



Tamil Arasu

FORTNIGHTLY - SEP. 20th 1970-35 P.



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Cover Page.—Anna is ever with us.

THOSE TWENTY DAYS

M. KARUNANIDHI

4. COMBAT WITH LIONS

The vast open-air theatre called the Colosseum is an object of definite interest to all those visiting the City of Rome and no wonder tourists flock to have a look at the spot. Both the arena and the galleries of the Colosseum are gigantic in their dimension. This was the place where early Christians were thrown to battle bare-handed with ferocious lions while the monarchs who sentenced them to such cruel death, quaffed liquor and derived sadistic merriment from the sight of flowing blood as the savage beasts tore the martyrs to jagged pieces !

Standing in front of the Colosseum, I felt a surge of pity for the countless flowers of youth, branded guilty beforehand and thrust down the throats of lions in flesh and blood. "What morbid sport on the part of the kings of those times !", I mused. If the monarchs alone had been the spectators, it could be perhaps explained that they were after all arrogant beings, totally devoid of the milk of human kindness. But when we read that, besides the kings, citizens too used to throng at the amphitheatre in their hundreds of thousands to witness in unrestrained glee, the

gruesome spectacle of young lives caught between the teeth of lions and in the throes of mortal agony, we shudder in horror to think of the monstrous demonstrations of perversities, that are a blot on the history of ancient Rome.

MACABRE SIGHT

Only in course of time—during the 13th century, to be exact—did the Colosseum get transformed into a fortress for Rome ; and when Renaissance swept through the Continent, earth for the construction of Churches came to be dug from the historic arena. In later times, the Colosseum was designated as a consecrated spot by the Popes, in view of the fact that innumerable Christian martyrs had laid down their lives there, the victims of the tyrannous verdict of heartless monarchs. With a goblet in one hand and a wench on the other arm and slowly succumbing to the intoxication of both, many thousands of citizens had gathered at the place, to revel at the macabre sight of their fellowbeings reeling under the powerful blows rained from the lions' paws and thrown down on the ground to bleed to death. Such a place was the Colosseum, 160 feet in height, 170 yards in diameter and having a circumference of 573 yards. It can accommodate 50,000 spectators in a single sitting. Facilities have now been made for tourists to visit the Colosseum at any time of the day or night.

The Rome Corporation had made all arrangements to receive us and take us round to the

places of interest. On behalf of the Council, they presented a Medallion to me at a reception. We saw many monuments all of them, replete with paintings and sculpture and the sight-seeing mission was of such absorbing fascination that physical strain refused to make its presence felt on us.

BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC

In many Art Galleries in Italy, the sculpture of a wolf claims prominence and there is an interesting background to this. According to a hoary legend of Italy, the City of Rome was founded by one Romulus during 754-53 B.C. Romulus was the first King of Rome and it is believed that the City was named after him. The same legend has it that Romulus was the son of Mars and Rhea Silvia, a vestal virgin. Abandoned by his parents for reasons beyond their control, the infant was suckled by a she-wolf and later, a hunter took charge of the boy and brought him up. Don't we find a parallel to this tale, in the epic of our own land, **Maha Bharata**, where Karnan, stated to be the son of the Sun, was abandoned by his mother and had to be brought up by a charioteer! In Italy, there are numerous works of art representing a wolf suckling Romulus.

Let us now have a brief dip into the history of Rome following the reign of Romulus. For about 240 years from the time of its founding, Rome was under Monarchy and the Kings, including Romulus, were seven in

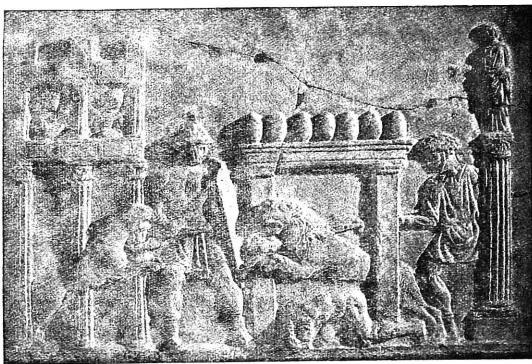
number. By 509 B.C. the citizens were roused against the tyranny of the Kings and they declared war on the institution of monarchy itself. The power and arrogance of the mighty kings, who had found heavenly bliss in the cup that inebriates and in the embrace of damsels, could not withstand the onslaught of the people's will. The maxim of Thiruvalluvar, that the tears of the oppressed would turn into swords and spears to erode the riches of the tyrant exploiter, took concrete shape and got into action in Rome and the result was that monarchy was swept to the corner of oblivion. The rout of the crowned kings marks a special chapter in the history of Rome and it signalled the birth of the Republic. The affairs of the Republic were managed in the main by the House of the people consisting of directly-elected representatives, the Senate comprising the lords, and functionaries

called "Consuls" who were elected from year to year.

HAVES vs. HAVENOTS

The important event in the history of the Republic was the struggle that took place between the *haves*—those who enjoyed political, social and economic rights—and the *havenots* to whom these fundamental rights were denied. May it be noted, however, that this struggle was conducted wholly within the ambit of the law and on the basis of absolute peaceability. Violence did not rear its ugly head at any point. Ultimately it was the *havenots* who won and there was complete equality of rights between the two classes.

Even while this struggle was on, Rome was engaging itself in the task of spreading its sway over other parts of Italy. The people of these areas, like the



The deadly Contest between lions and men in Rome's Colosseum as recorded in a bas-relief

Latins, Samnites, and Etruscans resisted the domination of Rome and the wars that were sparked off as a result, ran their course through 250 years. But final victory went to Rome which crushed all opposition and extended its rule to the whole of Italy.

RISE AND FALL

The domineering zeal of Rome did not stop with that. Rome sought to fly the flag of its influence over the Mediterranean region too. The Phoenicians, Macedonians and Syrians who were the prospective victims of this wave of Roman aggression, rose in militant strength to check the onslaught. But after a long-drawn-out fighting through 150 years, these regions too had to accept defeat and the disc of Rome's dominance started whirling in right earnest, in the Mediterranean landscape. Even at this stage, Rome's greed for imperialist glory was far from satiated. It proceeded to bring countries like Sicily, Spain and Greece under its domination and in the end, Rome was transformed into an Empire, with a vast number of countries in the shade of its overweening umbrella.

Decline set in soon afterwards on account of administrative defaults and lapses providing the *raison d'être* for popular dissatisfaction and unrest that built up into a revolution. The fire of this revolution kept blazing for a hundred years and this was responsible for the majority of changes that came over the Roman

Empire. In the beginning, leadership for the revolutionary movement was provided by Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus who had the welfare of the people at heart. But as the days passed, the control slipped into the hands of those who were steeped in selfishness and lust for power and as a predictable result, the course of the revolution took an ugly turn since it was coached to believe that success could be wrested through violence and armed strength. The upshot was that the centre of power shifted to the hands of the Army-Generals. That was the commencement of military domination which gave rise to a long line of Commander-Rulers, up to the time of Julius Caesar.

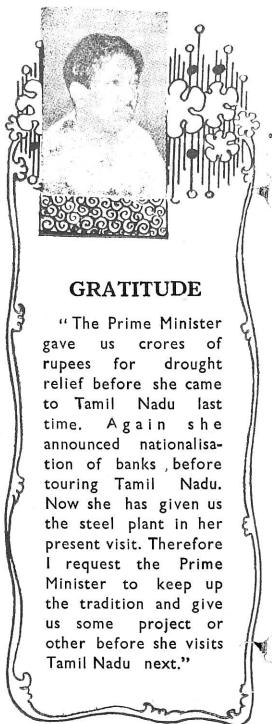
PRESENT-DAY ITALY

The Italy of the present times juts into the Mediterranean Sea to an extent of about 725 miles from the North-West to the South-East. The breadth of the land varies from 80 miles to 135 miles and in the extreme north the breadth is as much as 375 miles. The countries on the northern borders of Italy are France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. Italy is a peninsular country and the total length of its sea-coast is about 2,500 miles. The peninsula has the Tyrrhenian Sea on the West, Ionian Sea on the South and Adriatic Sea on the East. I may seem to be digressing into history and geography; but should it not also be the object of my travelogue to study the tales of Italy's heroic valour, to pinpoint the stages of decline in the country's

long and ancient record and then to relate what I have observed, to the extent possible?

Monarchy yielding place to Republic then the Republic making way for Army-rule, still another change at a later point of time and today, a totally different type of political set-up Let us see special chapters on aspects such as these, in the weeks to come.

(To be continued)



GRATITUDE

"The Prime Minister gave us crores of rupees for drought relief before she came to Tamil Nadu last time. Again she announced nationalisation of banks, before touring Tamil Nadu. Now she has given us the steel plant in her present visit. Therefore I request the Prime Minister to keep up the tradition and give us some project or other before she visits Tamil Nadu next."



and reassure himself that its bed had received its quota of water. Only after fulfilling this duty would he turn to his four children and talk to them. Such was the love that he bestowed on the sapling and his happiness rose in proportion to its steadily increasing height. Every time he watered the sapling or raked its bed, the light of joy would dance in his

work. "Be vigilant against stray cattle that might come and trample the sapling", he would say, "what a precious plantain it is, you know! Its yield would be in large bunches and the luscious fruit



THE RARE, RED PLANTAIN

BY

Perarignar Anna

(Translated from Tamil by T.G.N.)

It was a plantain sapling that would yield the rare, red fruit and Sengodan tended it as if it were his own favourite child. Even when he returned home at dusk after a full day's hard toil, in the fields he would not surrender to fatigue and seek rest; on the other hand he had made it a regular habit to go straight to the back-yard, there to minister to the sapling

eyes and his wife Kuppi was surprised and puzzled that he showered greater love and care on the tender tree than on his first-born Karian. To be precise, she even felt a little jealous on this account.

Sengodan's voice would brim over with pride as he instructed his wife about how to look after the sapling while he was away at

would be thick and round. Such succulent taste would be packed inside the shining peel that to have a mere glimpse of the red fruit would satiate one's palate."

Sengodan's vivid description of the treasure to come would find a ready echo in his four children. Not stopping with joining their father in chorus the children

The sapling grew
amidst tumultuous
affection.

carried the splendours of the plantain to the neighbouring huts. The children of a peasant could certainly not boast of their father's new automobile or their mother's ear-rings made of dazzling diamonds or the radio which their elder brother had purchased. So, as the subject-matter of their endless chatter, they had to make do with the plantain sapling which was to them the equivalent of car and radio and diamond-necklace.

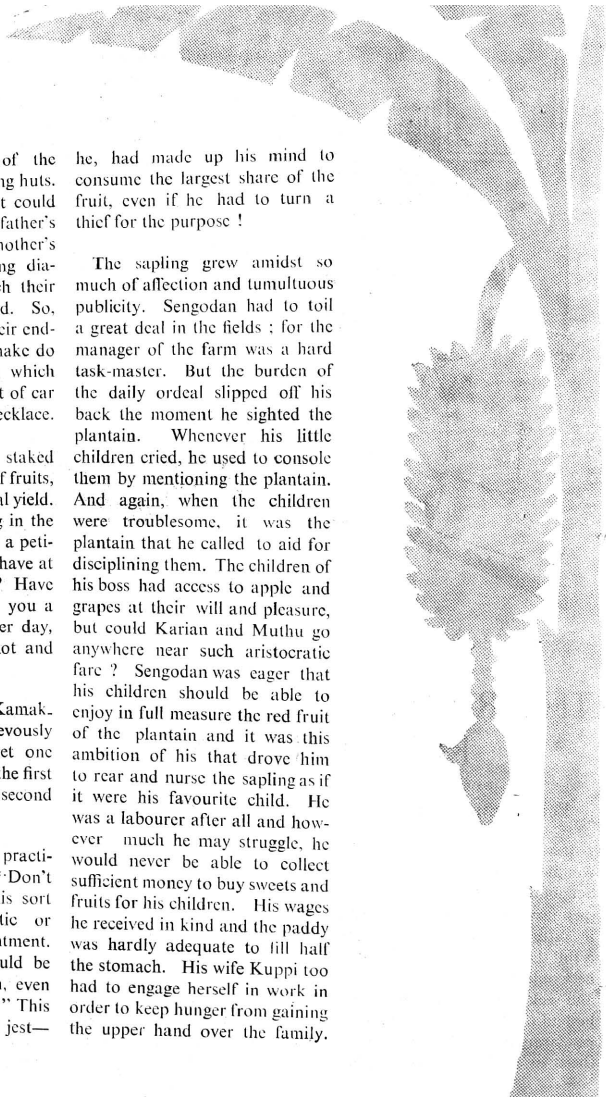
The eldest boy Karian staked his claim for a full bunch of fruits, well in advance of the actual yield. His friend Ellappan, living in the hut opposite, would put in a petition : " Won't you let me have at least one fruit, Karian ? Have you forgotten that I gave you a whole mango but the other day, besides fried groundnuts hot and crunchy ? "

Karian's younger sister Kamakshi would wink mischievously and declare : " If you get one bunch, I will receive two—the first from mother and the second from father ".

