI in respect of sophisticated components. Tools dies and fixtures to the exacting requirements of ISRO are also undertaken by TANSI. Hot forged components closed or open manufactured by TANSI satisfy the customers' needs and specifications.

TANSI is one of the largest manufacturers of cast Iron pipes and specials required for water supply bodies. TANSI's mehanite castings are used for the Sugar and Cement industries in the State.





The only manufacturer of super enamelled copper wires in Tamil Nadu is TANSI. India Mark-II Deep Well Hand Pumps made by TANSI serve as the source of potable water for the rural mass. TANSI has undertaken manufacture of french polish as a social obligation to the State since the production in the private sector is banned. Besides spirit-based products made by TANSI are picture varnish and gasket shellac to IS Specifications.

TANSI in collaboration with H.M.T. has specialised manufacture of power hacksaw export of which is entrusted to H.M.T. International. Bench Drilling Machines, Pillar Drills and Radial Drills are the other products in the machine tools division.

TANSI is remembered as a Quality Furniture maker. The elegance of wooden furniture and the sturdiness of steel furniture are a cynosure to the general public.

TANSI leathers are quite familiar in Western Countries. It exports finished leather to the tune of Rs.1.00 crore annually. TANSI's safety boots and hand gloves contribute to industrial safety. Processed goat hair from TANSI is fully exported to Australia. Another export oriented product in the leather division is garment leather.

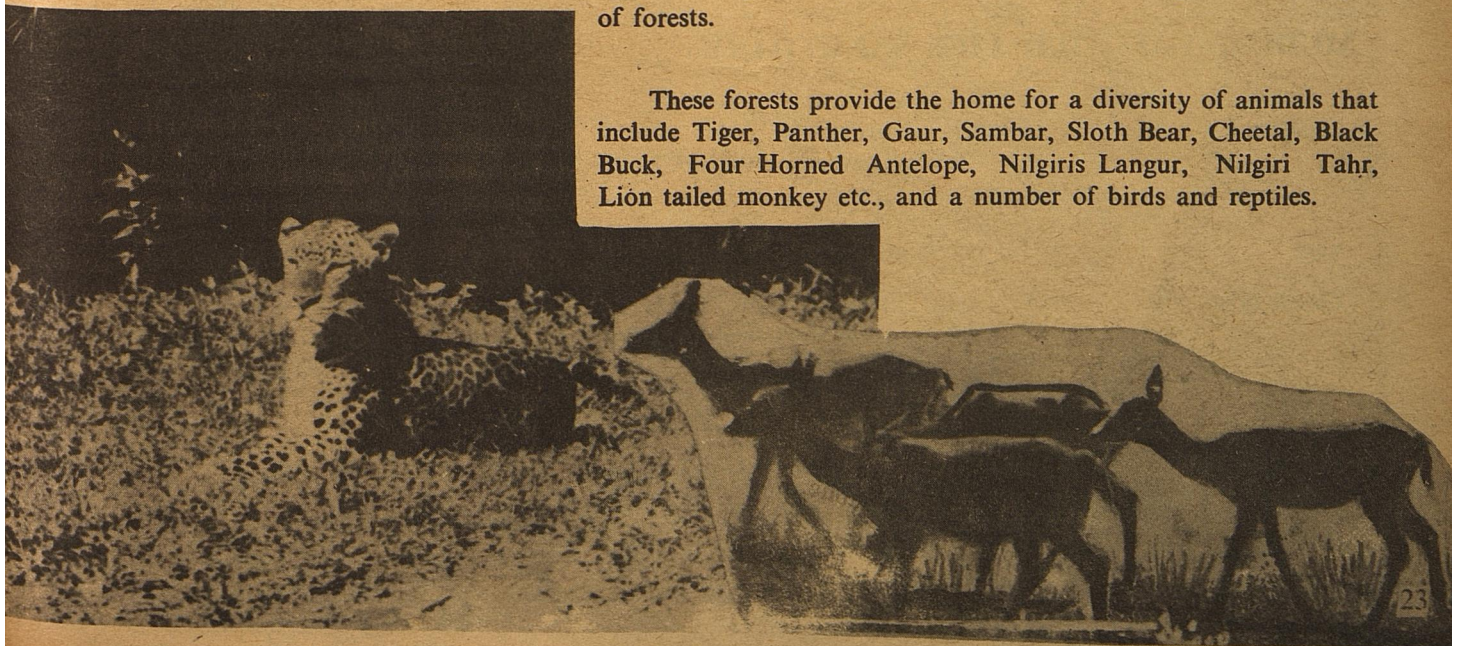
With its concentration on diversification, TANSI hopes to enter more sophisticated fields of manufacture and services and is thus poised for greater achievements.



