



Tamil Arasu

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Tamil Arasu

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Cover Page :

Nehru is a cherished memory in Tamil Nadu. His Birthday Nov. 14th. was celebrated with eclat as befitting a National Leader.



The Fame that endures

"In the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, we have lost our most cherished possession. We sigh in despair at the disappearance of the Star of Faith".

After Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru was the only leader to have found a place of reverence in the hearts of all Indians from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari. Today, he is no more in our midst, but the philosophy of democracy that he so lovingly nurtured is still with us. To nurture it and help it function even more purposefully, is the homage that the living could pay for the departed leader. He has done so much for this land. But there still are much more that have to be done and which as yet remain undone.

"The most sustaining memorial that we could raise for him is, to carry out successfully the work that he had initiated. He had erected the rostrum of rationalism in the harbour of democracy and from it had held aloft the flag of universal peace. The best tribute that we could pay him is to ensure that neither the garden withers nor the rostrum totters".

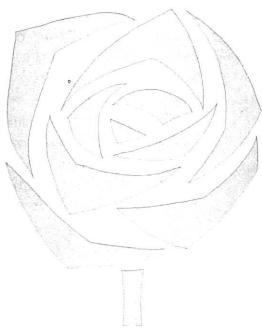
—From the message delivered by Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi over the A.I.R. on the demise of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

NEHRU, THE PROTECTOR OF DEMOCRACY

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first and the most popular Prime Minister of India, is remembered with a deep sense of reverence and gratitude by the citizens of India and the world. His birthday occurring on the 14th November, is every year celebrated as Children's Day for he loved children and he himself was childlike in his simplicity and lack of guile. He endeared himself to children all over the world and the innocent and enthusiastic children affectionately called him 'Uncle Nehru'.

The many-splendoured life of Jawaharlal Nehru—as a Fighter for Peace, Liberator of Humanity, Maker of History, Historian, Leader of Free Nations, Democrat, Model Parliamentarian, Ideal Educationist, great Statesman and the Prime Minister of India—is a source of inspiration and instruction to all.

Jawaharlal Nehru was happily married and looked like settling down to a life of cultural ease and comfort. Fortunately for India, he was suddenly aroused by the energising impact of Mahatma Gandhi. The early years of hardship spent in the wake of political strife tempered the steel of Jawaharlal's character, and proved invaluable in strengthening the fibre of his innate integrity. Doubts or misgivings as to the future rarely assailed him, and at the end of almost a generation of continuous and bitter conflict, Jawaharlal's own personality emerged



I have received so much love and affection from the Indian people that nothing that I can do can repay even a small fraction of it, and indeed there can be no repayment of so precious a thing as affection. Many have been admired, some have been revered, but the affection of all classes of the Indian people has come to me in such abundant measure that I have been overwhelmed by it. I can only express the hope that in the remaining years I may live, I shall not be unworthy of my people and their affection.

shining, completely unscathed and untarnished. He never lost the buoyancy of his spirits.

Even in his sixties he was young and handsome, debonair, temperamental, impetuous full of enthusiasm and always busy. He loved laughter but he could not relax and shake off the worries and pre-occupation of office to get out in the open and stretch himself. He had not the time to indulge in day-dreams and fancies much as he would have liked to. He loved birds, flowers, mountains, hurtling forests of water and snow. But while they continued to beckon to him, he went on with his incessant grind in grappling with many a difficult and pressing problem of a newly independent and ancient country.

The tempo of Nehru's life had been exceptionally quick, whether in the years of political strife or during the hectic and eventful years of office since September 1946. He had had but little leisure and less privacy. He never missed an opportunity of coming closer to his people. He loved his men and his presence never failed to act as a tonic to the multitudes.

Jawaharlal saw India's problems in time and in space, and parochialism of any kind was hateful to him. Narrow bigotry—intellectual, cultural or religious—roused his indignation and he would not tolerate meanness in any shape or form. His reflective turn of mind inclined

"KNIGHT SANS PEUR, SANS REPROCHE"

him to view problems from a remote perch.

Politics is a strange game and a standing challenge to all men of integrity and rectitude. Expediency, more than ethics is often decisive, and yet Nehru had been able to bring in a distracted world an unusual balance of mind, sanity of outlook and clarity of thinking to bear upon the difficult problems of India's foreign relations; and within less than two years of office as Prime Minister, he had won for himself a place among the select band of statesmen who had a determining voice on the future course of world-events. Rabindranath Tagore, the poet, rightly said "Jawaharlal has upheld the standard of purity in the midst of political turmoil, where deception including self-delusion so often destroys integrity. He has never evaded truth when it brought danger in its wake, nor has he made alliance with falsehood when it would have been convenient to do so. His brilliant mind has always turned away in out-spoken disgust from the path of diplomacy where success is as easy as it is mean".

He was always busy. He was terribly overworked and perhaps enjoyed the sensation of being so constantly occupied. He was in the habit of working late in the night, and looked often as if a few days of uninterrupted sleep and rest would have done a lot to sooth his tired nerves

and tone up his system. He never spared himself even when the time had come when his boundless enthusiasm and limited store of energy had to be carefully husbanded in the larger interests of the country. His very versatility, general accessibility to his colleagues and friends, and unusual willingness to be in daily touch with the people by way of speaking at all manner of functions were a source of menace to his health. The stress of work on Nehru was perhaps greater than bearable.

He had long been in the habit of burning mid-night oil and he perhaps enjoyed it for there was a natural and understandable exhilaration and a feeling of deep satisfaction in toiling hard; particularly for a cause and for the fulfilment of the historic destiny of a great nation.

Nehru's own achievements, as foreign Minister have been remarkable, for the stately edifice of India's foreign office is entirely his creation and he had neither precedents nor seasoned personnel to guide him in the construction of it. His imagination, burning idealism and abounding energy were responsible for India's prominent position in the international field.

"Jawaharlal Nehru, by his rank, ability, and known integrity was able to exercise an independent control over the masses—to lead them instead of being led

by them; for as he never sought power by improper means, he was never compelled to flatter them. On the contrary, he enjoyed so high a reputation that he could afford to anger them by contradiction. When he saw them unseasonably and insolently elated, he would with a word reduce them to alarm; on the other hand, if they fell victims to a panic, he could at once restore their confidence. In short, what was nominally a democracy became in his hands government by the first citizen".

One of Nehru's outstanding contributions to the building up of free India is the sense of unity and stability that he has given to the administration; his personality itself has been the strongest cementing factor.

In 1929 when Jawaharlal Nehru, was rising in all his youthful splendour as the new star in the political firmament of India, Mahatma Gandhi spoke of him thus: "He is as pure as crystal; he is truthful beyond suspicion. He is a knight sans peur, sans reproche. The nation is safe in his hands". Nehru proved himself a worthy illustration of the Mahatma's description and expectation.

India was safe in his hands. Democracy was safe because of him, and Arignar Anna aptly described Nehru as the Protector of democracy.

