



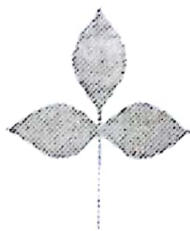
BULLETIN

OF THE

CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES

(SANKAR FOUNDATION)

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DANGEROUSLY RETROGRADE

Exactly a year ago our Bulletin, dated June 2, 1997, carried articles and views of experts on the menace of nuclear weapons, beginning with the leader titled 'Nuclear Dilemma'. That was the time when India was vigorously pursuing the goal of good neighbourly relations and reiterating India's 'abhorrence' of the theory of nuclear deterrence. India's spokesman declared in 1996 at a conference in Geneva that nuclear weapons would not ensure national security. The political temperature of the sub-continent was all right, if not encouraging and there was hardly any sign of what was to follow in less than twelve months.

Right from the early fifties when India began to articulate its principled opposition to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, India's voice was heard with respect in world fora. Not only the towering Jawaharlal Nehru but the maverick Rajiv Gandhi made it a point to tell the nuclear big five, whose perfidy has rendered world peace elusive, of the incalculable harm of nuclear explosions and growing arsenals. Quite ably did India convince many of the nations of the world of the futility of getting into the trap of nuclear weaponry. Describing the deterrence theory as 'repugnant' India rightly declared that the nuclear powers had no right to 'incinerate millions of babies into radio active dust.' Weapons of Mass Destruction, India asserted, would not only destroy planet earth but were opposed to the canons of 'just war.'

This crusading work for nuclear disarmament and fight against nuclear terrorism lie today in ruins. Underground nuclear explosions are matched by explosive utterances by leaders of both countries. South Asia has been thrown into a vortex of frenzy. That India should have chosen to take the lead in this totally avoidable situation numbs the sensibilities of not only the peace loving Indians but the many well wishers of this great country. That India should take pride in acquiring weapons capable of wiping out human life degrades our spirit. In this hour of depression it may be of some solace to our disturbed minds to remember that this is the land that gifted to the world a Buddha (the Saviour not the smiler) two thousand five hundred years ago and a Gandhi only recently. May sanity return to this nation!

—The Editor

BAN NUCLEAR TESTS

—Jawaharlal Nehru

Our earth has become too small for the new weapons of the atomic age. While man, in the pride of his intellect and knowledge, forces his way into space and pierces the heavens, the very existence of the human race is threatened. There are enough weapons of mass destruction already to put an end to life on earth. Today, America and Russia possess them in abundance, and England also has them. Tomorrow, it may be that other countries will possess them, and even the capacity to control them will go outside the range of human power. Nuclear test explosions take place, contaminating air and water and food, as well as directly injuring the present and future generations of mankind.

No country, no people, however powerful they might be, are safe from destruction if this competition in weapons of mass destruction and cold war continues.

Apart from these dangers ahead, the civilization which thousands of years of human effort have built up is being corroded and undermined by fear and hatred, and will progressively wither away if these trends continue. All the peoples of the world have a right to life and progress and the fulfillment of their destiny. They have the right to peace and security. They can preserve these rights now only by living peacefully together in spite of differences, and to give up the policy of hatred and violence.

The moral and the ethical approaches demand this. But practical common sense points this way even more.

NON PROLIFERATION

"The simple fact is that non-proliferation is like pregnancy: you cannot be partially pregnant;

You cannot pursue effectively a selective policy of non-proliferation."

—Zbigniew Brzezinski

(The Times of India, May 15, 1998)

I have no doubt that this can be done. I have no doubt that America and Russia have it in their power to put an end to this horror that is enveloping the world and darkening our minds and our future.

Millions of people believe in what is called Western capitalism; millions also believe in communism. But there are many millions who are not committed to either of these ideologies, and yet seek, in friendship with others, a better life and a more hopeful future.