Wild Life Sanctuaries

Tamil Nadu State is 1,30,069 sq. kms. in extent of which only 20,910 sq. kms. i.e. 16% of the total land area is forest. Nevertheless in having a varied topography ranging from the massive high ranges of Western Ghats with its highest point, Doddabetta Peak 2,633 metres down to near desert conditions in Ramnad District, and the tidal swamp forests in its coast with their own special floristic composition, the State lends itself to a great many types of forests.

These forests provide the home for a diversity of animals that include Tiger, Panther, Gaur, Sambar, Sloth Bear, Cheetal, Black Buck, Four Horned Antelope, Nilgiris Langur, Nilgiri Tahr, Lion tailed monkey etc., and a number of birds and reptiles.





Consequent to the implementation of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, Tamil Nadu has made good progress in establishing a separate Wild Life Wing and appointment of Wild Life Wardens whose main job is to afford full protection to all the wild life under their respective jurisdictions. New sanctuaries were also created.

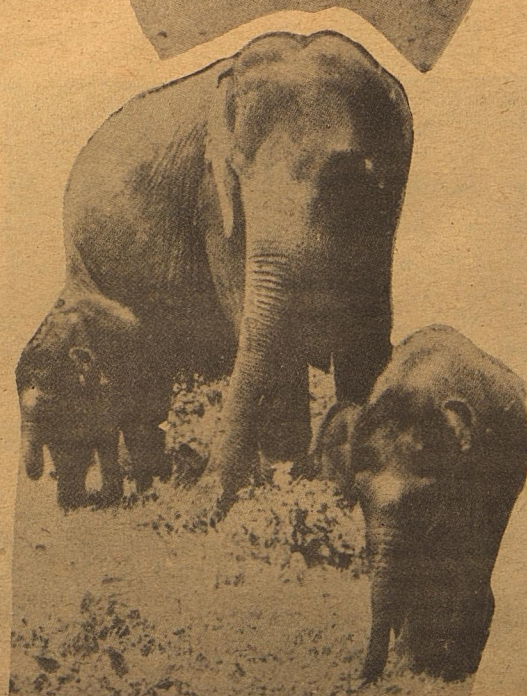
If there is any one facet of Nature that has suffered most under the garb of development, it can safely be said to be forests and with it, its wild life. Realising that if species once lost are lost for ever, Tamil Nadu has set apart quite a few sizable areas as wild life sanctuaries.

There are eight sanctuaries and seventeen waterfowl refuges. The total land area covered by these sanctuaries is a little over 10% of the total forest area, which perhaps is a record for any State in India. A brief description of these is given in the following pages for use of visitors and tourists. Further details can be had from the Chief Wildlife Warden, No. 571, Trichy Road, Ramnathapuram, Coimbatore-641 018.



MUDUMALAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location	.. Nilgiris district. 65 kms. from Ootacamund on the Ooty-Mysore Road.
Area	.. 321 sq. kms.
Forest type	.. Primarily moist deciduous. Tends to become dry deciduous towards Bandipur. Mainly Teak forests with Bamboos and miscellaneous species.
Animals found	.. Tiger, Panther, Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Chital, Dhole, Barking deer, Sloth Bear, Python, Otter, Crocodiles (Mugger) and a variety of birds and reptiles.





Best Season

.. Between February and June.

Accommodation

.. Forest Rest Houses at Abhayaran-yam, Kargudi, Masinagudi, Sylvan Lodge, Log House, Masinagudi, Log House, Teppakadu. Tents also available for hire. Catering arrange-ments are provided.

Other facilities

.. Motor vehicles and riding elephants available on hire.

POINT CALIMERE WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location

.. Thanjavur District

Area

.. 17.26 sq. kms.