THOSE TWENTY DAYS

M. KARUNANIDHI

8. NERO, THE TYRANT

Julius Caesar was the radiant moon on the firmament of Roman history. And as for Mark Antony and Cleopatra, they were the equivalent of twinkling stars. Nero and Marcus Aurelius held prominent positions in the galaxy though by temperament and character they were so markedly different from each other.

The very mention of the name Nero brings to our mind the oft-quoted description of the sadist who is said to have, "fiddled while Rome was burning" On 18th July in the year 64 A.D.

Rome that had been eulogised variously by historians as the chieftain of Europe, the City beautiful that had a charmed life and the metropolis that had risen in splendour on seven hills, was in flames.

Temples touching the vault of heaven, palaces of rare magnificence, arenas and amphitheatres of valour, artistically-designed mansions where amorous couples strolled hand in hand, terraces of marble, gardens of flowers cool, sweet and fragrant, libraries raised with loving care by dedi-

cated scholars, and museum and archives—all these were ablaze. The air was filled with the thunder of buildings coming down in a crash and with the shrieks of agony from men and women, young and old, caught in the grip of cruel death.

The great fire had started at dead of night and it kept burning throughout the next day and a few days thereafter. Deprived of food and drink, and with their clothes too burnt to ashes, the citizens of Rome ran helter-skelter, seeking sanctuaries that simply were not there. But there was one person who was untouched by the agony and dangers of the calamity. He was none other than Nero who had ensconced himself on the terrace of a mansion beyond the reach of the fire.

Surveying the angry fire sweeping through the City, his eyes lighted up in exultation, he exclaimed, "How wonderful are the flames to look at! My dear capital is on fire and can there be any spectacle more glorious than this? Now and now alone am I able to see what Troy would have looked like when it was in flames. A novel poem is taking shape in my heart. "Ho there, bring the harp." So saying Nero strummed the harp and burst into song.

"What brutality, this!" we might ask, for we have lived in the shade of the umbrella of Kings who were so duty-conscious that they were filled with dread, even if the monsoon failed.

In the year 1967, fires spread all of a sudden in the City of Madras and in certain parts of Tamil Nadu "What could be the origin of the fires? Was it the handiwork of miscreants? Why did they select the huts of the poor for their cruel mischief? Oh, what pleasure could they derive from the agony of the havenots?" questions such as these piled up but neither the cause of the fire nor the criminal authors could be identified completely. Even that great leader who had counselled us to steel our hearts to withstand any onslaught could not bear the impact of this—stark tragedy.

My heart that was in acute anxiety to get at the cause of the strange fires could only recall the following lines of Pattinathar :—

“The fire of yore
burnt up the fortresses three;
and the fire of later times
was at Lanka in the South
The fire kindled by the mother
was at the pit of the stomach
and the fire of her funeral pyre
is rising higher and higher”.

I also thought of the *cause celebre* in which Kannagi, the Symbol of Chastity, argued her case in the Court of the Pandya King Nedunchezian. She could establish that her husband Kovalan who had been done to death was no thief. The mission accomplished, her grief over the loss of her husband, turned into volcanic fury and she swept through the City of Madurai that was in flames. Even at the extremity of sorrow,

this Tamilian woman had the compassion in her to plead with the raging Fire: “Oh, do spare the righteous and the philanthropists, the kine and the family women, the aged and the children—do spare these and turn your attention only on those given to evil ways.” After that fire the City of Madurai was renovated as may be seen from references in history.

Whether it be Rome or Madurai or London, it is a fact borne



Nero

out by history that the places razed down took shape again in better form and detail. Not knowing this, the ignoramus-miscreants had miscalculated that they could topple the Government of the day, by starting fires.

All manner of allegations against Nero were being bandied about on the pavements and in the town-squares. The sum and substance of the gossip was that Nero himself had set fire to Rome

since it had been his longstanding ambition to demolish the City altogether and replace it with a new City to be named “Neropolis” after him. It was also said that he had nursed the grievance that he could only visualise the burning of ancient Troy; so he had sought to reconstruct the incident in order to be able to compose a poem on the subject. The consensus was that Nero and Nero alone was responsible for the fire and the destruction of Rome.

Could this be true? Some historians say ‘yes’ while some others differ. Who, then were the wicked people that set Rome on fire?

Nero blamed the Christian residents of Rome for the tragedy and he wreaked vengeance on them. His action against them is known in history as the “First Christian Persecution”. Hundreds of Christians were put to death. Nero got hides of animals packed with live humans and the wriggling bundles were then, thrown to ferocious dogs. Some of the Christians were crucified, some others were burnt at the stake and there were others who were torn to shreds by explosives.

People who saw all this said that Nero was far more callous than the Fire. The Fire that razed a vast portion of the City of Rome to the ground had burnt for nine days only, but Nero’s conflagration, that had gripped the Roman Empire kept going for fourteen long years.

During those fourteen years the Romans were virtual exiles in their own country. Countless were those who fell a prey to his tyranny and paid with their lives ; and countless again were the blossoms crushed and cast aside by this megalomaniac.

Nero's mother Agrippana was a woman of outstanding beauty. Good looks formed the passport for admission into the Roman palace of those times and this accomplishment she did possess in abundance. Stately and bright-eyed, with dark tresses and lips set in a bewitching smile, she was the embodiment of grace and elegance. No wonder, for, was she not the granddaughter of the Emperor Augustus?—When she came of age and her figure and heart throbbed in response to the ecstasy of maidenhood, when she glowed like a blossoming bud spreading fragrance all around, she married *Domitus*. The outcome of this union was a son.

Agrippana's husband died soon afterwards but even as she was forced into the weeds, she knew that she was free of the shackles of the past. Gifted with excessive good looks and trained in the craft of seduction, it was not long before she gained admittance to the palace. When Claudius ascended the throne, she wormed her way into his affections through her seductive manoeuvres and in due course she had become queen. The king was her bond-slave and the courtiers as well as warriors, statesmen and foreigners were at her beck and call. Gifts from all the corners of the globe accumulated at the palace and the senders were united in their endeavour to keep her in good humour. Only Agrippana's favourites could find a place in the Court and her former lovers

and hangers-on packed the Senate even. Intellectuals and experts of outstanding ability had sat in the Senate till then, but now, the august House came to be comprised of those who had assisted Agrippana in her ambitious career.

There was one Poppaea, a beautiful woman who belonged to a noble family. Her husband was Rufus Crispinus and when he married her, Rufus had every reason to feel proud of his good fortune. His jubilation, however, was short-lived for a gallant by name Otho who was a close friend of Nero, became Poppaea's second husband. Nero thought little of being treacherous to his friend and he lost no time in marrying Poppaea.

Octavia was Nero's first wife. She was the repository of modesty, affection, intelligence and culture but Nero had no liking for her. The women who captured his fancy were those like Poppaea and Mesolina. In a tantrum one day, Nero kicked the pregnant Octavia so ferociously that she died on the spot.