The third boy Muthu was practical. He would warn them : " Don't set too much store by this sort of anticipatory arithmetic or you're in for a disappointment. Who knows, what all would be done by persons unknown, even before the plantain ripens ? " This warning was not uttered in jest—

he, had made up his mind to consume the largest share of the fruit, even if he had to turn a thief for the purpose !

The sapling grew amidst so much of affection and tumultuous publicity. Sengodan had to toil a great deal in the fields : for the manager of the farm was a hard task-master. But the burden of the daily ordeal slipped off his back the moment he sighted the plantain. Whenever his little children cried, he used to console them by mentioning the plantain. And again, when the children were troublesome, it was the plantain that he called to aid for disciplining them. The children of his boss had access to apple and grapes at their will and pleasure, but could Karian and Muthu go anywhere near such aristocratic fare ? Sengodan was eager that his children should be able to enjoy in full measure the red fruit of the plantain and it was this ambition of his that drove him to rear and nurse the sapling as if it were his favourite child. He was a labourer after all and however much he may struggle, he would never be able to collect sufficient money to buy sweets and fruits for his children. His wages he received in kind and the paddy was hardly adequate to fill half the stomach. His wife Kuppi too had to engage herself in work in order to keep hunger from gaining the upper hand over the family.



Such was his lot. The bulk of his labours was spent in the fields and a very large portion of the fruits of his labours was diverted only to the farm. It was the plantain sapling that would return to him the entire fruits of his labour, for his boss, the owner of the farm, could by no means claim a share of this. The brief stretch of time left over from his toiling for the boss—that brief stretch of time when he would ordinarily stretch himself down on the floor in total fatigue—was utilised by him to tend the plantain and the supreme consolation that sustained his spirits during those moments was that at least in this one endeavour he could be sure of his reward in entirety.

It was not as if these thoughts rose concrete and precise in his mind. A vague feeling, along these lines, would come to surface and vanish like a film of smoke, but the contentment and pride which his heart registered whenever he looked at his sapling were very real indeed.

The sapling grew, in total innocence, and so did, Sengodan's joy. His children shifted their play-spot to the vicinity of the sapling for they too had become attached to it, just as damsels are fascinated by flowers and bees by nectar.

"Will it take one month to yield?" Karian would ask his voice throbbing with the excitement of suspense. "Two months my dear boy", Sengodan would reply, matching his son's enthusiasm.

The tree commenced to reveal its yield and Sengodan walked as if he was treading air. With great pride would he watch the cluster of plantains and the grandeur of Sengodan's demeanour on such occasions could not have been matched by his boss Paranthama Mudaliar, even when the latter admired the diamond-necklace adorning the golden complexion of his daughter-in-law Muthuvijaya. In Sengodan's eyes, the cluster of plantains was far more precious than Muthuvijaya's diamond-necklace.

As the plantains grew in size and shape, eagerness mounted amongst Sengodan's children and as a direct result there was an increase of arguments and quarrels in regard to their respective shares; and the parents had to listen and dispose of many an appeal from the juvenile litigants.

"When will the plantains ripen?" the daughter would ask. And one of the boys would raise the query: "How long have the plantains to remain on the tree?" Sengodan desired to distribute the fruit just at the correct stage of ripening and his thoughts ran as follows: "The result of our labour shall be reaped in full for the first time, with no middleman to knock off a commission and no boss to take away the major portion of the yield. The rare red plantain is different from the golden grain of the paddy fields for in respect of the latter, the labour is all ours whereas the produce goes to the landowner who condescends to throw a fraction of it to us. The

plantain is a symbol, of our toil coming to fruition and it is ours in absolute right and possession."

Sengodan decided that the plantains could be brought home in two days' time and the news was greeted with acclaim by the children. The message was broadcast with surprising rapidity and soon the children of the locality made a beeline for Sengodan's hut and everyone of them brought some "advance" in the shape of nuts or beaten rice or mango or tuber which Karian took charge of, as earnest for future issue of the plantain fruit.

During those two days, the red plantain kindled strange thoughts in Sengodan's mind: "We worked hard no doubt but the reward shall be ours. Can there be any joy equivalent to this? The labour dedicated to this plantain is not even one-hundredth of the toil claimed and consumed by the fields of the boss; but just because the land is his possession whereas the exertion alone is ours, he derives maximum benefit from it. This plantain here, on the other hand, has been reared in our own backyard and hence its yield comes to us unabridged. If likewise, we had a piece of cultivable land and which we can call our own, will not our labour usher in security and happiness for life? Would the day ever come when the land is for the tiller alone and it is decreed that one who does not actually work in the fields has no manner of right to call himself a farmer and boss

over honest and hard-working peasants ?” Even as Sengodan’s thoughts toyed with such far-reaching concepts, the children watched the plantain with their mouths watering in anticipation.

Meanwhile Sengodan’s boss Paranthamar was making arrangements for the grand celebration of his daughter-in-law Muthuvijaya’s birthday. A special ‘pooja’ was to be performed in the temple and Paranthamar ordered his clerk to draw up a list of articles required for the occasion. Against the column ‘fruit’, the boss dictated “two bunches of plantain”. At this point the obsequious clerk paused; to offer a suggestion, “But, sir plantain of quality is not available at present in the market. Only the green variety is there and that won’t be up to the standard of the august occasion.....” Paranthamar would not take serious notice of the clerk’s seeming solicitude. He said straightaway. “The green plantain would do. Where are we to go for better variety during this season ?” The official was not to be put off so easily. Bowing lower than before he ventured to offer a way out of the difficulty. “Sir there is a cluster of red plantains in Sengodan’s backyard and could we not requisition it for our purpose ?”

“Right ho !” said the boss and in that one expression he passed a multiple death-sentence on Sengodan’s rare, red plantains, on his happy dreams, on the fruits of his unremitting labour and on the exuberance of his

innocent children. Sundaram, the clerk, had turned executioner and his noose of evil had fallen on the cluster of red plantains, the very sight of which had provided countless moments of unalloyed joy to Sengodan’s simple family. The plantains had symbolised the aspirations and hopes of the family and now the cluster was in mortal danger.

When Sengodan’s children saw Sundaram talking to their father in the street, they never dreamt for a single instant that the topic of the conversation could be the red plantains. As for Sengodan he felt dazed when the purport of Sundaram’s mission sank into his heart. Words came to him in a rush but they got caught in his throat and his tongue was drained of all strength.

Sundaram attempted to soften the blow by pointing out that the demand was on account of the ‘pooja’ in connection with the birthday-celebrations of the daughter-in-law of the boss. Poor Sengodan was on the horns of a dilemma and speech failed him in the predicament. For a fleeting instant, he dwelt on the abiding affection that had taken root and grown in his heart along with the plantain and on the eagerness in the eyes of his children as they watched the cluster of fruits and looked forward to the day of feast. But he could not pour out his thoughts in front of Sundaram for did not the demand come from no less a person than Paranthamar the all powerful landowner ? Sengodan’s fevered imagination projected a grim picture of the

entire town pointing an accusing finger at him and reviling him without mercy. “Look at this fellow who has been eating the salt of Paranthamar. That great man deigned to ask for as simple a gift as a cluster of plantains and this ungrateful wretch had the audacity to say no !”

Yet another picture clashed with this—the picture of his children crowding around him with tears in their eyes and heart-rending pleas on their trembling lips. “Father, it was you who raised the hopes in our hearts ; please do not deceive us now. Haven’t I also earned a share in the yield by watering the sapling and shielding it from stray cattle ? Did you not yourself tell us that the plantains would be more sweet than any other eatable we had tasted so far and are you not aware that the fruits are so dear to the heart of our little sister ? Everytime we looked up at the cluster of plantains, our mouths used to water and how can you bring yourself to shatter all our dreams at this stage ? Did we ever trouble you to pay hard cash and purchase grapes and oranges

(Cont. on page 39.)



SMALL



The re-organised pattern of Family Planning as envisaged by the Government of India has been fully implemented in Tamil Nadu. Apart from the 13 District Family Planning Bureaus working in each of the 13 districts, Rural Family Planning Centres have been opened in all the 374 Panchayat Unions with 2,269 sub-centres affiliated to them. 249 Rural Family Planning Centres and 1,245 sub-centres were sanctioned between January and May 1970. Thus during the last 8 months there has been a three-fold increase in the extension to rural areas, counsel, action and supplies of the various family planning devices to the young married in our villages.

The Corporation of Madras is running 24 Urban Family Welfare Planning Clinics; Nine Municipalities are running 27 Family Welfare Planning Centres which not only fight against population explosion, but also counteract nutritional anaemia in mothers and children, through proper prophylactic measures. All the general health services in the State in the form of hospitals and dispensaries have been fully utilised for the family planning programme. Surgical

sterilisation facilities are available in 500 medical institutions in the State and it is proposed to provide all the 374 Rural Family Planning Centres also with the surgical equipment for sterilisation operations.

HEALTHY



The Family Planning Programme being one which calls for unabated attention and unceasing activity particularly on the part of its women staff such as, Women Medical Officer Auxiliary Nurse and Lady Health Visitor, it is programmed to construct staff quarters for all of them near their respective Rural Family Planning Centres. Such building schemes have been sanctioned for all the 374 units. Of these 13 buildings were completed in 1969 and 29 were in progress till March 1970. Building schemes have also been sanctioned in respect of 241 of the 2,269 sub-centres for Family Planning Programme. Construction work has started in 33 of these 241 building schemes.

The extensive dispersal of family planning sub-centres in the rural areas of the State, capable of providing supplies, services and advice on family

planning coupled with the group consciousness in favour of the small sized family, it has become possible to ensure for the married population, even in the remotest corners of the State, all necessary means to have a healthy and happy family. During 1969-70 more than 1 lakh married persons in the reproductive age-group were sterilised and it is expected that there will be 2 lakhs voluntary sterilisations in 1970-71. The conventional contraceptives and the I.U.C.D. (popularly known as the loop) will cover about 3

HAPPY



lakhs married women in this age-group, during the 1970-71 period.

A State-wide family planning fortnight is being celebrated between 14th September and 28th September when all the three aspects of the programme (1) knowledge, (2) attitude and (3) practice will be projected to as wide an audience as possible by employing all the available personnel in the task.

Family Planning Training

Strange, but true, is the fact that none of the seats of medical and nursing education have

family-planning techniques in their courses of study. Doctors and nurses as well as a host of other para-medical personnel inducted to family-planning work, have to be given a course of training in this subject. In Tamil Nadu there are three such Training Institutions. One in Madras next to the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, the second at Salem (this was previously functioning at Adyar) and the third run by the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, Gandhigram. In these Centres, training is given to Women Medical Officers, Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres, Block Extension Educators, Health Inspectors, Lady Health Visitors and other para-medical personnel. The training comprises classes as well as field work. The classes are conducted not only by the staff of the Centre, but also by experts in concerned faculties from other medical institutions. In order to provide clinical experience to the trainees within the campus, sterilisation wards are under construction in the Madras Family Planning Training Centre. A separate building for holding seminars and symposia for the benefit of motivation leaders is also under construction here.