I speak for myself, but I believe that I echo the thoughts of vast numbers of people in my country as well as in other countries of the world. I venture, therefore, to make this appeal to the great leaders, more especially of America and Russia, in whose hands fate and destiny have placed such tremendous power today to mould this world and either to raise it to undreamt-of heights or to hurl it to the pit of disaster. I appeal to them to stop all nuclear test explosions and thus to show to the world that they are determined to end this menace, and to proceed also to bring about effective disarmament. The moment this is done, a great weight will be lifted from the mind of man. But it is not merely a physical change that is necessary, but an attempt to remove fear and reverse the perilous trend which threatens the continued existence of the human race. It is only by direct approaches and agreements through peaceful methods that these problems can be solved. (A Statement to the Press, New Delhi, 27 November 1957).

NIGHTMARE OF NUCLEAR ARMS

—C. Rajagopalachari

Disarmament does not mean the shutting-up of science. The prohibition of nuclear weapons for purposes of war does not mean the closing up of laboratories or of research in the field of fundamental or applied science for the good of mankind. On the contrary, the prohibition of nuclear weapons for war would mean the release of the monopoly of Governments and the abolition of secrecy which comes into operation to prevent the spread of knowledge when anything is held for war purposes. The present military use of atomic science in fact blocks the free exchange of knowledge which is necessary for the progress of science and its beneficent application. What I plead for is the emancipation of science from the trammels of war.

Before going to the question of the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the issue of disarmament which has been mixed up with it, I should like to point out, indeed I should like to emphasise, that the most urgent matter is the immediate prohibition by international authority of the test explosions which are going on in spite of every protest. It will not do to suppress only the bang, as Churchill said. What is demanded is to stop either loud or silent radioactive poisoning of

the world atmosphere and of the clouds that pour the rain for man and beast and plants. The world has some rights in spite of the fears of one great power of aggression by another and their mutual dislikes. It is truly scandalous that these tests could be going on when eminent men of science, one after another, have pointed out the grave danger to world health and to future generations in the clearest possible language that men of science can command. I cannot believe that any civilized nation could ignore the evidence that has been adduced and which is accumulating everyday. The News Chronicle (March, 24), writing on the effects of nuclear radiation, says: 'Professors Rotblat, an experienced and responsible nuclear scientist, says in an article in the Atomic Scientists' Journal published this morning that it is imperative the data on the dose of radiation we have all received from nuclear tests up to date, and the rate at which this dose is increasing shall be known to the Government and published.'

My earnest plea that the nuclear weapons should be done away with can be justified entirely on reasons of pure military strategy and common sense. Apart from any question of ethics or the future of civilization, I am convinced that it is good for America and for all the Western nations that these weapons be given up boldly, openly and as soon as possible even from the point of view of their own self-preservation and future safety. My advice for unilateral action apart, we have now a definite, clear and reiterated proposal and readiness on the part of the U.S.S.R. that immediately all nuclear weapons should be destroyed and no more of them should be made. Hence then is a splendid opportunity for the West to accept the position without putting forward any further conditions. Let us not try to find and attribute this to base motives or fear. This proposal unfortunately is strenuously opposed by America. And Britain supports the American unwillingness and the machinery of political parties and the press have been successfully roped in.

My plea is that instead of talking of what is impossible in the present climate, deceiving ourselves and deceiving others, we take up the lesser issue of getting the nuclear weapons out of the way because they threaten mankind in general and not only one warring nation or another and its interests or peace of mind. The Western thesis is that we are arming to disarm, obtaining peace through terror. Attractive epigrammatic forms of speech, but they will not help to convert what is psychologically impossible into a possibility. And we forget all the time that the instrument of terror is possessed by both sides and there is enough of it on either side although one may have more of it than the other. Winston Churchill said truly the other day that 'it is no use relying on keeping ahead in the race of nuclear weapons. The production is rapidly reaching the point of no return, when the other side's

capacity for destruction, however much less than ours, will be so great that the difference will be irrelevant.'