Yet another woman was put to death by Nero and her crime was that she had repulsed his advances unlike Poppaea and Mesolina. A fourth woman came into his field of vision and to secure her hand, Nero got her husband killed. In this manner, the libertine monarch meted out summary death to the women who refused to become his hetaerae and to the men who came between him and the objects of his amorous attentions.

In the beginning, that was when he was seventeen, the disc of his authority whirled well for Nero, thanks to the able guidance from his astute precep-

tor Seneca, the sustained assistance extended by the commander Burres and above all, the goodwill of his mother. But this equilibrium could not be maintained. Seneca and Burres sought to rescue Nero from the clutches of Agrippana and the moment that domineering lady realised that her son was slipping away from her apron-strings, she hatched a plot to get one Britannicus crowned King in place of Nero. The unfortunate Britannicus was promptly crushed out of existence by Nero.

Agrippana saw her son steeped in the infatuation for women like Poppaea and Mesolina. Her own influence was fast dwindling in the Court and in the country. Our sentiments shrink back in distaste and horror when we read that in a last desperate bid to retrieve lost ground, Agrippana went to the extent of seeking to seduce her own son !

Nero had had enough of her machinations and he decided to get rid of her. She was despatched in the royal barge which broke up as planned, while it was midway through the journey. Many of the passengers were drowned but Agrippana escaped somehow. Thereupon Nero engaged an assassin who sought out the victim. Confronted with certain death at last, Agrippana cried out in anguish " Oh, ye murderer, go ahead and slash the womb that gave birth to that evil fellow Nero." Thus came about the end of that, Chief-priestess of high living that arsenal of obscenity. Agrippana had poisoned her own husband to death with the intention of securing the levers of imperial power after making her son a *Roi faineant*, but now

the wheel had come full circle and she herself was put to death by none other than her son.

• Blood drenched every step of Nero's journey through history and many indeed were the assassinations carried out at his behest. The capable commander Burres too died. Nero's preceptor Seneca had retired from politics but he also was constrained to take his own life.

Nero put to death quite a few of the employees, political pundits, renowned poets and warriors. The fear even spread that he might wipe out the Senators *en masse*. The hatred and anger which he had so painstakingly earned from the people of Rome kept mounting until his very name was anathema to them. "Nero" became synonymous with murder and tyranny.

It was at this stage of his rule that Nero visited Greece and participated in the Olympic and other games. He returned home in 67 A.D. but by then his own warriors and rebels had rallied against him. Galba who was the commander of the armed forces of the Roman Empire had raised the standard of revolt. He set out for the City of Rome at the Head of the army and he announced as he sped on. "I shall not respect the King who does not care for the people. It is my supreme duty now to vanquish that King and devise ways and means to end the agony and misery of the people".

The end was drawing nigh for Nero who, wedded to drink and debauchery, had squandered his time in pleasure and song and who had not stopped at murder even, to secure the desires of his heart. He was just 31 years of age then.

Driven to the wall by the rebels, Nero walked up and down with a goblet of poison held in his trembling hand. He thought of committing suicide but his determination gave way. He implored his bodyguards and many friends to grant him refuge but they all refused. At his wit's end, Nero planned to leap into the River Tiber and find a watery grave but the desire to live proved too strong.

Taking pity on his predicament a servant at last came forward to give him sanctuary. The mighty monarch who with his gorgeous chariots and cavalry and army had ruled over an Empire, was forced to trudge four miles at dead of night in order to reach the place of his refuge.

The Senate met and passed the verdict that Nero should be captured, disrobed, tied to a post and whipped to death. The terrified fugitive decided at this point that it was far better to put an end to his life than face torture at the hands of his enemies. He thrust a dagger into his heart and fell down dead.

Nero was a tyrant and a murderer; yet he was a poet, a connoisseur and an actor too. He was passionately interested in Greek Art and literature. Notwithstanding the streak of cruelty in his character, he was charitable to the poor and his donations to them were munificent indeed. After the Fire had destroyed more than half of the City of Rome, it was reconstructed as a City Beautiful and in this laudable task, Nero had a substantial share. But alas, his frenzy for murder threw a cloak over his qualities of excellence.

As if to clear the impression that there were many merciless and crude monarchs of the type of Nero among Romans who called themselves a civilised community, Marcus Aurelius appeared on the scene and his reign as Roman Emperor was grand, to say the least.

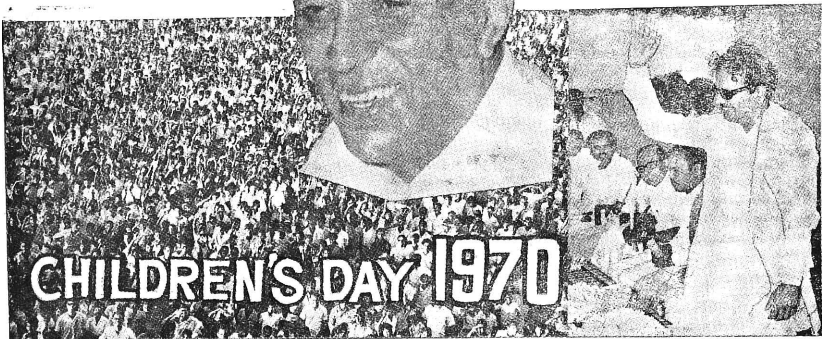
The wealth of Mediterranean countries was at his feet but Aurelius was the personification of austerity. His attire was extremely simple and he believed in keeping down the necessities of life. Right from the time he rose from slumber at break of dawn, up to the midnight hour when he went to bed, nothing other than the interests of the State engaged his attention. He got many a law enacted to reduce the tax-burden on the poor and to improve the lot of slaves, women and children. In meting out punishment to his political adversaries he showed marked leniency.

The three cardinal principles of life that Aurelius enunciated were "Block out vain pomp" "Quench appetite" and "keep reason under its own control."

Marcus Aurelius was a thinker and intellectual of extraordinary brilliance. His heart was set on peace but, for that reason, he was not one to be deterred from the field of battle. The dissertations he delivered throughout his life bear ample testimony to this. Whenever he could get respite from the affairs of the State, he reduced his thoughts to writing. The words of counsel which he offered to himself from time to time were compiled at a much later day under the title 'Meditations' and when the volume came to be published, the whole world wondered at and acclaimed the vigour of his intellect. (To be Continued).

Spectacular Celebration of

Nehru's Birth day in Tamil Nadu



The Tamil Nadu Government had arranged to celebrate Nehru's Birthday in a grand manner throughout the State. In Madras the Children's Day was celebrated on 14th November 1970 in a spectacular way.

The Tamil Nadu Government had arranged for free exhibition of children's films in 12 theatres. Continuous shows were held from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. in the Children's Theatre. Over 10,000 children saw the shows on the 14th and the shows were continued the next day also to help more children enjoy seeing the shows.

The Chief Minister, while inaugurating the Children's film festival at Anand Theatre, asked film producers to produce good children's films. Dr. Visalakshi Nedunchezian presided and Thirumathy Ammu Swaminathan welcomed the gathering.