Top.—Trainees are taken out for field work.

Middle.—Advice on 'loop' is given to a young mother.

Bottom.—Trainees during their field work pay house-visits carrying the family planning message.

THE BREAK THROUGH

IN RICE PRODUCTION

Farmers, in Tamil Nadu are enabled to reap 2½ times more paddy per unit area than ever before and as a result Tamil Nadu stands second only to the Punjab in food production and first in rice-acre yield in India.

These achievements of the farming sector have been brought about mainly through the co-ordinated efforts of the farmers and, the agricultural scientists. The results of research are carried to the very doors of the farmers by the extension workers, and the farmers are acquainted with the latest modern methods of production and technological improvements in agricultural practices, so as to keep pace with the Green Revolution. Towards this end, the Tamil Nadu Government has made all-out effort and launched massive schemes. The role played by the State Department of Agriculture in this endeavour, is quite significant. It is not out of place to mention here that Tamil Nadu ranks first in rice-acre yields.

There is no short-cut to step up agricultural production. The twin methods to be adopted are (i) Extensive cultivation, and —(ii) Intensive cultivation. By extensive cultivation is meant bringing new area under cultivation. All the cultivable area

has already been brought under the plough, and, there is no scope for further expansion of the area cultivated. The next alternative is to raise more than one crop in the same land by providing irrigation. All the major rivers of the State having already been harnessed, and put to maximum use, lately, attention has been devoted to exploitation of the ground water potential. Large scale sinking of Filter Points and Tube Wells, and also open wells, has been undertaken by providing institutional credit.

Focus on Dry Lands

At present, only 42 per cent of the net area sown in the State is covered by irrigation. Agriculture in the rest 58 per cent of the area is still a gamble with the monsoon. In these areas massive soil and water conservation schemes have been launched, and improved dry-farming practices implemented with the aim of making the rain-fed areas more productive, and achieve a break through in the hitherto neglected sphere of unirrigated and rain-fed lands.

Under “Intensive Cultivation”, attempts are made to increase the output per unit-area by :

1. Use of high-yielding varieties of crops ;

2. Use of fertilisers ;
3. Adoption of improved agronomic practices ; and
4. Plant protection measures.

The introduction of high-yielding and heavy fertiliser responsive strains marked the beginning of a break-through in the production of rice and millets in the State. With the success achieved during the past 3 years, a Crash Programme for rice with the wonder strain “I.R. 8” was launched during the Navarai season of 1969-70. The redeeming feature of this Crash Programme was that all the inputs required were made available on credit to the farmers at their very doors, and necessary follow up action pursued by the extension staff. As a result of this Crash Programme, the yield of rice per unit-area was increased by more than 2½ times. Self-sufficiency in rice was achieved, enabling the State Government to lift the control on foodgrains. It is apt to mention here that Tamil Nadu stands second in food production, first being the Punjab in the production of wheat. However, Tamil Nadu ranks first in “I.R. 8” rice production in the whole of India. The Crash Programme is being implemented during the year 1970-71 on a much larger scale.

Soil Conditions Remedied

Crops require large quantities of nitrogen, phosphates, and potash, for their successful growth. The requirement varies with the variety of crop. The soils of Tamil Nadu have been found to be deficient in nitrogen, and phosphorus, and, a large portion of our land has only a moderate content of potash. In order to assess the available nutrient status of the soil, and to recommend the required plant-nutrients, soil tests are conducted in the Departmental Soil Testing Laboratories. Soil samples from farmers' lands are analysed in these laboratories free of cost, and manurial schedules to suit the crops to be cultivated are recommended for adoption. Adverse soil conditions, if any, are also detected, and suitable remedial measures suggested. At present, eight such laboratories are functioning in the State, and it is proposed to open two more laboratories during 1970-71. For rapid analysis of soil samples on the spot in ryots' holdings, mobile soil-testing units are being set up.

The use of fertilisers in maximising agricultural production are well-understood by the farmers, as could be seen from the rapid increase in the demand for fertilisers, year after year. It has been programmed to meet this demand adequately. Hitherto, straight fertilisers and fertilisers-mixtures, were recommended for use by the farmers. With the advent of complex and compound fertilisers which enable the farmers to bring down the over-head charges of

transport, storage and application, great stress is being laid upon their increased use by the farmers.

Package of Practices.

It is seen that for achieving best results, optimum population of plants has to be maintained in the field. Improved agronomic practices like proper spacing of plants are recommended. Inter-cultural operations like weeding, hoeing, mulching, etc., are popularised, and the farmers induced to carry out these operations in time. For each crop, suitable package of practices has been formulated and recommended to the farmers for adoption.

Crop plants are subject to the attack of insect pests and plant diseases. In modern agriculture,

the successful cultivation of crop plants, with costly inputs, necessitates adequate plant protection measures to save the crops from damage by pests and diseases. No single measure can adequately meet the situation. Disease-resistant and pest-tolerant types are evolved and recommended for cultivation. Prophylactic measures are adopted to ward off attack by pests and diseases. Control measures by use of chemicals are undertaken on a large scale. In carrying out control measures, individual efforts by farmers have been found to be inadequate. It is imperative to cover large areas within a short time to effectively control and prevent further damage. To achieve this object, aerial spraying of chemicals for pest control has been resorted to. It is programmed to cover extensive areas during 1970-71 by aerial spraying.

Soil Management Techniques

The methods of soil management which facilitates more efficient use of water, fertiliser, and other inputs essential for increasing the production, and decreasing the cost of production, are worked out and recommended for adoption. With a view to grow more than one crop and keep the lands under crops all the year round, double and multiple cropping programme are undertaken. Instead of one long duration crop of paddy, two crops of short-duration are raised. In Thanjavur district alone, the area under such double-cropping increased from three lakh acres to five lakh acres. For multiple cropping, different cropping

patterns for different areas have been worked out and implemented. A number of large scale demonstrations are laid out in the farmers' fields to educate the farmers. The farmers are also trained in the various centres instituted for the purpose.

The holdings of the farmers in our country are too small. The economic conditions of the farmers are such that they are not able to afford the necessary credit for the inputs required. To meet the situation, necessary credit is provided through the Commercial Banks, Co-operatives and Departmental loans, against Crop needs.

A NEW PADDY STRAIN TO EXCEL

I. R. 8

I.R.20, a new strain evolved at the International Rice Research Station at Philippines, can replace I.R. 8 in due course, as it has an yield potential as high as I.R. 8. Trials at the various Agricultural Research Stations gave an average hectare yield of 5,331 kgs. for I.R. 20 as against 5,263 kgs. for I.R. 8. The I.R. 20 crops grow to a height of 110 centimetres and mature for harvest in 125 days. It has a higher degree of resistance to borers and leaf hoppers. It has given a maximum yield of 7,166 kgs. per hectare at the State Seed Farm, Kancheepuram. The slight consumer resistance noticed in respect of I.R. 8 will disappear with I.R. 20, as it has fine grains similar to our famous strain T.K.M. 6 (Sanna Swarnavari).

"CROP INSURANCE" IN TAMIL NADU

A pilot project for investigating the feasibility of introducing crop insurance is to be started immediately in Coimbatore District in the taluks of Udumalpet, and Dharapuram for Maize and Bhavani Block for Paddy for a two-year period in the first instance. The project will collect data on crop production, crop failures and prices for 20 years. This is the first pilot project of its kind in India except for a minor scheme implemented in the Punjab. Crop Insurance Schemes on compulsory basis have been working in Ceylon since 1959. There are also such schemes in developed countries like Japan, U. S. A. and U.S.S.R. The scheme is expected to provide useful data and experience for a more comprehensive crop insurance scheme which may be introduced later in Tamil Nadu.

RAIN-FED CUMBU CROP

Research conducted at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Kovilpatti to evaluate the potential of H.B. 3 Cumbu as a rainfed crop conclusively brought out its superiority over H.B. 1 and K. 1. Under rainfed condition, H.B. 3 gave 60 per cent extra yield over H.B. 1 and K. 1 besides being resistant to rust, green ear disease, and tolerant to Surgery disease. H.B. 3 has out-yielded both H.B. 1 and H.B. 4 even under irrigated condition during the summer season of 1970. As such H.B. 3 has proved that it is eminently suited to be raised both as a rainfed and irrigated crop in Southern Districts. Hence farmers are requested to sow H.B. 3 Cumbu under rainfed conditions during September-October with the outbreak of the North-East Monsoon.



ON HIS 62ND BIRTH DAY



OUR TASK

We are in charge of the task of rejuvenating our culture and civilization—our entire thought. Instead of attempting that, we have been, for too long a period, doting upon the decayed forms attempting to defend them from critics and currents of new thoughts. And while other parts of the world, after persistent and patient search after truth, have arrived, at new conclusions and are scaling new heights, we are content to sit near the shattered rampart and narrate past glory.

ABOUT IDEALS

“When a great ideal is distorted, a doctrine debased, a creed kept as caricature to suit one's purpose, taste and need, it evokes the most scathing contempt from friends and foes alike.”

THE CRUSADE

You may come face to face with the unpleasant sight of practices widely differing from the principles inculcated in you. You may find self-seekers enthroned and the patient worker decried. Tyranny of all sorts may stare at you and every step you take may be a struggle. I admit that the environment is such that even people with robust optimism will be discouraged and forced to take to the path of ease and comfort.

But we should also realise that a continuous stream of men and women endowed with the spirit of service have been carrying on the crusade successfully.



HEARKEN TO ANNA'S WORDS



THE AVERAGE MAN

He seems incredible but represents two-thirds of mankind. He lives in a hut. He cannot read or write. His energy is sapped by disease. He labours up to 15 hours a day. He works on land he does not own. He and his family are usually hungry. He dies young. But he still has hopes for his children—that they will be strong and healthy; will be able to read and write; will know individual freedom in a peaceful world! This is the world's Average man!

ABOUT THE TAMILS

▶ “Here are people who are affectionate, who are almost docile, who are delightful to move with, who are always prepared to give their best but who are always vigilant and watchful to see that their language and way of life are not disturbed, nor menaced; but when they realise that there is a real menace to their language, will get into—God forbid—a fury of a very great order before which no power on earth can stand.”



THE SCHOLARLY WAY

Our religion has degenerated into rituals, our society which was once classless and casteless has degenerated into watertight compartments of caste and creed, and all the while, we have kept either silent or have been supplying defence to superstition and orthodoxy by offering liberal interpretations in a scholarly way.



Now I wish to congratulate all those new graduates who have received their degrees to-day. You will soon enter upon your professional life in which the knowledge and expertise that you have acquired at the Institute after years of hard preparation will be put to the test. Some of you will no doubt, go abroad for higher studies, but it is my hope that you will all come back at some time or other to serve your country to the best of your ability. The basic problems which confront us to-day are not merely elemental, like hunger and poverty, but deeply psychological. They touch upon the structure and form of our society and upon our



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

social and ethical values. They demand, in addition to the mastery of scientific tools and techniques, a sure understanding of our selves and of the world in which we live. I have no doubt that the type of education that you have had here has not only made you professionally competent as engineers but has also equipped you with the moral, intellectual and imaginative powers that you need to face life successfully. You represent the future ; yours are the opportunities ; yours the challenges. This is the pride and price of to-morrow's leadership. (at I. I. T., Madras.)

President—

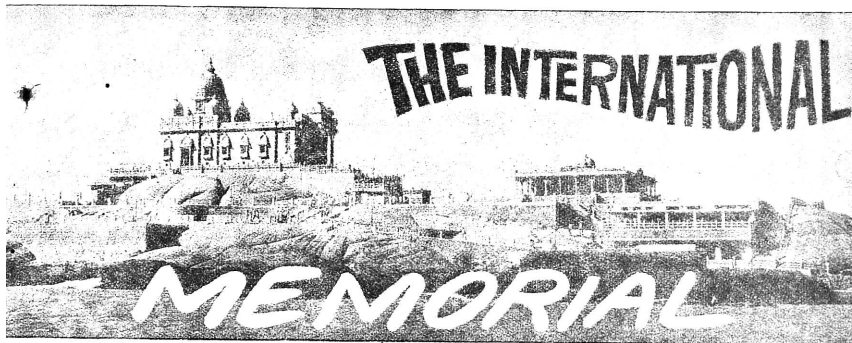
V.V. GIRL.