Safety does not lie in preparation for retaliation as far as nuclear weapons are concerned.

(From : Rajaji Reader)

PERIL AT OUR DOORSTEP

—Prof M.N. Sastri

(Retd. Professor of Chemistry)

The nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan bring the sub-continent to the brink of nuclear holocaust. With these tests, three heavily populated countries which account for almost a third of the world population having unresolved border disputes, have entered the nuclear race. In the event of a nuclear war involving these countries, the Indian sub-continent will revert to primitive conditions without ever fully enjoying the benefits of modern science and technology.

These tests are an inevitable prelude to weaponisation by India and Pakistan. The first casualty in this activity is the environment. This is due to the fact that this activity will be under the control of the military which pays minimum consideration for the safety of processes. This is in sharp contrast to the civilian nuclear power production which is under the control of civilian regulatory agencies. The extensive damage to the land and water resources in the US and Russian weaponisation programmes are well documented. Apart from finding ways for the safe storage of the highly hazardous radioactive materials, the decontamination of extensive areas of land and groundwater sources has become a gigantic technological task for these countries.

Future technological studies will be directed towards the design of nuclear weapons with sub-kiloton yields. Such a capability has been demonstrated by India through testing a 0.06 kiloton explosive. Pakistan can also be expected to follow suit. Laboratory experiments are mostly conducted for such purposes.

One can expect greater risk to the Middle East and other developing countries from such weapons. It is likely that Pakistan will supply miniaturised nuclear weapons to Islamic countries for financial considerations, to get over the cash crunch arising from the US and other sanctions.

Pakistan cannot match India in a conventional war and also cannot take the risk of an overt nuclear war. It is therefore likely to intensify its insurgent activities by supplying these low yield weapons to terrorist gangs. Let us not forget that the high power explosive RDX, which is extensively used in ISI-inspired insurgent activities (Ex. Mumbai and Coimbatore) is a product that goes into the fabrication of a nuclear fission bomb. This under-

scores the urgency for toning up the Indian intelligence and surveillance forces.

The events of the last few weeks have clearly demonstrated that nuclear weapons cannot be the exclusive monopoly of a few nations and that it is matter of time before they find their way into the hands of small countries and even groups of people. India has always pleaded for total ban of nuclear weapons to avert such a danger. This is the right time for all nations to come together and work for a time-bound programme for the total elimination and ban on nuclear weapons. Any further delay will result in things getting out of control.

"ELECTION AFTERMATH"

—Prof. R.V.R. Chandrasekhara Rao

Former Vice-Chancellor
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University

(Lecture delivered at the Centre for Policy Studies on April 15, 1998.)

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) Government at the Centre will have to distance itself from the Sangh Parivar, if it has to rule the country for a full term, said Prof. R.V.R. Chandrasekhara Rao, former Vice Chancellor of Ambedkar Open University.

Delivering a lecture on, "Election aftermath", organised by the Centre for Policy Studies (Sankar Foundation) at Siripuram here today, Chandrasekhara Rao said that the challenge faced by Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee was to satisfy the interests of Muslims on the one hand and Dalits on the other. This would not be possible unless, the BJP keeps distance from the Sangh Parivar. The relationship between the BJP and the RSS was such that the people were not able to distinguish as to which was the face and which was the mask.

THE BIGGER BOMB

Hunger : 53% children above the age of four remain undernourished in India.

Vehicular traffic : Number of vehicles in India rose from 0.3 million in 1950 to 25 million in 1998. In Delhi, 166 vehicles per km. For Mumbai the figure is 455 per km.

Illiteracy : India has almost 2.5 times more illiterate people than the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Unemployment : In India almost 37.6 million people are on the streets with 7 million being added to it every year.

Population : India's population will cross China's 1 billion mark in the next 50 years. India is a third of China's size.

—The Times of India, May 24, 1998

There was widespread misconception among a majority of the people that the BJP was a shadow of the RSS.