Education Minister Thiru Nedunchezian opened an exhibition of children's books at

Rajaji Hall. He suggested that books should be given instead of coconuts at marriage receptions. Similarly books should replace garlands at all school functions.

As part of the celebrations, a Poets' Symposium (Kavi Arangam) was organised at the University Centenary Auditorium. The Chief Minister, Kalaingar Karunanidhi, presided. Poets Kannadhasan, Kothamangalam Subbu, S.D. Sundaram, Murugu Sundaram and Abdur Rahman participated in the symposium the subject of which was "Democracy as viewed by Nehru".

Children's Rally

Children were allowed to travel to and fro on the State Transport buses for a flat rate of 10 paise for the rally at Nehru Stadium. Hundreds of Corporation and private school children took part in a display of dances and physical exercises at Nehru Stadium. The Chief Minister

inaugurated the celebration and the Education Minister Presided and released a special number brought out in connection with the Children's Day. Agriculture Minister Thirumathi Sathiyavanimuthu gave away prizes to winners in the various competitions.

An all-Party meeting was held at the University Centenary Auditorium, to celebrate Nehru's Birthday. Speaking at the meeting, Chief Minister Thiru Karunanidhi said that the State Government had been organising such all-party meetings for Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhiji's Birthday in order that all parties could join for such occasions to sink their differences atleast on such days. The Education Minister Nedunchezian, who was the Chairman of the Celebrations Committee presided over the meeting. Leaders of all political parties participated in the function.

Children's Day was also celebrated in the districts with rallies and distribution of sweets.

CHANGING EDUCATIONAL

SCENES ABROAD

“We believe that education is the sheet anchor of our national development. We believe in the economic value of the general diffusion of intelligence among the people. We believe that the higher the educational accoutrement of an individual, vaster are his potentialities to contribute to the development of the Self and the Society. We believe that education is not merely an item of consumption but a factor of production as well because while it is priced for its own sake, it is recognised as an instrument aiding the individual to develop his skills and interests, attitudes and understandings. As such we believe that no amount of expenditure on education can be too much”. These were the words expressed by Mr. Reed, an American Educationist in the course of his discussion with Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian, the Minister for Education, during the first lap of his recent tour of the United States. He spoke with verve and conviction and what he spoke, I should say, reflects the general belief of almost every American citizen who is keenly aware of the close nexus between education and national development: Why, for that matter, even such other econo-

mically advanced nations we visited, viz., West Germany, France, the U.K., Japan, Singapore, etc., hold the same view that education acts as an infrastructure to the growth of their national economy.

Then again one cannot fail to see that education means to these countries a factor that transmutes man and his environment, a factor that brings about growth with change. While growth is economically measurable in terms of a country's rising standard of living and increasing annual per capita income, change is indicative of experimentation, flexibility and creativity. It means adapting and adopting the ways and techniques of modern science and technology. It means giving up old habits and customs and striving for what makes life truly meaningful and constructively progressive. It is this spirit of change that has caught the mind of Japan as much as the Western countries.

By

S. V. CHITTIBABU, M.A., B.T.,
Director of School Education.

While there is recognition by the progressive nation, I have referred to of the fact that national growth with change depends on the development of human resources through education, it is but a logical corollary that they should so organise their educational programmes as to relate them to the life, needs and aspirations of the people concerned and at the same time accelerate the process of continual modernisation. Neither America nor West Germany nor Japan believes that all education is good both for the individual and for the society and that it will necessarily pave the path to progress and development. On the contrary these countries believe in education indicating itself through programmes that produce a high proportion of competent professional manpower which adds to productivity. That is why they are self-sufficient in food and industry. The skilled manpower needed for relevant research and its systematic application to agriculture, industry, and other sectors of life come from a development of scientific and technological education. Japan, be it remembered, though a small island country, poorly endowed with natural resources and supporting a big population of more than 100 million, has today achieved the miracle of not only rebuilding its economy but also attaining a rate of economic growth that has secured for the nation a third-ranking position in the world in terms of economic scale. Behind the remarkable development

of the Japanese economy in postwar years stand the two major factors—technological innovation and a large well-educated and well-disciplined labour force. In this respect the example of Japan, an Asian nation, needs to be emulated by a developing nation like ours.

The knowledge explosion that is seen in the west as well as in

of presized units, curriculum content divides into two fundamental parts basic content for all persons and depth content for persons with the ability and interests that go beyond basic provisions. The idea is that each person should be accepted into the educational programme as he is and that he should be provided with a stimulating environment and opportunities for learning experiences that will effect continuing satisfactory adjustment to life. In this connection special mention may be made of National Science Foundation of the United States. This runs what are called Summer Institutes which are among the Federal Government's pioneer programmes to aid education and to improve the training of secondary school teachers. The National Science Foundation's investment in the programme is massive. The total outlay for the Summer Institutes and related programmes since 1953 has been more than 400 million dollars. About 21,000 teachers each summer attend 450 institutes at colleges and Universities throughout the nation. What an official of the National Science Foundation said is worth quoting if only because it under-scores the value of the training given to the in-service teachers at a Summer Institute. He said :

“ The Summer Institute must improve teaching in general. This is not only because the students will become more effective teachers at their present level, but mainly because of the improvement in their attitudes towards science. Most of the

students arrive at the Institute with the ‘Show-me-the trick’ attitude but leave with a different attitude, one that is closer to the ‘ Show-me the background ’ attitude. Furthermore there is the improved contact between University and high school people due to the Summer Institute. And I am convinced that the situation in science today is so complex that an improvement in basic

H.P.F. Ooty to host Conference on Photographic Science

The Third Conference on Photographic Science and Technology will be held on 15th and 16th April 1971 at Indunagar, Ootacamund-5. For further details please contact The Secretary, Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Company Limited, Indunagar, Ootacamund-5.

Japan is simply amazing. The fantastic advances made in the field of science and technology are reflected in the educational programmes adopted by schools as well as colleges. The curriculum is being revised, modified, reorganised and updated so as to make it possible for the students to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow. What is more by itself and without the rigidity

Madurai University to Conduct Nuclear Energy Symposium

The Nuclear Physics and Solid State Physics Symposium organised by the Physics Committee, Department of Atomic Energy, will be held at the Madurai University, Madurai, on December 27—30, 1970. Further information can be had from Dr. S. S. Kapoor, Secretary, Nuclear Physics and Solid State Physics Symposium, BARC, Trombay, Bombay-85.

instruction can only be made by means of collaboration between teachers and University staffs.”

In our country also we have made a modest start and summer institutes are being organized for the benefit of teachers of science and mathematics of Secondary Schools and the University staffs are involved in their programmes.



An important development in the field of rice milling industry in Tamil Nadu is the setting up of modern rice mills with modern machinery. A higher outturn of rice from paddy, with lower incidence of foreign matter and broken rice in it and better quality bran, are the distinct advantages of these modern mills over the conventional mills.