The role of the University today is not cloistered and confined as in the past. Its function has been enlarged not in its fundamentals but in its domain. It has to take into account the common man—not to perpetuate his commonness, but to trim and train, guide and lead him—for he is called upon to-day to perform uncommon tasks. He is asked to do his duty as the citizen of a democracy—a task which kindles sweet hopes



but which demands
patience and perseverance,
faith and confidence,
faith in himself and in
others and confidence in
his inherent ability to

shoulder the responsibilities. The Common man has become the Ruler of the land—he holds his destiny in his own hands. Unlike in a bygone age, when rulers were born either in palaces or in mansions, to-day every hamlet and every hut has become the birth place of a potential ruler, and the duty to-day, the responsibility to-day of the Universities, is to fashion out of him an individual, fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.



*Speech of Chief Minister at
Vivekananda Rock Memorial
Function*

It is my proud privilege to preside over this momentous inauguration of the Vivekananda Rock Memorial to-day (3-9-1970). Kanyakumari is a place of great antiquity. Tholkappiam, our ancient Tamil Grammar, refers to 'Thenkumari' as the Southern boundary of Tamil Nadu.

Washed by the three seas, stands this majestic rock where Swami Vivekananda got enlightenment before he passed to the world, his message of light and learning.

Swami Vivekananda's visit to the Parliament of Religions at Chicago was an epochal one, in the history of the world.

It was the good fortune of Tamil Nadu and this place Kanyakumari, to have played a notable part in the life of Vivekananda. The light that is lit in Tamil Nadu, never goes out.

The name, 'Vivekananda' means, one who can distinguish the right from the wrong. He was a noble sage who had universal vision, which ennobled everyone who came into contact with him, or with his teachings.

When this quite unknown young man of 30 appeared at the inaugural meeting of the Parliament of Religions at Chicago in September 1893, his strength and beauty, his grace and the dignity of his bearing, the dark light of his eyes, his commanding personality and the music of his rich voice took the audience by storm.

Wherever he went he was the first. Though he is not with us to-day, the flame he lit, is still alight and from his teachings have sprung the conscience of India, its faith in her unity, and in his great message, mankind finds solace and confidence.

The Memorial that stands here to-day will be a sentinel guarding not only our frontiers but also our culture and tradition.

The entire structure, I learn, has been designed by Thiru S. K. Achari of Devakottai and I am really happy to see the wide sweep of his skill brought to bear on this monument

Tamil Nadu is proud that when Vivekananda went to Chicago, Tamil Nadu stood at his command under the leadership of our noble

A SENTINEL OF OUR CULTURE

Sethupathi, and to-day, I see before me, as if the whole civilised world has assembled at the southern most tip of Tamil Nadu to pay homage to Vivekananda.

Swami Vivekananda always had before him the great motto of "elevation of the masses." Many of his speeches were full of sympathy for the poor, the fallen and the down-trodden. His messages were always gospels of salvation, social elevation and equality for every one.

I am very happy to inform, on this historic occasion, that the Tamil Nadu Government is deeply wedded to the thoughts and gospels bequeathed to us by Swami Vivekananda. As we all know, PERARIGNAR ANNA clearly outlined in his life and works, that the salvation of humanity lies only in the salvation of the poor and the down-trodden. We see God in the smile of the poor and this Government has taken as its duty to make the poor smile.



Let me also greet all Sisters and Brothers present here from various parts of India and abroad. Tamil Nadu has always been a meeting place of great minds.

Thiru Karunanidhi said that when one looked at the confluence of the Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea in Kanyakumari from above, it was all one sheet of water. Similarly he said that though divided by many religions, mankind was basically one and that, that was the substance of Vivekananda's teaching.

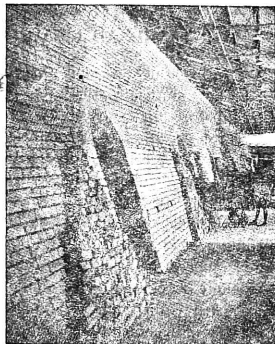
Vivekananda's vision was "All embracing" and his outlook "Universal". I would advocate very much at this hour, that class and caste feelings should be eschewed from all of our hearts, and a United India thus created, where every one feels equal in every respect, will be the rightful tribute, India could pay to the greatest of her sons.

It is very fitting, that the President of India, who is the embodiment of our rich culture is here to inaugurate this international memorial, since Vivekananda belongs to the entire human race.

Let us arise, awake and stop not, till our goal is reached.

STANDARDISATION OF INDIAN MEDICINE

The Indian system of medicine though potent in therapy, is not widely accepted, or practised with uniform results, as it has not been standardised. A scheme for standardisation and isolation of active principles of the indigenous drugs, used in the indigenous systems of medicine is being worked out in Tamil Nadu. As a first step in this direction, a pilot project of a Medicine-Chemistry Research Section utilising the facilities available in the Departments of Botany and Chemistry at the Madras Presidency College and the Departments of Pharmacology, Medicine and Research of the Madras Medical College has been started. It is anticipated that this pilot scheme will gradually grow into an Institute of Medicinal Chemistry Research introducing standards of allopathic pharmacology into the indigenous systems of medicine to make them more efficient therapeutic agents.



Coloured Bricks for HOMES

MECHANISED BRICK PLANT, THIRUMAZHISAI

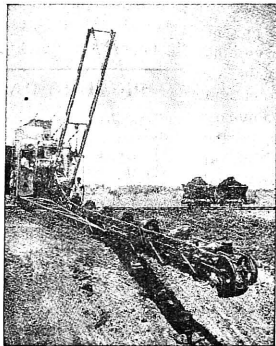
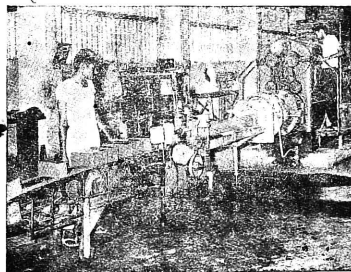
The Mechanised Brick Plant was commissioned on 1st April 1968. It has a capacity to produce 66,000 Bricks per day. The total cost of the scheme is about Rs. 70 lakhs. All the machinery (worth about Rs. 10 lakhs) were imported from Yugoslavia. The erection of machinery, construction of dryers and kilns, and commissioning of the Plant were done under the supervision of Yugoslavian Experts.

The unit can also undertake manufacture of hollow blocks, ceiling blocks, partitioned blocks, facing Bricks, glazed trellis, etc. Recently Ceiling blocks were supplied to the Atomic Power Project, Kalpakkam.

At present, the Unit is producing, on an average, about 52,000 bricks per day. There is good demand for the bricks, as machine-made bricks are superior in crushing strength, texture, shape, etc. and have low porosity and ensure economy in construction. Most of the sales are to private parties. The Unit has orders for bricks for even 2 to 3 months ahead and has also received advance payment from some parties.

Fully mechanised Brick Plants of this type take about 4 to 5 years to reach their maximum capacity. From the progress so far achieved by the unit, it is expected that the unit will be able to achieve full capacity during the course of 1970.

Another unit of similar capacity is being erected close to the present factory. Machinery for this unit is being imported from Czechoslovakia. The Thirumazhisai unit proposes to put on the market coloured bricks also shortly. These bricks because of the colour, will need to be burnt twice, thereby they acquire a ceramic effect and walls will need neither plastering nor lime-coating when built with these bricks.



EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN THE STATE

The Employment Officers in Tamil Nadu registered 39,268 applicants and placed in appointments 3,921 registrants during July, 1970. Compared to June, 1970, registrations decreased by 12,499 and placements increased by 319.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to employment offices was 4,789, a decrease of 918 over the previous month.

The live register at the end of July, 1970 stood at 4,05,745 an increase of 12,986 or plus 3.3 per cent over the previous month.

Shortages of manpower were reported in the following occupations :

Medical Officer, Maternity Assistant, Pharmacist, B.T. Assistant (Physics/Maths.), Tamil/Telugu/Malayalam Pandit, Urdu Medium Basic Trained Teacher (Higher/Secondary Grade), Physical Education Teacher (Higher Grade), Stenographers (English and Tamil-Shorthand and Typewriting Higher), Laboratory Technician, Power Driller, Ferro Printer, Boiler Foreman and Electrician.

The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras, registered 934 and placed 26 professional and executive standard applicants during July, 1970. At the end of July, 1970 there were 3,217 applicants on the Live Register of this Office.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Annamalai Nagar, Madras and

Madurai registered 303 and placed 3 applicants during July 1970. At the end of July 1970, there were 1,557 applicants on the live registers of these offices.

In the Occupational Information Unit, the study to identify new occupations suitable for Physically Handicapped applicants was in progress. The work in connection with the scheme for part-time employment for graduates, is also being attended to by the same unit.

The Vocational Guidance Units in Tamil Nadu gave group guidance to 15,694 applicants and individual guidance to 43 youths during July, 1970.

Nineteen registrants who were individually guided were placed in jobs during July, 1970. The number of persons who received individual attention during July, 1970 was 1,714.

Training Repatriates

Repatriates are at present undergoing training for 3 months in spinning. A total number of 60 repatriates from Burma and Ceylon have joined preliminary training for 3 months in the Co-operative Spinning Mills at Karur, Salem and Vellore and Private Mills at Coimbatore. Seventeen repatriates who have completed their three months preliminary training in Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli, were deputed on 27th July, 1970 to Technical Training Centre, Kota, Rajasthan.

NATIONAL AWARD FOR TAMILNAD FIRM

A bronze shield was awarded to P.S.G. Industrial Institute of Coimbatore for substitution of Generalised Electro Mechanical Energy Converter, a useful aid for teaching and demonstrating principles of electric machines in Engineering Colleges. The indigenous equipment has the additional advantage of being used as 2 axis machine as compared to similar imported equipment. The price of the indigenous equipment is Rs. 21,600 as against Rs. 30,000 of the imported one. The saving in foreign exchange on account of this development is expected to be Rs. 3.60 lakhs per annum.

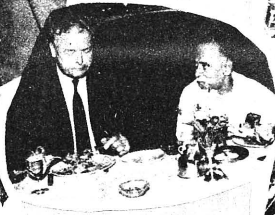
The award was made by the Board of Awards for Import Substitution. Established by the Government of India in 1967 with the primary objective of providing incentives for the development of substitutes of imported items, the Board has 11 members drawn from Government and industrial organisations. An evaluation Committee consisting of 13 members assists the Board in assessing the import substitutes for awards.

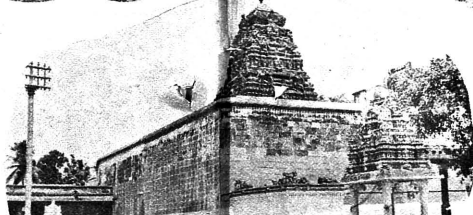
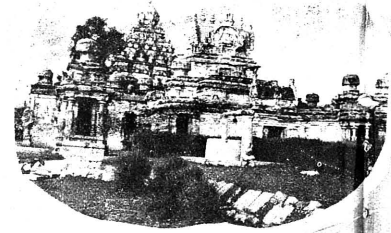
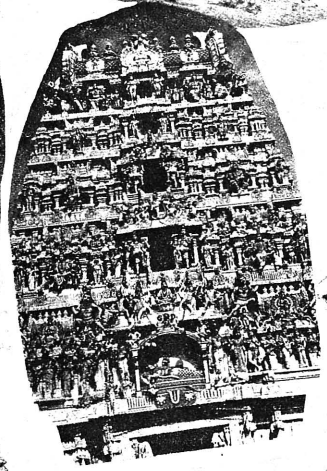
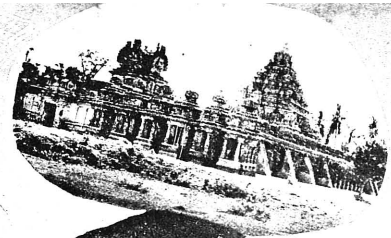
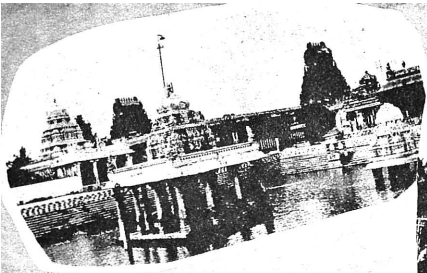
PICTURE PAGES

Opposite page: Pictures depicting the varied activities of Dr. C. N. Annadurai as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Centre spread: Views of Kancheepuram, the most ancient of cities in India.