No more untouchable :

Chandrasekhara Rao expressed the view that it was impossible for the Sangh Parivar to break away from the BJP and sustain itself. In other words, there was as much dependence on the part of the RSS as was the other way round. He said that the moderate stand taken by the Prime Minister has resulted in the gradual fading of the untouchability feature of the BJP and said it was a welcome sign. The Prime Minister should take the opportunity to completely erase the untouchability trait of the party.

The BJP could show its independence by striking an interface with the Muslims, Dalits and how they deal with the controversial issues - Article 370, uniform civil code and rebuilding of temples. These issues do not operate the country and friends (supporters) of the BJP should act as a rein on the Government to prevent it from straying into the controversial issues, he added.

—Courtesy : Indian Express April 16, 1998

ELECTRONIC VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT

—Prof. M.V. Venkatarao

Head - Environmental Division
Centre for Policy Studies

Computers are creating virtual environments, which may bring welcome changes in the impacts of man on the real environment. Progress in technology hitherto, has lured man towards gadgets and comforts, which have necessitated the over exploitation of the ecosystem causing resource depletion and excessive pollution. The primary needs of food, clothing and shelter take only a small part of the blame for the environmental damage, while the larger culprits are vulgar pomp and pleasure hunting through crude sensory gratifications and egoistic delusions. Electronic gadgets like audio and video have launched man into virtual realities, that seem to surpass the thrill of real realities. More and more people are deriving more satisfaction through seeing and hearing the video than through activities in the real world. Cricket, washing linen and dental care are more seen on the small screen than practised. Kids are more fascinated by video games than by physical play. Recent developments in computronics are going much farther in creating fantasy worlds, even enabling the viewer's active participation in the virtual reality, instead of a passive screen watching. SENSORAMA is a technique that provides visual, auditory, tactile and even olfactory delusions to the viewer, who can also control and interact by operating the electronic circuits in the helmet and gloves worn by him. Flexible software of

the computer enable the immersion and active participation of the viewer in the fantasy world. According to mythology Krishna created a sensorama to Narada, making him experience a virtual reality of a busy family life. Today computronics is materialising the fanciful imaginations of mythology and science fiction.

Incidentally the electronic virtual realities may partly save the global ecosystem from overexploitation. One can play cricket with star players, go on a honey moon trip with his favourite film star and have any amount of fun in the virtual reality. Pornography in the virtual reality is already a big business in the 'advanced' countries. (India can catch up soon). The experiences of virtual reality may be deemed as second rate, though they are as good as a dream experience during the dream with an added capacity to direct the dream as per the wishes of the dreamer. While degrading the value of the synthetic computerised experiences, one can question philosophically, how real is our perception of 'real' reality. A large part of the current technological snobbery is in a sense an escape from drab plain realities, which need artificial overtones to give 'kick' to the modern man. In this context the virtual reality offered by sensorama opens up an immense field for enjoyment and subjective euphoria, without damaging the ecosystem with over exploitation. For example a computer simulated exhibition of butterflies enables one to see thousands of varieties of butterflies in action, even with their movements initiated by the viewer through electronic controls. The traditional method is to catch butterflies, kill them, treat with preservatives and pin them down on a board. Which is better? A tourist can travel to any place in the world, interact with the people there, taste their foods and enjoy several things while securely sitting in his drawing room. This saves money, risks, tensions of reservations and boredoms of waitings. One can pilot a plane or a rocket and also explore other planets and interstellar space. Computerised simulators of flights are already used in training the pilots and simulations in training are claimed to be more efficient than even real flight training.

If the subjective experiences of computerised virtual realities are to be graded as inferior and illusionary, the philosophy of solipsism is also to be disproved rationally. None could do it to date. To sum up, electronic revolution with information technology may cater to man's needs and fancies, partly reducing the exploitative load on the ecosystems. This is a new dimension in man's progress, which incidentally reopened the old everlasting question 'what is real?'