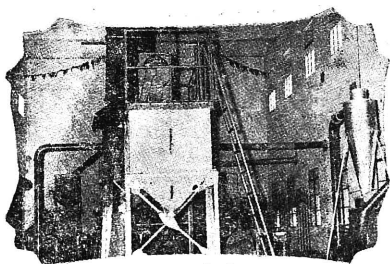
At the moment, there are nine modern rice mills in the State, eight of them with a capacity of four tonnes per hour, the ninth having a capacity of two tonnes per hour. Seven more such modern mills of two tonnes per hour capacity are in advanced stages of construction and are expected to go into production in a short-while.

sector and the rice bran obtained would be approximately 220,000 tonnes, which could provide about 37,000 tonnes of rice bran oil valued at about Rs. 7.5 crores. With the establishment of more and more modern rice mills, high quality rice bran will be available in abundance. However, the industrial and commercial possibilities of rice bran oil and deoiled rice bran are yet to be fully exploited in the State. At present rice bran is mainly used for production of poultry and livestock feed.

Rice bran oil could be used as a raw material in the cosmetic, pharmaceutical and edible oil industries. Japan has synthesised a new kind of tough fibre from rice bran oil and urea resin. Rice bran oil could also be used as a material for vinyl chloride plasticizer. Deoiled bran could be used as a good fertiliser, because it contains important manurial nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium. Also, various chemicals such as amino-acids, phosphoric acid compounds, could also been produced from deoiled

rice bran. It could also be used for edible purposes, i.e., making biscuits and cakes.

It would thus appear that rice bran oil and deoiled rice bran are versatile and valuable raw materials for a number of industries. But, at the present stage of industrialisation and technical know-how these by-products remain unutilised.



It is estimated that about 4.5 million tonnes of rice are milled by the organised rice milling

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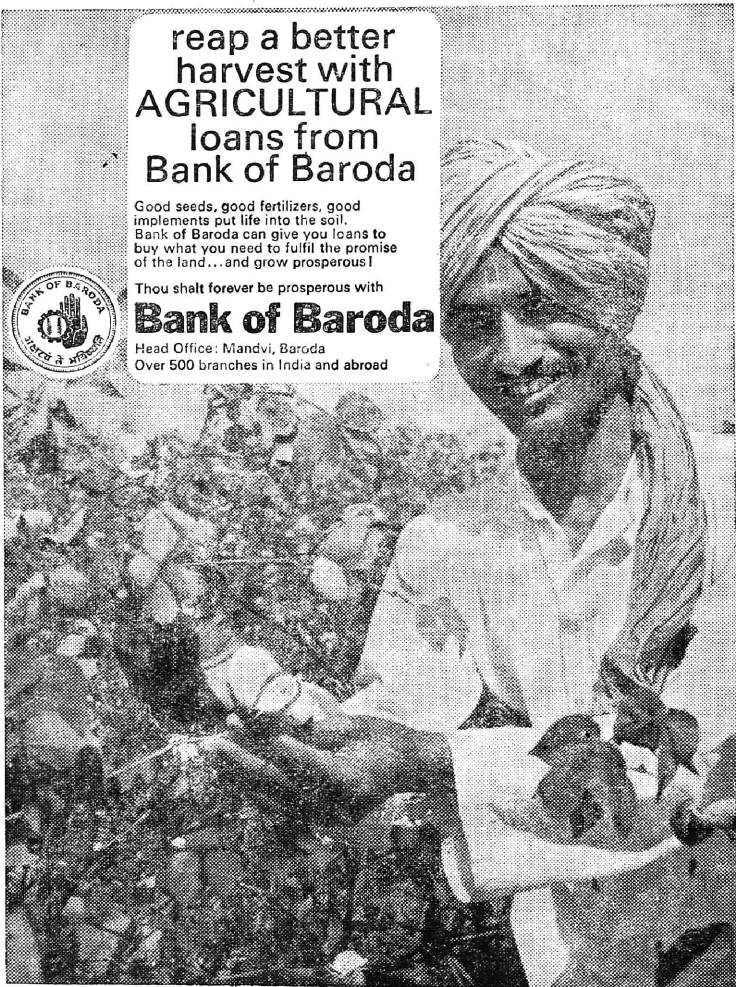
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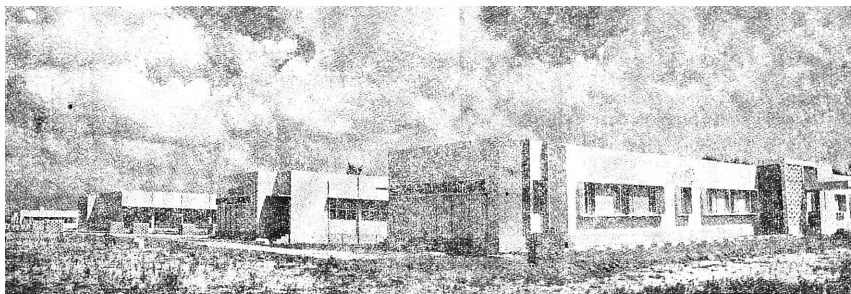
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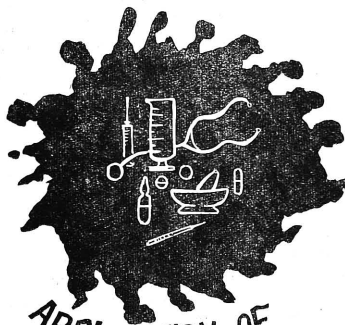




Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine

The Indian Systems of Medicine comprising Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani were in wide practice in this State for a long time. But they had neither recognition nor encouragement. It was towards the end of 1921 that, at the instance of the late Raja of Panagal, the then Chief Minister of Madras Province a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Ad. Usman Sahib "to report on the question of recognition and encouragement of Indigenous systems of Medicines in vogue in this Presidency". The committee felt that the immediate problem was to make the Indian Systems of Medicine self-sufficient and efficient as otherwise the problem of medical relief in rural areas cannot be satisfactorily solved and that the establishment of two sets of medical institu-

tions, viz., one in Indian Systems and the other in modern medicine would be both uneconomical and unsatisfactory.



APPLICATION OF INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE IN TAMILNADU

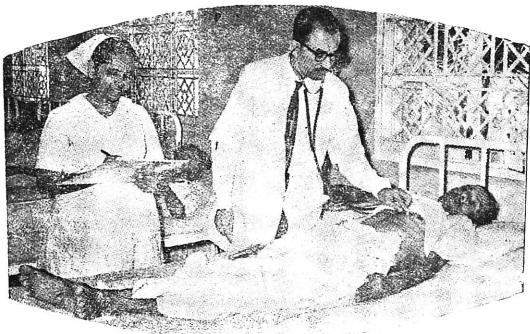


The Committee accordingly recommended "that the most urgent and immediate concern for the State is to establish and promote by State aid, State recognition and such other means the establishment of suitable centres of Medical Education and the devising of a suitable scheme of studies of Indian Medicine calculated to make those trained under it equal to the task of ministering not only to our medical needs, as at present, but to surgical ailments as well. Every scheme of study of Indian Medicine, whether Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani should make adequate provision not only for the efficient training in subjects appropriate to itself but also for the teaching of the essentials of whatever is valuable in Western Medicine. Consistently with this view, we would

like to see the future practitioners of India, no matter to what denomination they belong to, viz., Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, European Medicine or any other system, so schooled and trained as to be able to bring to bear on the problems of health and ill-health not only the expert knowledge of their own systems, but as far as practicable, the best that is in other systems also." In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee the Government sanctioned the starting of the Government Indian Medical School in which training was given in the respective Indian Systems supplemented by a restricted course of instruction in Allopathic Systems. Students who underwent the course of instruction in the school were given the diploma of Licentiate in Indian Medicine, Madras. The first batch of students commenced their studies in the School in January 1925.