Last page: More pictures depicting the fulfilment of many schemes of Anna for the welfare of the poor.









THE BIRTH PLACE OF INIMITABLE LEADERS

The City of Kanchi along with the port of Mamallapuram had played a decisive role in the history of South India for six centuries. Kanchi was during all these six centuries the proud capital of a great dynasty of rulers, the Pallavas whose period is considered the most creative epoch in our history. More than all these things, it was Kanchi which was able to maintain close political and cultural relations with South-East Asia and transmit South Indian Culture overseas. Kanchēpuram is now the headquarters of the district of Chingleput and is going through a phase of all round expansion.

Kanchēpuram is referred to in early Tamil literature and inscriptions as Kanchi, Kachchippedu, Kanchi, Kanchinagar, Kanchi-managar and Kanchēpuram. The earliest reference is found in Perumbanatrappadai as Kachchi

and later in Manimekhalai. During the British Days it was called Conjeevaram.

Kanchēpuram and its surrounding region has been generally known as Tondaimandalam according to our ancient classics Ahananuru and Kuruntogai. Tondaimandalam has always been held to be distinct from the other South Indian kingdoms of Chera, Chola and Pandya. Based on literary and other evidences, scholars aver that by about 180 A.D. Tondaiman Ilantiraiyan was ruling this country with Kanchi as his Capital. He is described in the Perumbanatrappadai as superior to the three other crowned kings of the Tamil Country. Recent excavation (1962-1963) at Kanchēpuram have taken the antiquity of Kanchi to the last phase of megalithic culture. Also, the presence of Roman pottery leads us to believe

that Kanchi had contacts with the Roman world in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Seat of Power

Kanchi, during all its regnant centuries has been the seat of learning and power, plenty and prosperity. It was the place where a particular type of educational institution known as the Ghatika, developed and flourished. Literary tradition holds that the assent of the Ghatika was sought by the rulers of Tondaimandalam for succession. The foundations of Dravidian architecture and art forms were truly laid in this region from the 7th Century. The germs of local Government later developed by the Cholas appear to have had their beginning around Kanchi. It was a meeting place of many different cultures.

Yuan Chwang, the great Chinese traveller, visited the city in the 7th century and said that this city was 6 miles in circumference and that its people were famous for bravery and piety as well as for their love of justice and veneration for learning. Buddhism took deep root in Kanchi about the 1st century A.D. and continued to exist till the end of the 13th century. During Hiuen Tsang's visit, when the country was under the Pallavas, there were hundreds of Sangharamas (Hostels) and ten thousand Thera priests. Kanchi was proud of producing Dignaga the famous Buddhist logician, Bodhidharma and Dharmapala who set high standard in the mastery of Buddhist learning. Dignaga served in Nalanda University with distinction and was well versed in the Mahayana and Hinayana systems and wrote many standard works which are admired by the Chinese and the Japanese even to-day. Dharmapala abandoned worldly life in his youth and became a great teacher at Nalanda on Buddhist logic and metaphysics. At Thirupparathikundram, a suburb of Kancheepuram Jain Temples are to be found.

The city was under the Cholas from the 10th to the 13th century. The Cholas evinced keen interest in the development of religion, as is evident from the inscriptions on the walls of the temples.

Brief History

From the 14th to the 17th century the city was under the

Vijayanagar kings. These kings adorned the temples with lofty towers, beautiful halls and mandapams. The 180 feet tower of Sri Ekambaranatha temple and the beautiful hundred-pillar mandapam with its exquisite workmanship in Sri Varadarajaswami temple are the best specimens. During the 14th and 15th centuries Kanchi faced severe attacks from Malik Kafoor and Sultan Mohamed Sha of Bijapur. Again it was captured by the Sultan of Golconda around 1645; by the Maharattas thirty years later and still later on by Zulfikher Khan, a general of Aurangzeb. The city continued to remain under the Moslems till the middle of the 18th century when the British took it over. The temples were used as forts for defence and attack during the Carnatic wars. The city was sacked by the French twice, before it came under the British. This in brief is the historical past of the great city.

Saivite and Vaishnavite saints with their great learning flourished in the 6th and 7th centuries; they made Kanchi a great seat of learning. Saint Appar has sung of the city as the Centre of boundless learning.

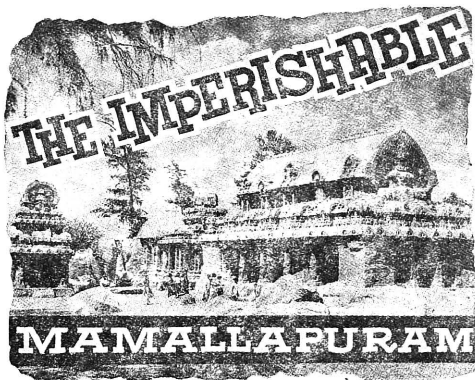
The great Vaishnavite reformer, Ramanuja, who was born in Sriperumbudur spent his early years in Kanchi and had his education and spiritual enlightenment here. Alavandar, one of the greatest of the Vaishnava Acharyas, stayed here. This is the place where the great devotee Tirukkachi Nambi, an elder contemporary of Ramanuja, spent his life and evolved the six great

principles of Visishtadvaita Philosophy.

The birth-place of illustrious savants who blazed a new trail in all the diverse fields of thought, Kancheepuram had the proud distinction of being the birth-place of one of the most revolutionary thinkers of our era—Dr. C. N. Annadurai. Like all the previous torchbearers of new thought that were born in Kancheepuram, Anna had the satisfaction of seeing most of his new thinking becoming an accepted pattern of our society. Unlike his predecessors—the illustrious line of Kancheepuram-born philosophers—Anna was fortunate to have held the reins of office in Tamil Nadu and translate some of his most cherished thoughts into action. Kanchi was dormant for five centuries after the 15th century, and the soil may yet, having begun with Anna, produce more such illustrious sons to redeem Tamil Nadu and make it prominent in the annals of our country.



In the whale-back of a rock in Mamallapuram, about 130 species of animal forms find place in bas-relief, including the deer shown above.



Mamallapuram is one of the earliest surviving examples of the Dravidian type of architecture of the 7th century. These temples are of two types—those hewn out of solid rock and stone built structures.

The mandapams which are no higher than 15 or 20 feet are remarkable for the shape and design of their pillars and roll cornices and for the blending of figure-sculpture enclosed within plasters and mouldings on the interior walls of the Durga and Varaha mandapams which represent the finest achievement of the Pallava style.

The Architecture

The architecture of the monolithic rathas is based on the older Buddhist monasteries (viharas). They are square or oblong in plan and pyramidal in elevation but varying in size and some minor details. The largest and most complete of them is what is called the Dharmaraja Ratham, which has all the features of the Pallava

style—the Pillars in the portico with rampant lions, the pyramidical tower and the turreted roof.

The second phase

The second phase of Mamallapuram architecture which followed the architecture of the rock-cut style favoured structural temples which provided a larger canvas for the display of the sculptor's skill. Of these structural temples the most outstanding example is the shore temple at Mamallapuram.

The solidity of the masonry of the shore temple at Mamallapuram is vouched for by the fact that for over twelve centuries it has withstood the pitiless onslaught of the monsoon, the battering of sea waves and the treachery of drifting sands. In fact, the temple was rescued from tons of accumulated sand, and a semi-circular dyke was constructed in 1944-45 to protect it from further sand accretions. Two additional shrines attached to the cellar create a most pleasing effect. The structure of the tapering vimana, which is light, elegant

and well-proportioned, set the model for later temples.

World's largest

But the *piece de resistance* at Mamallapuram is the world's largest stone bas-relief measuring 80 feet long with an average height of 20 feet.

It is a masterpiece of composition. This huge whale-back rock has been covered thickly with fine sculptures. Subjects portrayed are forest scenes, animals, serpents nymphs, hermits and celestial beings. This has been called a fresco in stone and its vitality makes its figures appear to be alive.

Situated on an open sea-beach at about 37 miles south of Madras, Mamallapuram has been more visited and oftener described than any other place in India.



A figure in the stone bas-relief shows a hermit drying his locks by twisting cloth round it.

Four Crore Project

FOR SALT

40,000 Acres for Salt farms in 15-year Scheme

Salt Industry.—The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation engaged Thiru Gurunath and Sons for the preparation of feasibility report on the development of salt industry in Tamil Nadu. On the basis of the field and case studies of the existing salt factories in Tamil Nadu the consultants have prepared a detailed report on the salt industry of Tamil Nadu, reflecting the existing position and prospects for development. The consultants, have recommended *inter alia* (1) for effecting improvements in the working of the existing salt factories, (2) projection of suitable plans for the development of existing salt factories, (3) introduction of modernisation and mechanisation to the extent desirable and possible in the salt industry, (4) methods for increasing the output of salt and also to improve the qualities of salt in the factories and (5) methods and practices to be introduced for better maintenance of the salt fields in general and the salt crystallisers in particular.

The consultants have also suggested a 15-year programme for the development of 40,000 acres of new land, with a total investment of Rs. 5 crores, for cultivation of salt in the coastal tables of Tamil Nadu. Consequent on the scheme, 16 lakhs tonnes of salt and 60,000 tonnes of gypsum are expected to be produced on an estimated investment of Rs. 4 crores.

MACHINE TOOL PLANT

Based on the project report of Thiru Toshiba Machine Company, Limited, Tokyo and that of Hindustan Machine Tool, Bangalore, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has been examining the possibility of obtaining foreign collaboration to participate in the equity capital and also supply of machinery, process knowhow, etc., for a machine tool project. ●

Machine Tool Accessories

The Hindustan Machine Tool, Bangalore has furnished

a preliminary report. Based on the data furnished by Hindustan Machine Tool, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has applied to the Government of India for the issue of a Letter of Intent to establish a plant at Arkonam for the manufacture of machine tool accessories at Arkonam at an estimated cost of Rs. 96 lakhs. ●

Sodium Hydro-Sulphite

As Sodium hydro-sulphite is in great demand particularly by the Textile Industry, the T.I.D. Corporation arranged for a feasibility study and preliminary report. Based on it a letter of intent for setting up the factory at Ennore at a cost of Rs. 140 lakhs has been sent to the Government of India.

The feasibility of setting up salt based industries and a Seamless Tube Mill in collaboration with Bharat Heavy Electricals is also under consideration of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation. ●

The Accident — Free



WORKSHOP

The Central Labour Institute in Bombay was unusually festive on 11th August 1970. The Union Minister for Labour, Thiru Sanjeeviah was awarding prizes to factories in which accidents causing loss of life and injury to limb of workers were avoided or less during 1969.