"In and out, above, about, below
It's nothing but a magic shadow show
Played in a box whose candle is the Sun
Round which we phantom figures come and go"

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION

"The US produced more than 70,000 nuclear warheads in 65 types between 1946 and 1990 and the total amount of fissile material produced was 104 metric tons of plutonium and 994 metric tons of highly enriched uranium. The half-life to plutonium is 24,000 years and that of highly enriched uranium is 700 million years. The radioactive wastes resulting from US weapons activities spread in 104,000,000 cubic metres."

—Prof. Matin Zuberi

The Times of India May 24, 1998

"American support to Pakistan in this regard and also in giving military aid has been 'excessive' causing a destabilising effect on the region".

—Alan Cranston

Think awhile please !

THE RITUAL - PURITY

—Dr. K. Parvathi Kumar

International President
World Teacher Trust

These days we find excessive rituals and rituals sacred are performed. Impure persons can not perform pure acts. Even the most sanctioned ritual can not free them from impure thinking. The most delicious dish can not be cooked with dirty vessels and unclean instruments. It is not only a mockery and sometimes harmful as well!

The real ritual for freedom from impure thinking is rhythmic living with an attitude to co-operate. Denial is better than betrayal in acts of co-operation for betrayal in conceit. Co-operation involves sacrifice - of possessed resources and thoughts. Such co-operation develops other man's view point and the varied views when accommodated, it leads to better vision. In due course better vision leads to complete vision. Let loving understanding and co-operation be the daily ritual towards purity.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH PROGRAMMES OF THE FOUNDATION

—Dr. G. Prabhakar

Co-Ordinator Health & Project

Eye Project

Sankar Foundation's Eye Hospital is running successfully at Simhachalam. There is a sharp increase in the number of patients at the OP everyday and the Hospital is performing around 8 to 10 microsurgeries everyday. The 2nd Operation Theatre is also getting ready and will start functioning shortly. The details of the outreach camps conducted are as follows :

6-4-1998 Eye Camp at Tallapalem

Screening Camp was conducted with Organisation for Rural Reconstruction (ORRC). 60 patients were screened and 16 were selected for the Surgery.

27-4-1998 Eye Camp at Anakapalle

The Camp was conducted jointly with Mahila Margadarshi local NGO. 56 patients were screened and 16 were selected for Surgery.

11-5-1998 Eye Camp at Gavarapalem

Screening Camp was conducted at Gavarapalem with the help of Anakapalle Community Welfare Association (ACWA). The camp was well organised with 125 patients undergoing screening and 38 patients selected for microsurgery.

The Eye Hospital has been conducting microsurgeries with IOL Implantations with 3 piece lenses. Recently the Foundation has started providing single piece IOLs which are very superior in quality than the 3 piece Lense. The Foundation will be adding phaco services also shortly at the Eye Hospital.

TB Programmes

Sankar Foundation's TB Project is running with very good turnout of patients for treatment. The following camps were conducted under the TB Project with the help of local NGOs. Patients attending the camps are undergoing investigations at the camp site and all sputum positive cases are being registered for regular treatment. The Nodal centres for TB established by the Foundation at Anakapalle, Narsipatnam, Vaddadhi, Narasannapeta are gaining recognition and a large number of rural patients are coming forward to undergo treatment at the centres.

27-3-1998 TB Camp at Narsannapeta

6-4-1998 TB Camp at Anakapalle

11-4-1998 TB Camp at Paravada 12-4-1998 TB Camp
at Vaddadhi Nodal Centre

20-4-1998 TB Camp at Narsipatnam Nodel Centre

27-4-1998 TB Camp at Narasannapeta Nodel Centre

5-5-1998 TB Camp at Anakapalle

12-5-1998 TB Camp at Vaddadhi

20-5-1998 TB Camp at Narsipatnam

27-5-1991 TB Camp at Narasannapeta

Hospital for Woman and Child

The Hospital for Woman and Child is providing all necessary services for Women and Children and around 50 to 70 patients are attending the OP everyday. On every Wednesday Immunization Camp is being conducted regularly at the Hospital providing Immunization coverage for children.