The course of training given in the school was later made more elaborate to enable the alumni of the school to become competent practitioners in Indian Systems of Medicine with a good working

Diagnosis by Indian Medical System



"Best in other systems also"

knowledge of the Western Systems also and for this purpose the necessary improvements were carried out to the school in regard to accommodation, teaching and other facilities. The course of teaching for the L.I.M. which was originally 3 years was extended to 4 years and then to 5 years, the 5th year being devoted to special clinical training as apprentices.

In 1946 an "Ad hoc" Committee was appointed by Government to devise ways and means for the encouragement of Indian Systems of Medicine and as per the recommendation of this Committee a Board of studies was constituted. The Government Indian Medical School was converted into a college in the year 1947 and the diploma course of G.C.I.M. (Graduate of the

College of Indigenous Medicine) was instituted.

In 1964, the Government started the College of Indian Systems of Medicine to impart teaching exclusively in Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani Systems of Medicine at Palayamcottai, Tirunelveli district.

The Government appointed a Committee for writing Text-Books in Siddha to meet the present day needs of the students. A special officer for the Siddha Text-Book Committee was appointed for the purpose.

In 1968 a separate building for a 100 bedded Hospital for Indian Systems of Medicine at Arumbakkam was sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 8.18 lakhs and the Hospital started functioning with effect from 14th April 1970. This institution has been named Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine. The Hospital will have its own pharmacy shortly.



Dispensing medicine by the Indian systems of medicine is a laborious process calling for acute skill and patience.

Oil massage is an indispensable method of treatment for some complaints. Even this laborious treatment is given in Anna Hospital.

Since 1958, a system of *Viva-voce* Test and Registration of traditional practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine is in vogue. So far approximately 4,000 practitioners of Siddha System and 1,000 practitioners of Ayurveda and 500 practitioners of Unani System have been registered under this scheme.

There is also provision in the Kilpauk Medical College for the training of Pharmacists in Indian Systems of Medicine, namely Siddha, Ayurvedha and Unani. This course extends for a period of 12 months, out of which 9 months are allotted



for training in Indian Medicine and 3 months for training in Modern Medicine.

There is a separate medicinal farm situated by the side of the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine on a 9 acre plot. Some of the medicinal plants grown here, are feeding the Pharmacy attached to the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine by way of green drugs, green herbs, green plants, etc.

Contributed by :

S. A. SUBHAN,
Superintendent, Arignar Anna
Govt. Hospital of Indigenous
Medicine, Madras-29.



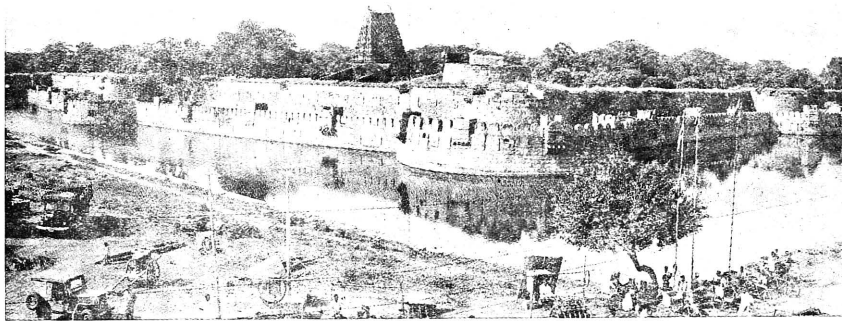
The herbarium of Indian Medicine Plants.



THE GLAMOUR WORLD COMES ON TOP

At a function held at the Music Academy on November 4, under the presidentship of the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Thiru Karunanidhi, the Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh distributed the Tamil Nadu Government's awards for the best films, and the best cine artistes and technicians for the year 1969.

The artistes and producers benevolently donated their cash Awards for public welfare. Philanthrope-artist Thiru M. G. Ramachandran set this example by donating the cash award of Rs. 30,000 (given for the best film) to benefit Backward Class Students and for the promotion of their education. Thirumathi Sowcar Janaki donated her cash prize of Rs. 5,000 (given for the best actress) to Beggars Relief Fund. The producer of 'Deivamagan' Thiru Periannan donated his prize of Rs. 10,000 to the Chief Minister's Fund.

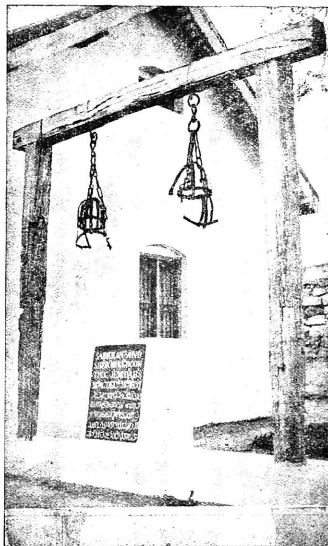


A General view of Vellore Fort and Moat

The peace-time use of some of our historic forts make us forget their chequered but militant past. The Vellore Fort is an instance to prove this point.

Acclaimed as one of the most perfect specimens of military architecture, it now houses a variety of government offices including the Police Training College. From its design and other features, it has been deduced that it is the work of Italian engineers, though there is a strong local tradition to aver that it is the work of one Bommi Reddi a refugee chief from Bhadrachalam who handed it over to the Vijayanagar rulers. The Fort of Vellore was in the possession of Narasingh Raja of Vijayanagar by about 1500 A.D. Apart from the moat, the distinctive features of the fort are: a main rampart is broken by round towers and rectangular projections. The old entrance was by a winding roadway with massive gates across a draw-bridge.

H I S T O R I C F O R T O F V E L L O R E



(Arignar Anna, when he was arraigned for Price Rise Protest in front of Government offices at Vellore, made amusing references to this Fort gateway.)

Picture above is a protected monument. It shows the gallows used to hang chief Mutineers. (Contd. on page 39)



Ooty—the Hill Station with the largest level surface

Nature and Man have contrived during the last hundred and fifty years to make the Nilgiris the Paradise of the South. The availability of plenty of level ground at a high altitude in a measure and manner unknown to other hill stations, is perhaps the chief factor responsible for the place to attain this unique position. Good motorable roads and pathways for hikers bring every beauty spot, hunting ground and waterfalls within easy reach of the tourist-visitor.