Forest type

.. Consists of tidal swamps and dry evergreen forests.

Animals found

.. Sanctuary is famous for Flamingoes and Black Buck. A vast con-course of water birds such as Teals, Gulls, Terns, Plovers, Stilts etc. can also be seen during winter months. Other mammals include Chital, Wild Pigs etc.



Best Season .. For water birds November to February. For Black Buck and Chital-all the year round.

Accommodation .. Forest Rest Houses at Point Calimere

Catering arrangements provided.

Other facilities .. Boats available.

VEDANTHANGAL BIRDS SANCTUARY

Location .. Chingleput District—86 kms. from Madras.

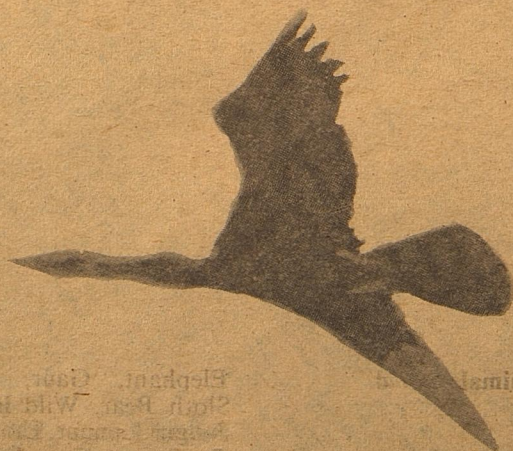
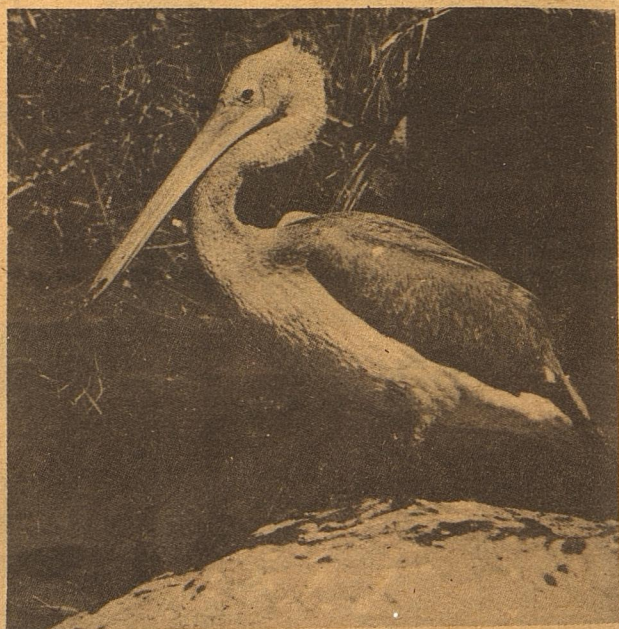
Area .. 0.3 sq. kms.

Forest type .. A tank having a compact grove of Barringtonia trees.

Animals found .. The sanctuary is famous for its breeding heronry including Cormorants, Egrets, Grey Herons, Open billed storks, Darters, Spoonbills, White Ibis, Night Herons, Grebes, Grey Pelicans etc.,

Many migratory birds like Garganey, Teals, Shovellers, Pintails, Ducks, Stilts, Sand Pipers etc., are also common.

A variety of resident birds like Coots, Moor Hen, Terns etc., can also be seen.