Family Planning Operations

Sankar Foundation is providing additional incentive of Rs. 150 and a Steel Vessel for all persons undergoing family planning operations at the Foundation's Hospital. The Foundation has erected sign boards propagating the message of Family Planning at important junctions in Rural areas at Vepagunta, Chinnamushidivada, Chintalapalem, Pendurty, Kottavalasa, Duvvada, K.Kotapadu, Sabbavaram, S.Kota, Alarnanda, Sontyam, Anandapuram, Arilova, Gajuwaka, Muralinagar, Tagarapuvalasa, Bhimili, Rushikonda, Madhuravada, Jalaripeta, Aganampudi, NAD Kotla Road and Lakshmipuram.

Tubectomy

The 1st Tubectomy surgery was performed on 14th May 1998 at the Hospital by Dr. N. Rukmini, Head of Obstet. & Gynaecology Department.

Vasectomy

The 1st Vasectomy Surgery was performed by Dr. C. Nageswara Rao on 18th May 1998 at the Hospital.

Continuing Medical Education Programmes

In the series of lectures on 'Continuing Medical Education' being organised by Sankar Foundation, The Second lecture was held on 22-4-1998 at the "Hospital for Woman and Child" at Srinivasanagar. Dr. A. Chakrapani Rao, well known chest physician and Retd. Superintendent of TB Hospital of Visakhapatnam has delivered a lecture on "Chemotherapy of Pulmonary Tuberculosis". In his lecture Dr. A. Chakrapani Rao advised the practitioners /participants to exercise great caution while administering the medicines to the TB effected patients as there is a chance of the disease causing bacteria becoming resistant to drug. If the medication is not done properly. The programme was presided over by Dr. Baburao, Professor of Chest Diseases, Govt. TB Hospital and Dr. Ravindra Babu, Superintendent TB Hospital was the Guest of Honour. Dr. CSRL Narasimham, Joint Director, TB Project, proposed vote of thanks.

Health Camp for Street Children at Railway Colony

Sankar Foundation associated with PARD a Voluntary organisation and conducted a health camp for street children residing at Visakhapatnam Ry. Station and surrounding areas, on 8th May 1998. 50 Street Children were examined thoroughly by Dr. C. Nageswara Rao and Dr. Prabhakar from the Foundation and free medicines were given to all children for various medical problems. The camp was coordinated by Dr. B. Devi Prasad. Scholars and Post Graduate Students from Dept. of Social Work, Andhra University.

Health Camps with UCD

Dr. Prabhakar participated in the free Health camps conducted by Urban Community Development Project of Municipal Corporation, Visakhapatnam on 15th & 16th May 1998. Poor senior Citizens and destitutes from Arilova and surrounding areas were brought to Visakhapatnam under a special programme for medical check-up and treatment. They were examined by medical specialists and free medicines were distributed to all the senior citizens.

31st March 1998

Dr. N.V. Ramana Murthy head of paediatric Department Sankar Foundation participated in a Training Programme conducted by DRDA for Rural women at Mamidipalem SHRDC on 31st March 1998. He gave a lecture on the 'health problems of women and children.'

Workshop on Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) on 14th & 15th April, 1998

Sankar Foundation conducted a 'Two Day Workshop on Safe Motherhood and Child Survival' for Voluntary Organisations. Inauguration of the Workshop was held at Y M C A Beach Road. on 14th April 1998.

Shri Challa Sivasankaram eminent scholar and Trustee of Sankar Foundation presided over the function. Smt. Y.V. Anuradha, IAS, Project Director, DRDA was the Chief Guest and inaugurated the Workshop by lighting the lamp. Smt. Anuradha in her address stressed the need for strengthening the economic power and economic independence for women by joining them in the Thrift groups. She also stressed upon the need for women to become literate and to become aware of their problems regarding health and development. She appealed to the voluntary organisations to make use of the Workshop and improve their knowledge and skills for implementing the safe Motherhood programme and to propagate the message of "Safe Motherhood" which is the theme of WHO this year.