The entire district is hilly. It may broadly be divided into two natural divisions : (1) The Nilgiris plateau about 35 miles long and 20 miles broad, (2) The south-east Wynad which is also a table land lying about, 3,500 feet lower than the plateau. It rises abruptly from the plains below in the south and south-west and is divided into two parts by a mountain range running north and south, of which

the highest peak is "Doddabetta" (8,650 feet) five miles east of Ootacamund. Three other peaks close to the "Doddabetta" which are about eight thousand feet in height are the Club Hill, the Elk Hill and Snowdon. The Mudumalai forest in North Wynad is a wild life sanctuary.

Rivers

The district is drained by a number of streams all of them drain either into the Moyar river or into the Bhavani. The largest river in this district is Pykara. It is dammed in three places and water is taken down in penstock pipes and electricity generated in the power-houses. The lower reach of the Pykara river is known as Moyar. The Segur is another important river which joins the Moyar. The other important river is the Kundha. Canadian aid enabled us to harness its waters through the Kundha Hydro-Electric Project.

The district has about 714 miles of roads, including 142 miles of municipal roads. The metre guage line covers a distance of 20 miles in the district and runs from Mettupalayam (Coimbatore district) to Ootacamund via Coonoor.

The discovery and development of Ootacamund and, indeed of the Nilgiris form an episode in modern South Indian history well worth recounting. The earliest expedition into these hills has been recorded by a Portuguese priest by the name of Forreiri as far back as 1602. He records conversations with Toda priests and the gifts he gave to their families. It appears that the existence of Todas, the earliest inhabitants of the Nilgiris, was discovered during the trip.

First Road

The first road to the Nilgiris was begun in 1819. It started at Sirumugai near the Coimbatore border and ran via Kotagiri and Dimpatti to Ootacamund. It was

however too steep and unsatisfactory. In 1829, Mr. Lushington, Governor of Madras, ordered the construction of a new road, which commenced from the village Nelliturai, near Mettupalayam, at the foot of the hills on the eastern side and was commissioned in 1832. It was in 1853 that the constructions of the present road from Coonoor to Ootacamund was taken on hand. Its entire stretch from Mettupalayam to Ootacamund lies through magnificent scenery and several hairpin bends and loops.

In 1854, a proposal was first made for the present 29-mile railway link between the two places. The work on it was commenced by a private company only in 1891 and was completed by the Government in 1908. Sixteen tunnels and several girder bridges were constructed.

Till the advent of the railways, travellers were conveyed to Ootacamund by bullock or horse carriages via. Mettupalayam, Sigur or Gudalur.

Plants from All countries

There are a thousand varieties of plants from various countries and they include 35 types of Eucalyptus, 75 types of roses, 20 medicinal plants and a large number of coniferous trees.

There are a number of palaces in Ootacamund which may be visited after obtaining permission from the Superintendents. The most interesting among them are : The Mysore Palace and The Nawnagar Palace.

The Mysore palace is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Railway station towards Fernhill. The Nawnagar palace is half-a-mile from the centre of the town via. St. Stephen's Church.

The road to Mukerti passes along the ridges of the Governor's Shola and eventually follows the winding Mukerti stream, which is the head of the Pykara river. An ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles leads to the summit of the peak. Far to the west stretch the plains of Malabar as far as the Arabian Sea. There are other drives in Ooty known for the loveliness of their winding roads. The Governor's Shola is one of them, so called because of the 5-mile

I AM PROUD OF MY COUNTRY

I am proud of my country, proud of my national inheritance, proud of many things, but I speak not in pride but with all humility. For events have humbled me and often shamed me and the dream of India I have had has sometimes grown dim. I have loved India and sought to serve her not because of her geographical magnitude, not even because she was great in the past, but because of my faith in her today and my belief that she will stand for truth and freedom and the higher things of life.

—Nehru.

shady road which used to be a favourite of Governors.

The Connemara is another, a circular drive of 10 miles, passing the Umbrella tree. It ends at the commencement of the precipitous Sigur Ghat which leads to the Nalhatty Falls 3,000 feet below in the midst of wild scenery.

Shooting and Fishing

The Nilgiris offer unrivalled facilities for sport to both the shikari and the angler. On the plateau are found that unique South Indian species, the Nilgiri Wild Goat (locally known as Ibex). Sambar, Barking Deer, Tiger, Panther and Wild Pig, while the low country is famous for its magnificent Bison and spotted Deer unsurpassed anywhere in India. In addition, there is at times the opportunity of shooting a prescribed rogue elephant. The small game shikari will find good sport with grey Junglefowls, Spurfowl, Partridges, Quail, Hares, Mouse, Deer, Nilgiri Woodpigeons, Green Imperial Pigeons and in the winter months Woodcock and Snipe.

For the angler there are some 40 miles of excellent Rainbow Trout fishing, as well as two lakes catering for both the expert and the novice, while the rivers in the low country hold mahseer running up to 70 lb. and Carnatic Carp.

Mudumalai Sanctuary

The Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary lies in the Nilgiris

Opposite Page:

1. Industries Minister Thiru S. Madhavan opened the Government Hospital at Thuraiyur. Thiru Azhagamuthu, the Assembly Whip of the Ruling Party, Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam, and Thiru G. Parangusam, Whip of the Legislative Council, were present.

2. The Chief Minister, Thiru M. Karunanidhi opened the School Building built by the Prosperity Brigade at Nallurpettai on 1—11—70.

3. On October 29, the Tamil Nadu Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh, entertained 550 children of the City Orphanages at Raj Bhavan in connection with Deepavali celebrations. The Governor is seen giving biscuits and tea to children.

4. The Chief Minister inaugurating the Conference of Municipal Chairmen of Tamil Nadu on 24—10—1970 at Rajaji Hall.

5. The Education Minister Thiru Nedunchezian, on his return from his tour of America and Britain was received at the Airport by the Chief Minister, and other Ministers.

6. The Inspector-General of Police placing the wreath on the memorial tablet to pay homage to policemen who lost their lives while on duty. A Memorial Parade in honour of the dutiful policemen, was also held.

The splendid sceneries of Ooty. It has rightly been called the paradise of Tamil Nadu.

Last Page :

1. Mr. Pierre Paul Schweitzer, the Managing Director of I.M.F. with the Chief Minister and the Industries Minister of Tamil Nadu at a party given by the Governor.

2. Thiru C. R. Kolappa, recently elected to the Legislative Council, took his Oath of Office which was administered by the Chairman of the Council Thiru C. P. Chitrarasu. The Chief Minister and the Education Minister were also present.

3. The Bihar Minister Thiru N.P. Sinha called on the Tamil Nadu Education Minister on 31—10—1970.

4. Mr. Alejandro Melchur, Executive Secretary to the President of Phillipines, was received at the Meenambakkam Airport by the Minister for Endowments Thiru K. V. Subbiah on 24—10—70.

5. At a function conducted by the Egmore Social Service Centre on 30—10—1970, Thirumathy Dayalu Karunanidhi distributed sweets to Children.