Best Season

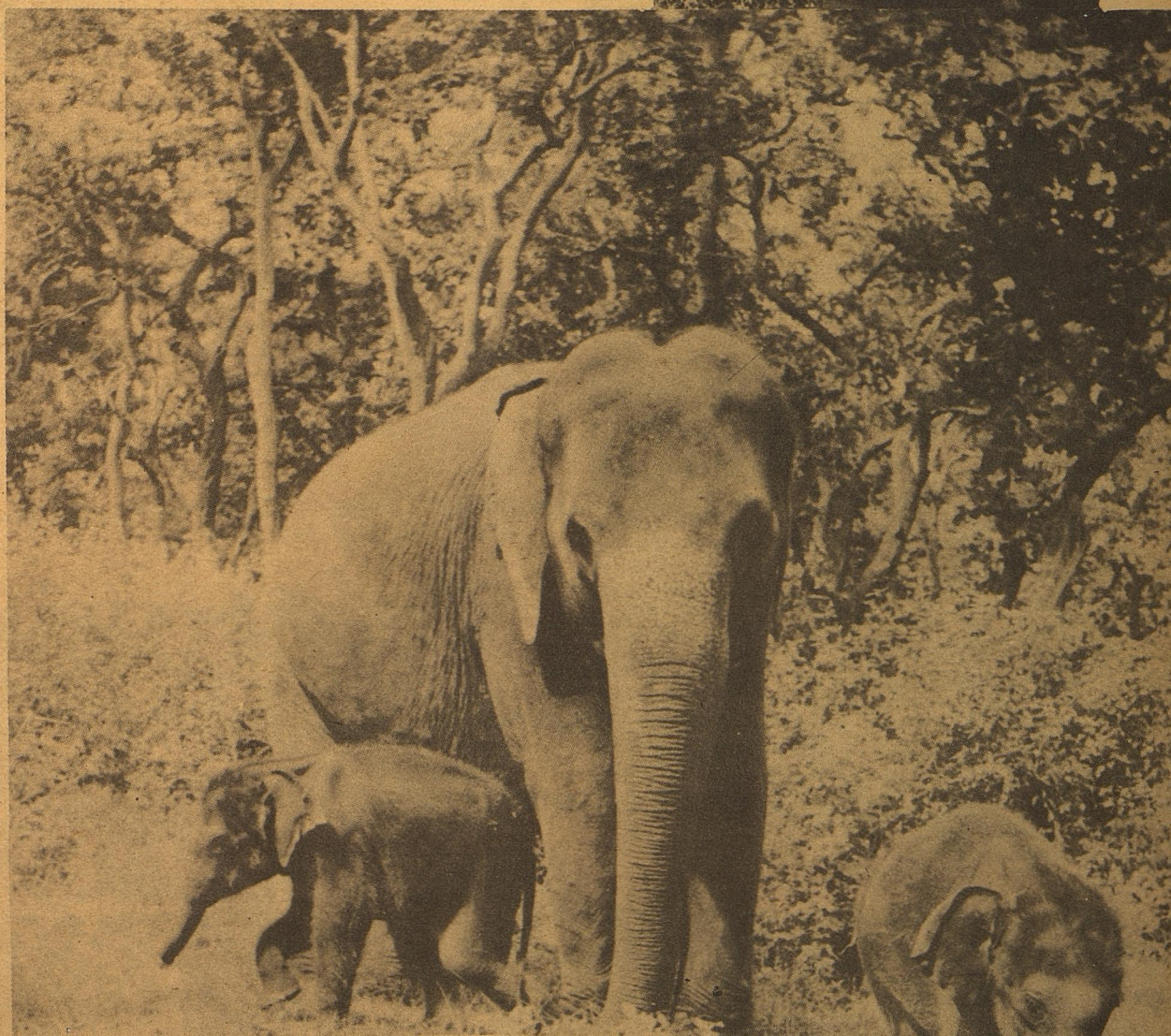
.. November to February.

Accommodation

.. Forest Rest House at Vedanthangal
with catering arrangements.
P. W. D. Rest House at Karunguzhi.

Other facilities

.. Regular bus services from Madras,
Tambaram and Chingleput.



ANAMALAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location

.. Coimbatore district. 60 kms. from
Coimbatore.

Area

.. 958 sq. kms.

Forest type

.. Varies from deciduous to semi-
evergreen and evergreen containing
Teak and miscellaneous species.

Animals found

.. Elephant, Gaur, Tiger, Panther,
Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Wild Dog,
Nilgiri Langur, Lion tailed Monkey,
Sambur, Four-horned Antelope,
Chital, etc. and a host of birds.



Best Season

.. April to June

Accommodation

.. Forest Rest Houses at Top-Slip, Varagaliar, Amaravati, Sethumadai. Catering arrangements available.

Public Works Department Rest Houses at Udumalpet and Amaravati. Electricity Board Rest House at Attakatti.

Other facilities

Motor vehicles and riding elephants available on hire.

MUNDANTHURAI

Location

.. Tirunelveli District

Area

.. 567 sq. kms.