Dr. P. Surya Rao DM&HO spoke on the occasion and explained the various programmes and the services of the Government Departments for Safe Motherhood. Shri A. Sankar Rao, managing Trustee of the Foundation extended a warm welcome to all the delegates from various NGOs. Dr. G. Prabhakar Coordinator for Health and Projects gave a detailed report of the various programmes and projects of Sankar Foundation and appealed to the Voluntary organisations to associate with the Foundation for implementing various health programmes. Dr. CSRL Narasimham Joint Director, TB Project proposed vote of thanks.

Dr. N. Rukmini, Dr. R. Shashiprabha, Dr. G. Shakunthala, Dr. C.V. Ramani, Dr. N.V. Ramana Murthy, Smt. Laxmi Durga, Dr. CSRL Narasimham and Dr. N. Madhavi were felicitated for acting as resource persons at the Workshop.

Around 150 health workers, representatives of NGO's, Mahila Mandals and Social workers attended the Two Day Workshop representing 80 NGOs in Vizag District and neighbouring districts. The valedictory function was held on 15th evening. Prof. A. Prasanna Kumar Executive Trustee presided over the function and Dr. N. Srinivasa Rao Retd. Professor of Medicine, Andhra Medical College and president, Indian Medical Association, Vizag branch was the Chief Guest. Dr. Srinivasa Rao spoke on the importance of Safe Motherhood and made an appeal to all the Voluntary Organisations to take-up Safe Motherhood programme as a thrust programme for their projects and provide services for the needy and poor women especially in the Rural areas. Shri Kannam Srinivasa Rao, Shri D.S. Prasad, Shri T. Satyanarayana, Shri Nageswara Rao and Smt. Laxmi representing various voluntary organisations spoke about their experiences and expressed their appreciation and views about the workshop. Dr. N. Srinivasa Rao handed over the certificates to all participants of the Workshop.

TOPICS COVERED AT THE WORKSHOP

Antenatal Care

Dr. N. Rukmini MD, DGO,
Prof. of Obst & Gynaecology

Post-Natal Care

Dr. G. Shakunthala, M.D DGO
Prof. of Obstet. & Gynaecology

Nutrition

Smt. Sai Leela
Asst. Prof. of Nutrition
St. Joseph's College

Reproductive Health Care STDs, HIV/AIDS

Dr. C.V. Ramani MD,
Prof. of Microbiology

Family Planning

Dr. R. Shashiprabha, MD, DGO
Prof. of Obst & Gynaecology

Service Projects

IEA service Centre for Epilepsy by Dr. K. Venkateswarlu,
MD, DM, Prof. of Neurology

Paediatric Services

Dr. N.V. Ramana Murthy, MD, DCH
Retd. Prof. of Paediatrics
Head of Paediatric Dept., Sankar Foundation Services.

Tuberculosis Services

Dr. C.S.R.L. Narasimham, MBBS, TDD
Joint Director, TB Project

Blood Bank Services

Dr. A. Sugandhi, M.D.
Director of A.S. Raja Voluntary Blood Bank

Immunization, Infant Care and Common Childhood Diseases

Dr. N.V. Ramana Murthy
Retd. Prof. of Paediatrics

ICDS Projects

Smt. Laxmi Durga
CDPO, ICDS

Group Discussions

20th May 1998 : Inauguration of Water Project

Sankar Foundation's Drinking Water Project was inaugurated at Vijayaramarajupeta near Chodavaram on 20th May 1998. The Project was financed by Sankar Foundation and was executed by organisation for Rural Reconstruction local NGO. Shri Challa Sivasankaram Trustee inaugurated the project and advised the local people to take care of the project and maintain the project in perfect condition. The Bore Well will be providing drinking water to around 500 poor families of Vijayaramarajupeta. The 2nd Bore Well Project at Chintalagraharam and the 3rd Project at Mamidipalem are getting ready and will be inaugurated shortly.