Two of the recipients worth mentioning were from the State Transport Central Workshop at Chromepet, Madras. They were not engineers or executive heads of the factory. They were artisans, one a carpenter, Thiru Sarangapani, working in the Body-building section and the other Thiru Dharmar in seat-fitting section of the State Transport Central Workshop, Madras. They represented the employees of the workshop. This is not the first time that the Central Workshop at Chromepet has received awards for keeping accidents at bay. It has received awards four times from the State

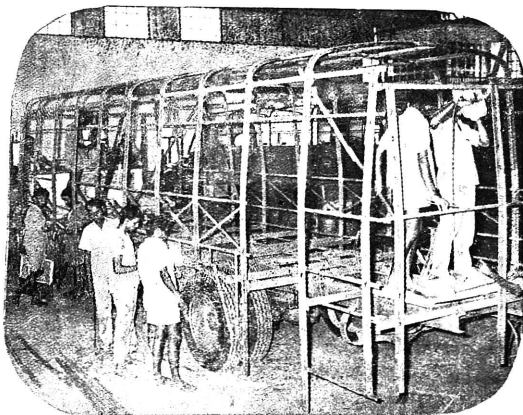
Government and six times from the Union Government. The number of prizes received from the Union Government, this year is four, one rolling shield and three cups. It won awards for the lowest frequency of

accidents, longest accident-free period, highest percentage of reduction in frequency and point rating.

The construction of bus-bodies is the major work here. Every month about 40 buses are constructed using Leyland and Benz chassis.

The Workshop was started in 1948. In the beginning, only two buses per month were constructed here. It has grown and expanded so as to construct 40 buses and to overhaul about 50 engines a month.

Express Buses, Double Deckers, Trailers, Ambulances, Standee Buses for the State Transport Department and Motor Vans needed for other Government Departments are made here.



Body-Building Section.

They saved the ancient banyan tree and now their daring knows no bounds

'Let it stand,' someone said of the banyan tree as the site was being cleared for the Hindustan Lever Research Centre, at Andheri.

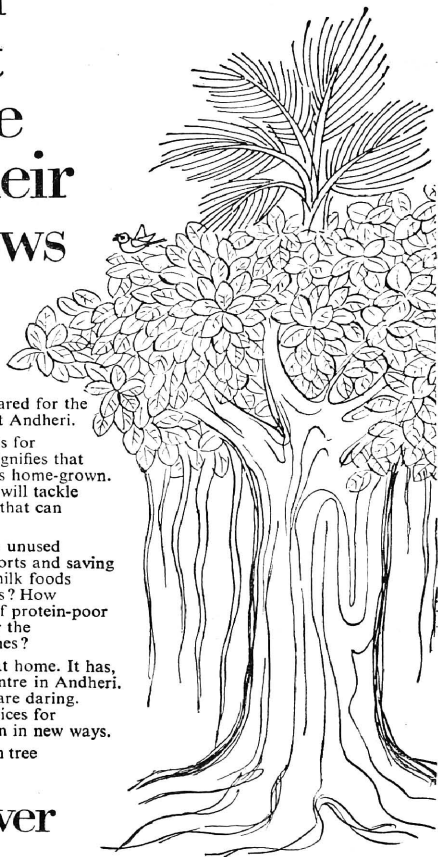
So the tree still stands—and it stands for quite a lot. For one thing, the tree signifies that we can't easily get away from what is home-grown. Appropriately, therefore, the Centre will tackle problems rooted in India—the kind that can only be solved here:

Can we discover and exploit hitherto unused *local* sources of oil, thus cutting imports and saving foreign exchange? Can we develop milk foods that are ideally suited to *Indian* needs? How can we improve the nutritive value of protein-poor foods? Can we develop processes for the preservation of Indian type food dishes?

Research on all this can only begin at home. It has, at the Hindustan Lever Research Centre in Andheri. The sweep and thrust of the studies are daring. The scientists are producing new devices for old, making traditional things happen in new ways.

They have, of course, left the banyan tree alone to grow by itself.

Hindustan Lever



Apart from this, the workshop has built vehicles for other States also, 14 vans for Madhya Pradesh and one to the Andamans.

The Tamil Nadu State Transport Central Workshop covering an area of 28 acres is one of the biggest of such workshops in Asia and the largest of State Transport Workshops in India.

An Award with A Difference

The workshop has the distinction of affording employment to the handicapped, to a larger extent than any other workshop in India, and has been the recipient of an Award for this also.

The workshop reduces purchases to bare raw-materials and undertakes all manufactures and semi-manufactures, firstly to save on cost and secondly to provide more employment opportunities. In bus construction the cost factor is such that a 20 per cent saving is effected when compared with similar construction in the



Engine Overhaul Section.

private sector. With a thousand employees on its rolls, the Central Workshop's buses are built to withstand 6 years of constant running.

Suitable Employment is given to the Physically handicapped.



The welfare of the workers draws special attention here. There is a dining hall and recreation centre for workers. Incentive bonus is given to encourage quick execution of tasks all along the line. The prize money awarded by the Union Government last year was divided and distributed to the workers.

This growing workshop in the public sector sets a worthy example to the private sector too.



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Your investment in Raffles is a passport to big things in life!
A house with all comforts you have been dreaming up. Your chances
of winning a lakh of Rupees are brighter and better as
Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme offers the largest number of prizes.

Your investment also generates prosperity to the community as
your money is reinvested by the Government in nation-building projects
like more food, clothing, better homes, free education,
liberal medical attention etc.

Rupees one Lakh must be won in each series!

Total Prize amount
for the 24th Draw: **Rs. 17,50,000**

First Prize: Rs. One Lakh
(in each series)

Date of Draw : 25-9-1970

So far Tamil Nadu Raffle has created 181 Lakhiers!

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ARTHRITIS

Arthritis otherwise known as Keel Vayu is one of the many afflictions, more dreaded because it strikes one unawares and that too in the prime of life, be he man or woman. It is, therefore, classified as one of the "chronic ailments".

In olden days

During Pre-historic days, Keel Vayu was considered as a Karma disease. In the 12th Century when South India was under the supremacy of the Cholas the renaissance of Tamil medicine was at its zenith and the metallic preparations were used in the therapy of Keel Vayu extensively by renowned Siddha Physicians like Theraiyar, Yugimuni and with the reports of successful results there developed a flurry of renewed interest in the Keel Vayu disease. It would be surprising to note that Kundavi (Sister of Raja Raja Chola the great) had given a treatment to her father when he was suffering from chronic disease like Keel Vayu.

Keel Vayu by definition means inflammation of a joint or disturbance in free movement of the joint either with pain or without pain. Keel Vayu indications are pain in the joints or swelling in the joints or restricted movements of the joints due to abnormal activity of the "Uyir Dhathus" (Vatham and Kabam) especially Vatham. The other names of this disease were Amavatham, Mega Soolai,

Narithalai vatham, Santhuvatham and Muttivatham. Even those who hail from the villages also freely use the term vayu for all types of Keel Vayu.

A merciless disease

Keel Vayu is a merciless disease, the worst form of which strike in the prime of manhood or womanhood having not the virulence to kill the patient but only to cripple, disable and wrack with pain. Keel vayu affects nearly all aspects of life from employment to recreational activities. It blights the victim's life.

It is here to be remembered that the Siddhars have expressed vividly, that among the Uyir Dhathus especially Vatham is dormant in some parts of our body. When the murunthu (ligament) is afflicted leading to Keel vayu, the pain is not felt but the patient experiences or feels the restricted movements of joints. As soon as the murunthu is destroyed or eaten away then the pain is experienced by the patient. So much so, the patient in the beginning stage never comes to the physician for treatment because of the absence of pain.

Immobility of joints, disturbed sleep, sometimes rise of temperature these symptoms will be present.

Feeling the pulse

Feeling the Nadi, in all these Keel Vayu cases it invariably

denotes the predominance of Kabam being vitiated and to a lesser extent Vatham being at its lowest ebb. This Kaba Vatham is felt in the beginning stage of the disease and Vatha Kabam is felt in the advanced stage of the disease.

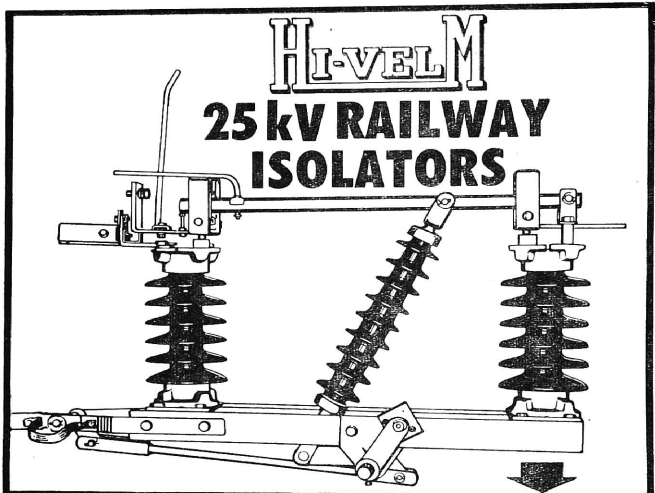
In the urine examination by Theriyar Neikuri Method, if it is in the beginning stage a drop of oil will slowly spread into a uniform circular disc whereas in the advanced stage it will rapidly spread haphazardly into irregular discs. By the first instances the resultant test indicates Kaba Vatham which is the disturbed factor and the second instance Vatha Kabam as the disturbed factor.

The affected joints should be kept at rest by the application of splints and by bandaging the part. Care should be taken not to give drastic purgatives. Talent is required to select a type of purgative which will not deteriorate further the general constitution of the patient.

In these cases, Merugulli Ennai is the best and next is Vella Ennai. The base element in both cases is castor oil.

Line of treatment

(1) Rest to the patient and as well rest to the part affected, (2) To eliminate the disturbed Dhathu and Udarkattugal and bring them to normal stage, (3) To promote repair and regeneration of the degenerated tissues, (4) To increase the vital resistance of the body fluid and tissues and (5) To tone up the affected Udarkattugal and Dhathus. ☉



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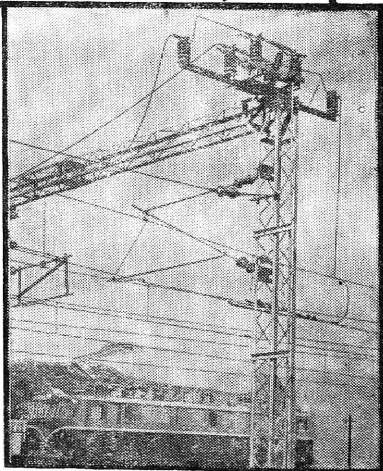
Hivelm are happy to announce their special 25 kV Single Pole and Double Pole Isolators for the Railways. Having successfully satisfied all rigid railway specifications and standards, these isolators are now being manufactured for the Railway Electrification Schemes like Kanpur-Tundla Electrification, etc. Several hundreds of isolators of entirely indigenous design will be shortly supplied to the Railway Electrification authorities.

The following are some of the salient features:

- * Sturdy in design
- * Carries two sturdy Hivelm patented contacts on the end posts
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- * Easy operation.

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SOIL CONSERVATION IN SERVAROYAN HILLS

'Soil Conservation' is a comprehensive term including all improved measures that are necessary for the proper land and water management in order to make the best use of the lands to produce, without at the same time depleting the soil. Soil Conservation as such denoted good land husbandry and land improvement measures to prevent soil erosion, conserve moisture or dispose excess water and also provision of irrigation and drainage channels, saline and alkaline land reclamation wherever necessary, etc., these land improvement measures should be followed by improved farming practices.

Check-dams constructed

Servarayan hillocks lying in Yercaud Sub-Taluk in Salem District, is of hilly nature, consisting of ups and downs and agricultural practices are being carried out in the slopy lands in respect of both commercial as well as food crops. Since the area is receiving considerable rainfall, there is

every possibility of erosion of soil, in the slopy area and the crops in fields are also getting damaged, apart from the fact, due to frequent erosion of soil, the same is losing fertility gradually and finally also become unfit for agricultural operations. Taking into account all the above factors, soil conservation measures were introduced. An area of 3,363 acres have been covered under soil conservation measures upto 1969-70 at a cost of Rs. 25.36 lakhs. Under Soil Conservation measures, construction of stone walls and construction of check dams wherever felt necessary have been taken up. Three hundred and fifty-seven check dams have been constructed in 43 villages out of 67 villages in Yercaud.

The entire expenditure of the scheme will be borne by the beneficiaries, the State Government and the Government of India as detailed below which is the existing financial pattern governing the soil conservation schemes.