Forest type

.. Dry deciduous

Animals found

.. Tiger, Macaque, Langur, Slender Loris, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Chital, Wild dog etc. Excellent area for bird watching.

Best Season

.. October to January.

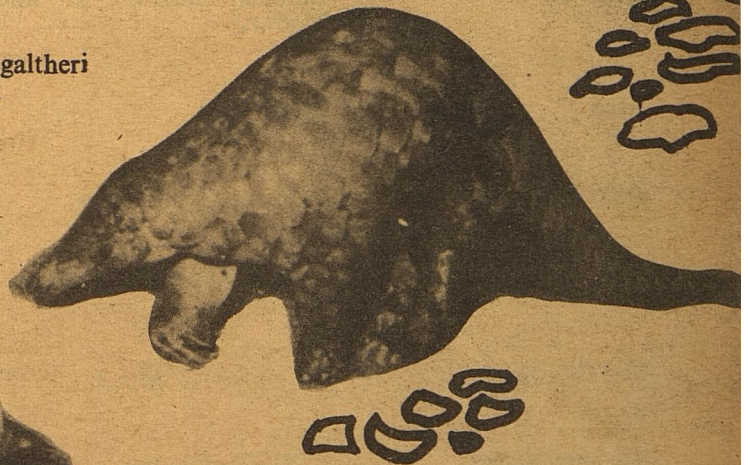
Accommodation

.. Forest Rest House at Mundanthurai with catering arrangements. Public Works Department Rest House at Ambasamudram.



KALAKADU

- Location** .. Tirunelveli district
- Area** .. 223 sq. kms.
- Forest type** .. Tropical wet evergreen forests—
Changes to tropical dry deciduous
forests along the foot hills and to
thorn forests further down.
- Animals found** .. Famous for Lion-tailed monkey.
One place where the four monkeys
(Common Langur, Nilgiri Langur,
Bonnet Macaque and Lion-tailed
Macaque) can be seen together.
Other animals include Nilgiri Tahr,
Sambur, Sloth Bear, Gaur,
Elephant, Tiger, Flying Squirrel,
Panther, Wild Dog, Pangolin, a
variety of birds and reptiles.
- Best Season** .. September to March
- Accommodation** .. Forest Rest house at Sengaltheri
with catering arrangements.





VETTANGUDI WATER BIRD SANCTUARY

Location .. Ramnad District, 55 kms. from Madurai

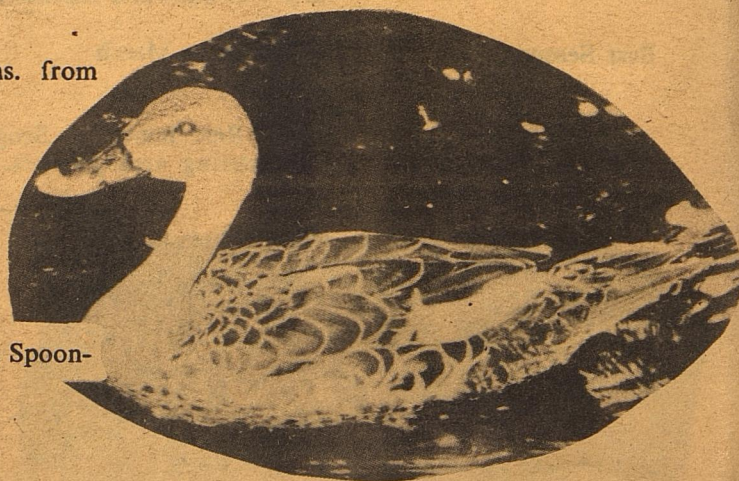
Area .. Small tank

Forest type .. Grove of Babul trees.

Birds found .. Cormorants, Herons, Egrets, Spoon-bills etc.

Best Season .. November to March.

Accommodation .. P. W. D. Rest house at Tirupathur.



GUINDY NATIONAL PARK



Location ..	Madras City	Best Season ..	All through the year.
Area ..	2.82 sq. kms.	Accommodation ..	Hotels in Madras City.
Forest type ..	Scrub and Thorn Forests	Other facilities ..	Snake Park and Children's Park are situated within this. Drinking water and catering available.
Animals Found ..	Black Buck, Chital, Jackal, Pangolin and a variety of birds.		

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