Education Programme

Sankar Foundation is providing financial assistance for education to 10 poor students from the slums and they are being coached by committed teachers from Sri Satya Sai Vidya Vinay at their School. Six out of 10 sponsored students have secured ranks in their final exams this year.

PROF. S.V. RAMARAO HONOURED

Public recognition and encouragement of art is vital for its survival and unless we preserve good paintings in museums and art galleries the survival of rare works could be in jeopardy, said Prof. S.V. Rama Rao, the world renowned artist. Great art conveys great ideas and art is more than brushes and colours he added recalling the famous words of Picasso.

Addressing a well attended meeting arranged in his honour by the Centre for Policy Studies of the Sankar Foundation, the Chicago-based Rama Rao pleaded for due recognition to artists as it happens in the developed countries. Prof. Rama Rao's exhibition is now on in Chennai hosted by the Values Art Foundation and the show originally planned for one month is being extended to two months. Prof. Rao's paintings adorn the walls of famous galleries and museums all over the world including the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, the Fogg Art Museum, Boston, and National Art Gallery, New Zealand. Hailed for achieving a 'perfect balance between East and West' his paintings are hung along with those of Picasso, Miro, Dali and Jackson Pollock.

Mr. Challa Sivasankaram Trustee, Sankar Foundation honoured Prof. Rama Rao with a shawl while Managing

Trustee Mr. A. Sankara Rao and his wife Smt. Yesoda presented a memento and a bouquet to the artist on behalf of the Sankar Foundation. Prof. A. Prasanna Kumar Director, Centre for Policy Studies introduced the Chief guest and Dr. G. Prabhakar welcomed the gathering.

UNIQUENESS OF MUSIC

Indian classical music did not solely owe its origin to Vedas as popularly believed, said noted litterateur and musician Dr. Balantarapu Rajanikanta Rao.

At a meeting organised by Prajna Bharathi at the Centre for Policy Studies here today, Rajanikanta Rao spoke on music and literature.

Though most of the Swaras in classical music were found in Vedic music, a large number of Swaras were adapted from different non-Vedic styles of music in those days. Substantiating his argument, he said both "Kakali Nishadam and Antara Gandharam" were taken from Gandharvas and other tribes of those days.

Rajanikanta Rao felt that the Gandharvas, Kinneras, Kimpurushas and Vidhyadharas were the social classes in the days of yore.

He demonstrated the relation of the Saptaswaras to the sound made by various animals like bullocks, goat,

horse and elephant especially during the mating season. These sounds were quite akin to Saptaswaras in classical music. He recited a number of lyrics and explained their literary and musical nuances at length.

Dr. K. Viswanath, Convenor, Prajna Bharathi welcomed the gathering.

(Courtesy : Indian Express, May 13, 1998)

BIG POWER SECURITY !

"The US needed 1,032 tests and a peak of 35,000 nuclear weapons to assure its own security - it is now willing to settle for 3,500 by the year 2003. Russia, inheritor of the former Soviet mantle, conducted 715 tests to find its own level of security and is now agreed to reduce to 3,000 warheads. France needed 210 tests before calling it a day and China stopped at 45 tests and may have 400-500 weapons. Major nations like Germany, Japan and Canada have opted to follow the leader and have ensured their WMD security ;under the Us nuclear umbrella - each following different routes in the elusive quest for WMD security."

—C. Uday Bhaskar

The Times of India May 17, 1998

"The Bulletin has an annexure containing information on environmental care prepared by Prof. M.V. Venkata Rao, Director, Environmental Division of the Centre for Policy Studies, assisted by Ms. Jyotismathi."

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