	PER CENT
Ryots share ...	60
Government of India's share.	15
State Government's share of subsidy.	25

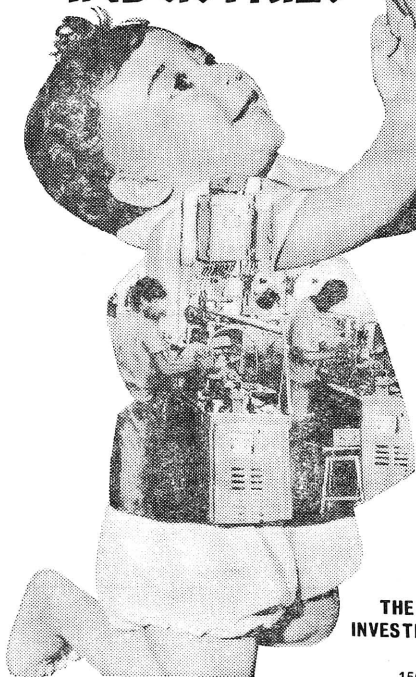
The farmers' share of expenditure will be initially met from out of loan to be given by the Government of India to the State and will be repaid in accordance with the usual terms and conditions.

The farmer's share of expenditure will be recovered from them in 10 equated annual instalments, the first recovery commencing from the third year of the completion of works, with interest at the prescribed rates.

Benefits of Soil Conservation works.—

1. Prevention of progressive loss of productive soil by erosion.
2. Disposal of excess water causing soil erosion.
3. Eradication of stones and boulders from field enabling cultivation.
4. Proper utilisation of land capability.
5. Avoiding silting of land pond and reservoirs in catchment area.
6. Permanent improvement in agricultural lands.
7. Increase in crop yield and food production.

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small-scale industry? Or
do you intend expanding
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WITH A HEART 

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from the market ? Do not the red plantains belong to us, having been brought up by us in our own backyard ? ” And to this Sengodan's wife added her share with anger flaring up in her eyes : “ Do you think it is fair or just on your part to make the innocent children suffer such anguish ? ”

The compelling reality before Sengodan was however the clerk of the farm. With footsteps falling heavy on the earth, Sengodan picked up his sickle and went to the backyard. Not aware of the load on his mind, the children trooped behind him, giving vent to shouts of sheer merriment : “ Father is going to fetch the red plantains ! ” The children danced round the tree in glee as Sengodan plied the sickle and in their cheer they did not notice the tears coming to brim in his eyes.

With the cluster of plantains firmly in his grasp, Sengodan stepped into the hut and threw the sickle down. “ Set the plantains carefully on the floor father ; let us touch the fruits and get their feel, to start with ”, called out the children. But he would not accede to their pleading. Stroking the back of his firstborn, Sengodan said in a soft voice, “ My boy, the boss wants this cluster of plantains and I have got to take it to him. Don't cry, for in just another month the sapling next to the tree would come out with its yield and that shall be yours for certain. ” Saying which, he set out at a rapid pace, not having the courage to look back or stop to hear the sobs of the deluded children.

Sengodan's hut wore the appearance of a place of funeral that day. It was only late in the night that he could muster sufficient strength to return home and when he saw his children stretched out in uneasy slumber born of fatigued grief, tears rolled down his cheeks. Controlling his sorrow, he laid himself down on the mat but could not sleep. A thousand thoughts swarmed up in his mind. He had reared the plantain as if it were his favourite child but to what purpose ? The cluster of red plantains was of trifling value to Paranthamar rolling in wealth, who could have easily purchased a thousand such clusters with the least effort. But, for Sengodan the single cluster was priceless in value, for it was the ultimate result of his toil and the object of his dreams that wove its magic spell around his children too. All his solicitous care, all his labour had been wiped out in a trice !

Four days passed. Muthuvijaya, the beautiful damsel, sailed in the direction of the temple with a silver platter laden with a bunch of red plantains.

In a certain shop, a solitary cluster of rare, red plantains was hung up for sale. The shop-keeper had purchased it from Sundaram, the clerk of the farm who had been resourceful enough to abstract a sizable share of the fruits, soon after Sengodan left them in Paranthamar's house. Sengodan's son Karian stood in front of the shop, casting eager glances at the red plantains but the shop-keeper who was a greedy churl, chased him away

saying. “ One plantain costs an anna, fellow. Do you think you can get it for a measly quarter anna ? ” The poor boy had no means of knowing that the red plantains now exhibited in regal splendour in the shop had had their origin in his own backyard. Karian himself had watered the sapling many a day and all along, his fond hope had been that the fruits would reach down to his hands in due course. The plantains were in the shop now, far beyond the boy's reach. The quarter-anna in his pocket could buy nothing more than a handful of groundnuts and Karian returned, munching the nuts. When he entered the hut, his father was coming from the backyard carrying plantain-stalks in his hands.

“ Father, is this also for the house of the boss ? ”, asked the boy. Sengodan answered : “ No, my boy, it is for the coffin of the old lady Parvathi who expired today. ”

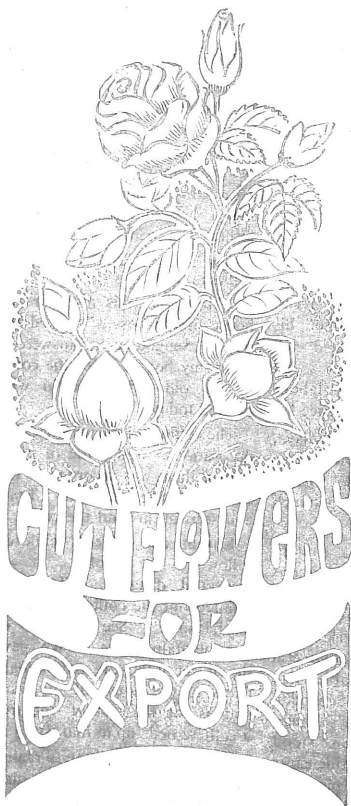
The coffin had its own macabre decorations, and pride of place among them was accorded to the stalks of the red plantain. Tears and sobs all around the coffin.

Karian and other children followed the coffin at a respectful distance. The boy pointed out the coffin proudly to his friends : “ See the stalks of our plantain there. We gave the cluster of the rare, red plantain fruits to the house of the farm and as for the rest of the tree it is there tied up in that coffin ! ”

The boy was too young to realise that the lot of Sengodan's rare, red plantain was a common experience in the world of labour. ☹

“Where is the fountain that throws up these flowers in ceaseless outbreak of ecstasy”?

Rabindranath Tagore.



Tamil Nadu is entering the export market for cut flowers in a big way. This potential has been created by recent efforts, with the creation of a separate Floriculture Section in the State Agriculture Department.

Floriculture in Tamil Nadu was not attended to as much as it deserved in spite of its export potential. In the course of last year, Floriculture Section has been established in Tamil Nadu with a view to concentrate research work on the development of commercial flowers. As a prelude to large scale export of our highly rated tropical cut flowers, which are growing in Tamil Nadu very successfully. The first trial consignment of exportable roses along with a set of colourful cut flowers was selected and sent to the Ghent Floralis Exposition held from the 25th April to 4th May in Belgium. There is keen demand for the above cut flowers and the scope for entering the European market is considerable.

It is programmed to assist the flower growers in growing choice roses and cut flowers which are ideal for export, by supply of pedigree plant material and free technical guidance. The active assistance of the State Trading Corporation in this connection for the export of flowers has been enlisted.

Flowers possess a mystic charm to attract everyone. The more one looks at a flower, the more one feels fascinated by its natural beauty. It is a wonder of God's creation. Flowers take us to God, and to humanity. A flower is that rare combination of the Holy and the Beauty. It was a small flower which inspired Lord Tennyson to write :

“ Little flower-but if I could
understand

What you are, root and all,
and all in all

I should know what God and
man is ”.

In poetry, flowering trees were frequently mentioned. There were the tall pale-flowered sirisa the fragrant orange flowered Kadamba and the red kimsuka. Many varieties of jasmine and the white atimukta were also mentioned. Most beloved of all flowers and symbolism of religion and beauty was the lotus or water-lilly which the poets were never tired of mentioning by many synonyms and epithets. From these poets men learnt enough to flatter a girl as flower.

In the present age, the late Prime Minister, our beloved Jawaharlal Nehru with a red rose in button hole has shown us the place of flower in our life. As one travels in India, one will be struck by the variety of flowers in the plains, hills and coasts. In our daily life we use flowers in many ways. Birth, death and marriage are marked by flower decorations, wreaths, etc.

The poet, the artist and the devotee have each prized flowers of diverse hues and of differing intensity of fragrance to provide them inspiration and atmosphere. While Indian tradition lays stress on offering the best that nature provides and man creates to God, modern life and living would regard objects of beauty and freshness as decorative materials.

In most Western countries as also in the Far East, notably in Japan, flower decoration is considered as a fine art and cultivated with great care and enthusiasm.

USES OF CUT FLOWERS.

Just as we use the economic flowers such as the jasmine, chrysanthemum, etc., the use of

As a result, floriculture has grown into a gainful industry in many foreign countries. In all the important cities of these countries there are big cut flower stalls. They are also growing flowers exclusively for export.

In the United States cut flowers worth Rs. 20 crores are produced every year. Apart from this they are also importing from countries like Australia, South Africa, France, Israel and Germany. About 75 per cent of the flowers grown in Netherlands is being exported. Israel alone is exporting cut flowers worth Rs. 2 crores annually.

In our country almost all the varieties of flowers are being grown in about 20,000 acres. But the major area is under jasmine, rose and such other economic varieties. In our country though about 11,000 tonnes of flowers worth about Rs. 9 crores is grown annually we are not exporting flowers to foreign countries in an appreciable manner.

In England and some other European countries from December to March, being winter they could not grow flowers during this period. During this season England, Canada, West Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, France, etc., will have to depend



Export flowers must have long stalks !

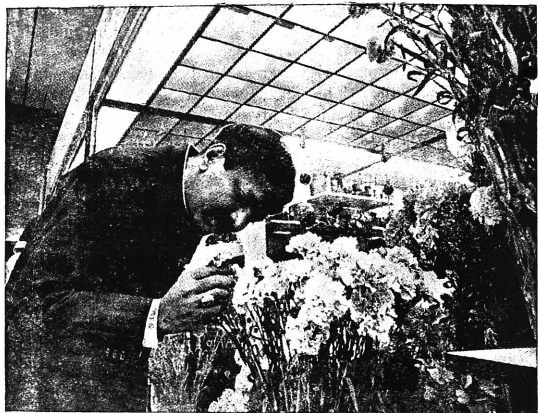
cut flowers are very popular in western countries. Patients and convalescents usually get cut flowers from kith and kin. Women wear cut flowers such as the orchid in matching colours on their dresses on special occasions and parties.

on imported cut-flowers such as the coronation, Agapanthus and Watsonia.

RANGE OF PRICES

In West Germany flowers like the chrysanthemum fetch Rs. 72 per dozen. In the winter season the Germans are prepared to pay up to Rs. 150 for hundred roses. The orchid varieties fetch Rs. 20 per flower. Therefore floriculture if developed on proper lines will be a profitable business. For example, roses grown in an acre will yield about Rs. 15,000 as income. The expenditure will be about Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500 depending on the variety.

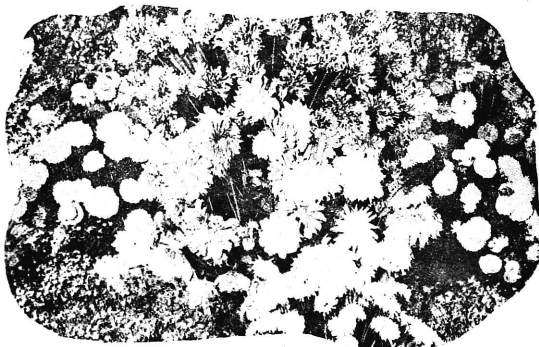
In our State there is good scope for floriculture in and around Ooty throughout the year. It will help farmers of Ooty, Coonoor, Kotagiri, Yercaud, Kolli hills and other such hill tracts to increase their income considerably. And



Our Chief Minister during his recent tour abroad paid special attention to Cut-flower uses in foreign Countries.

Tamil Nadu will become a leading cut-flower exporter. There is also considerable internal market in other States for the flowers of Tamil Nadu.

The only snag is that the cut-flowers should reach their destinations whether in India or abroad within 24 hours. Since the State Trading Corporation is ready to help in arranging the export of cut-flower by planes this will not be serious problem in the way of developing floriculture on a wide scale. Our plane services are such that flowers cut in Ooty in the morning can reach Calcutta, Bombay or Delhi the same evening, and also travel further to reach London or New York the next day. All that is needed is cut-flowers for export should have stalks intact, be in bud-condition but ready to blossom in 24 hours, and must be rushed to air-conditioned boxes immediately on being cut. Most important of all, export flowers must be cut with a long length of stalk.



Beauties from Ooty

ANNA, OUR FRATERNAL LEADER

History is itself the biographies of great men, it is said. The life of ARIGNAR ANNA (Dr. C. N. Annadurai, M.A., D.Litt., Chubb-Fellow, Yale) is an apt illustration of this saying. Anna was born in Tamil Nadu nay, Tamil Nadu, as it is today, was born on 15th September 1909 at Conjeevaram. To know the history of To-day's Tamil Nadu one has to know the biography of Anna. It is no exaggeration to say that Anna was and is Tamil Nadu. But for Anna, Tamil Nadu would not have come to be called by her own name.

It was Anna who roused the slumbering Tamils to realise their past history and glory, and it was Anna who re-named the Madras State as Tamil Nadu and helped Tamil Nadu to be known to the world by her real and original name.

The term 'Anna' in Tamil means elder brother, and C. N. Annadurai was endearingly called by the Tamil masses only as Anna (elder brother).

The very name 'Anna' inspired millions of people. He was also known by another term 'Arignar' meaning genius. Yes, Anna was a genius of a high order. He was an erudite scholar, an able politician, a wise statesman, a powerful orator, a great journalist a revolutionary writer, a fine novelist, a noted play-wright, a social reformer, an efficient administrator, a rationalist,



ANNA, THE RATIONALIST

staunch socialist, an eminent leader, a wonderful diplomat, true democrat and above all, an affectionate elder brother (Anna) of the Tamils in and outside Tamil Nadu.

After taking his M.A. Degree, Arignar Anna, instead of seeking the usual refuge in the white collar profession, plunged head long into politics devoting himself to moulding the destinies of the masses. He became a staunch follower of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, the revolutionary social reformer of Tamil Nadu.

A Rationalist

Anna was a rationalist, and after finishing his education, he boldly took the hard path of social reform. The Self-Respect Movement started by Periyar attracted him much. He threw his heart and soul in propagating and spreading the ideals of that Movement. He travelled throughout the length and breadth of Tamil Nadu to preach to the masses the ideals of that movement facing devastating opposition. He wrote many articles, stories and plays to popularise the Self-Respect Movement. He made use of all media of propaganda, the press, the stage and the screen to spread his ideals.

Anna founded the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (D.M.K.) to achieve his goals in the social, economic and political spheres.

Anna gave a vivid picture of the glorious past and the degraded present state of Tamil Nadu. In his own words :

“Our literature, art and architecture are fine specimens of human intelligence—but they bear the ravages of time and also the effect of currents and cross currents so that, to-day, we have to listen to the foreign historian or scholar in order to realise the glory and grandeur of TamilNadu. Our culture and civilisation are hoary but we have allowed scars and wrinkles to disfigure them. It is our duty therefore to re-discover and re-construct what is ours.”

“Truly great has been our achievement in the field of literature. To be able to announce to the world that we, the Tamilians do possess great literature, and to represent to the world the great Thirukkural which is a code of conduct for the entire humanity are something about which we can have pardonable pride.

“Many a foreign scholar has borne testimony to the perfection with which Tamil Language has been developed into an instrument of precise and subtle thought and to the beauty and richness of the literature which is contained in it. Dravidian literature and philosophy, art and architecture, offer therefore a rich and fruitful field for exploration and critical investigation.”

Portraying the picture of Tamil Nadu in his unique style, Arignar Anna made a clarion call to the young graduates, in the following words:—

“Graduates, please, carry on the crusade against caste which cannot co-exist with democracy, against superstition, which cannot co-exist with science and against tyranny of various dimensions which cannot co-exist with liberty, equality and fraternity.”

Anna's call attracted a continuous stream of enthusiastic young men with the spirit of service. Anna was the only leader who knew best about the youth and channelised their energy for constructive purpose. Anna was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth—instead he was born with a silver tongue! He was equally proficient in Tamil and English. With his gift of oratory Anna attracted—nay, hypnotised—any kind of audience, young and old, literate and illiterate. His speeches were interesting, instructive, inspiring and thought-provoking.

Fore-runner of Reforms

Anna's pen was literally mightier than the sword. With his powerful pen, he produced a number of books. His speeches and writings are characterised by exuberance of vocabulary and beauty of expression. As a writer, Anna has been compared with Bernard Shaw, Ibsen and

ANNA, THE ADMINISTRATOR

Galsworthy. As an orator Anna was a combination of Demosthenes, Ingersoll, Winston Churchill, Edmund Burke, Macaulay—all rolled in one. All his speeches are there in volumes. Euphonic alliterations and rhymes, apt and arresting similes and revolutionary thought are the special features of his speeches and writings.

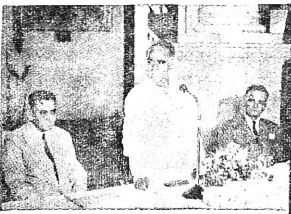
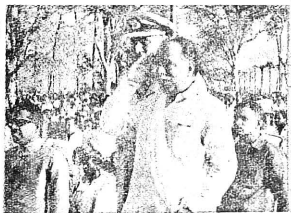
Anna is the fore-runner of the renaissance in Tamil Literature and art. He developed a style of his own. His writings and speeches are emulated by a host of his grateful successors. His oratory is inimitable in anyway.

Anna translated his ideals into action. He ushered in a new era and he toned up the society. Apart from the social changes, Anna brought about a glorious revolution in the political sphere, the least violent, the most beneficial change.

After ascending the seat of power, Anna encouraged inter-caste matrimonial alliances. As an able administrator, he gained renown throughout India.

His amiable disposition, his tact, sobriety, statesmanship, brotherly feelings for his party associates, and magnanimity even for his opponents endeared him to all. He was claimed by all India.

It is not possible to describe his qualities of head and heart in one single attempt. He was an embodiment of all the faculties personified.



ANNA IS EVER WITH US

Anna revived and rebuilt Tamil Nadu and he presented the grandeur of Tamil Nadu before the foreign delegates on the occasion of the Second International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies.

It is a matter of pride and pleasure to record that the Yale University in the U.S.A. honoured Anna by conferring on him the Chubb-Fellowship. It shows his greatness.

Anna's motto of the three D's (Duty, Dignity and Discipline) is a source of inspiration to the Tamils.

But the cruel icy hand of death snatched our charismatic Leader Anna away from us. His death has created a void; yet he had left behind a strong band of followers under the leadership of our Chief Minister Kalaignar Karunanidhi who will nourish and cherish his ideas and ideals. The life of Anna was entwined with that of Tamil Nadu. He lived in and for Tamil Nadu. His last ambition was to see Tamil Nadu christened with her own name. He himself christened her and the whole Legislative Assembly representing all parties seconded his resolution unanimously. Anna the illustrious son of Tamil Nadu left as an eminent leader of the world.

"At the time of Anna's birth Tamil History was not in a golden age. But Anna left it in a golden age. At the time Anna was born the Tamils had not realised

the greatness and depth of their history. When he left, Tamils realised their history and were extraordinarily proud of it." Anna made them feel proud of it.

The Tamils are proud of Tamil Nadu. They are proud of Anna. Thousands of Tamils flock together daily at his tomb to pay homage. That place attracts millions of those who follow his principles. His Birth day is celebrated on a wide scale in a variety of ways. In families, in factories, in farms and also in the fashionable circles, each in its own way remember Anna on September 15th with fervour and devotion. As for the Tamil Nadu Government since last year it has become a practice to launch some scheme of importance to the people on September 15th. This year it is the Salem Steel Plant that is being inaugurated to coincide with the Birthday—the 62nd Birthday of Anna.

Anna's Mastery of English

....What many of us, who had been taught by our Tamils to appreciate the linguistic talents of Arignar Anna were not aware of, was his quite extraordinary mastery of English. Then came the Second International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies, at the concluding session of which, we were privileged to hear the (then) Chief Minister speak in English.

After this no delegate to the conference would fail to understand how he had gained such a

following through his speeches in his mother-tongue.

For, this was a great performance, mingling humour with sentiments, wit with profundity in a way that no native speaker of English present on the occasion could have surpassed, or even equalled.

Dr. A.E. ASHER,
*Edinburgh University,
Scotland.*

CO-OPERATIVE TEA FACTORIES

Among the Industrial Co-operatives, eight co-operative Tea factories in the Nilgiris have been doing good work. These factories served 3,433 small Tea Growers owning approximately 9,000 acres of tea gardens. The value of total production in the Tea factories in 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 129 lakhs as compared to the total production of Rs. 94 lakhs in the previous year. An integrated scheme for development of Co-operative Tea factories for the benefit of Small Tea Growers at a total cost of Rs. 165 lakhs has been prepared and sent to the Tea Board for sanction. The scheme is pending with the Tea Board. Under this scheme, it has been planned to start eight more Co-operative Tea Factories for the benefit of Small Tea Growers and to give assistance to the existing Co-operative Tea Factories for expanding their business. The Central Society continued to render service to the existing factories by distributing manure, etc.

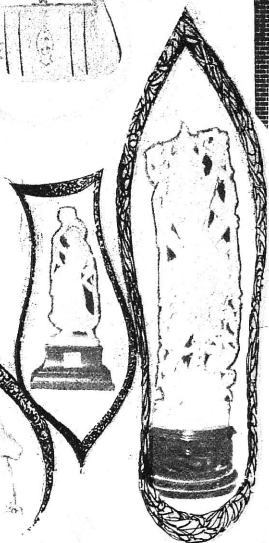
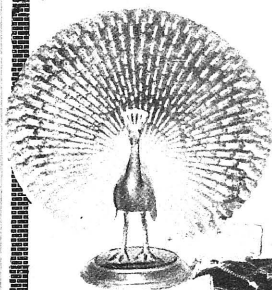
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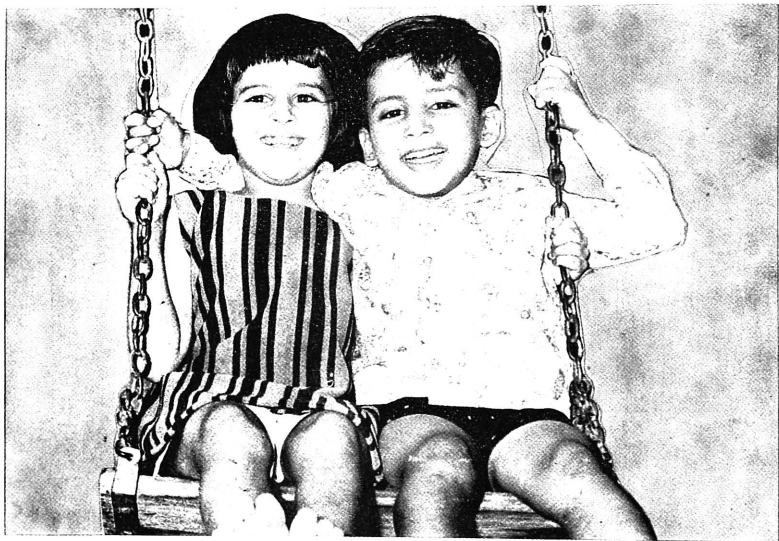
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