6. Thiru Majhi the Orissa Minister for Urban Development called on Tamil Nadu Food Minister Thiru P.U. Shanmugam.

7. His Excellency Cornel Onescu, Rumanian Home Minister in conversation with the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Minister Thirumathy Sathiyavanimuthu.

8. The Labour Minister Thiru N.V. Natarajan, inaugurated the E. S. I. Scheme on 1—11—1970 at Nellikuppam in South Arcot District, under the Presidentship of the Public Works Minister Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha.

9. The Minister for Agriculture Thirumathy Sathiyavanimuthu with the repatriates from Burma.

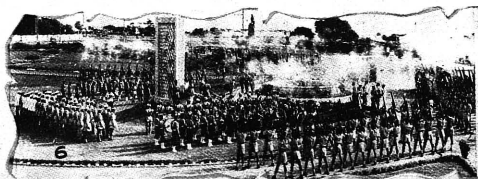
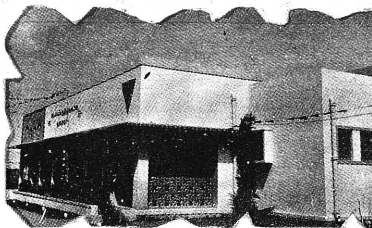
10. Mr. John C. Clark, Director of Export—Import Bank of the United States called on the Tamil Nadu Industries Minister Thiru Madhavan.

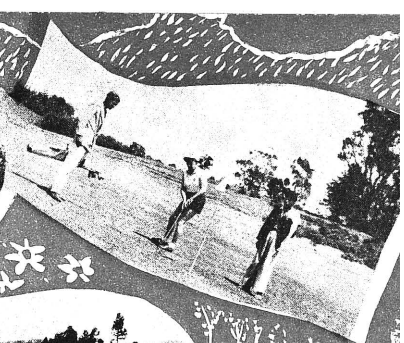
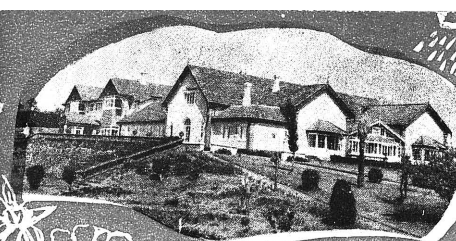
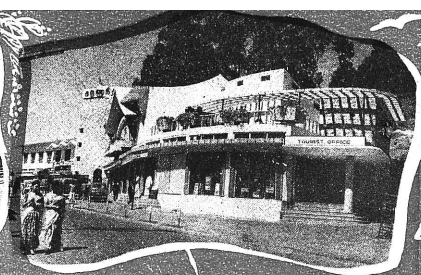
(Ooty Contd.)

district abutting both Kerala and Mysore States on its outer borders.

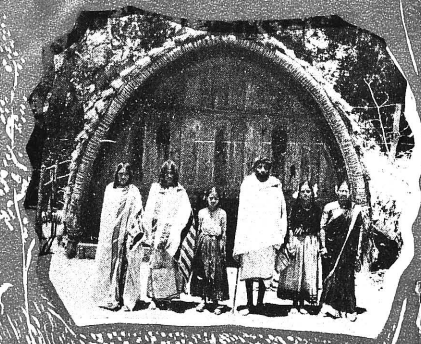
This sanctuary was established in 1840 with an area of only 24 square miles. In 1956 it was extended to 114 square miles. It is 40 miles from Ootacamund on the Ootacamund-Mysore Road.

The fauna that may be seen in this sanctuary are the common Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Wild Dog, Malabar Squirrel, Porcupine, Elephant, Bison, Barking Deer and Mouse Deer.

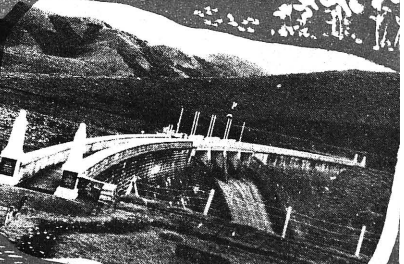
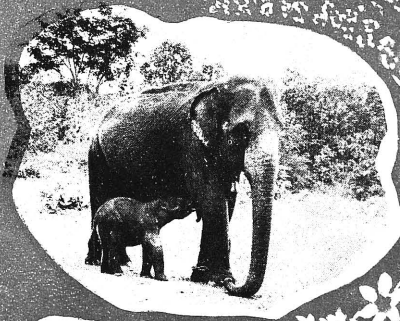




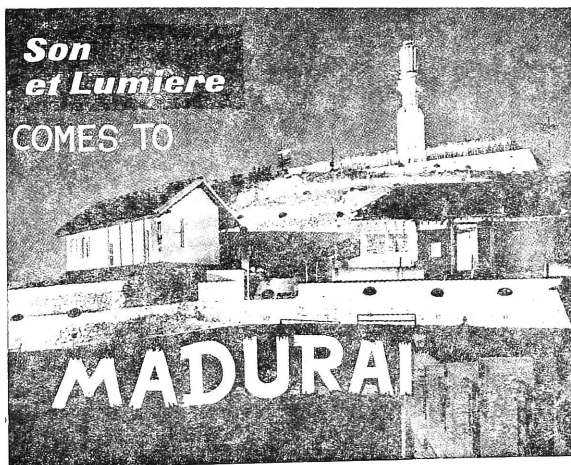
உவதைதரும் உதகைக் காட்சிகள்



SCENIC
SPLENDOR
OF
OOTY







Son et Lumiere (Sound and Light) shows are extensively used in many parts of the world to re-tell the history of ancient monuments. Versailles and the Notre Dame Cathedral in France, Hampton Court and the Tower of London in England, the Acropolis in Greece, the Pyramids and the Sphinx in Egypt, the Red Fort and the Gandhi Hill near Vijayawada in India tell their own stories to large audiences of visitors.

Son et Lumiere, as the words imply, is essentially a clever interplay of sound—spoken word, music and sound effect—and light. The Chief difference between an ordinary play and a son et Lumiere is that the latter does not deviate from the facts of history.

During the XIV Tourist Development Council meeting held in October this year at Madurai Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation has announced the sanctioning of this long awaited scheme for Madurai. The Son et Lumiere project of Madurai will cost Rs. 20 lakhs. This does not include the expenditure involved in civil work connected with the project. The State Government will bear this amount which will be about Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs.

The Sound and Light spectacle is a recent innovation which takes advantage of man's innate capacity to complete with his own imagination, anything that is presented before him in partial formation. The theory of 'maya'

in our philosophy rests on the astounding fact that man is capable of clothing any illusion with a shape of reality. While philosophers have used this as a wedge to drive home the point that we are liable to delude ourselves, a French Museum Curator took advantage of this inherent human weakness to give his visitors an experience of history with tape-recorded narrations and reflected images of monuments. Thus was born the technique of Sound and Light to visualise history.

The human visual and auditory faculties are helped during a sound and light spectacle to bring to life some dramatic highlights from a by-gone age. Even the promoters of the 'Son et Lumiere' admit that "no amount of written words can adequately describe the spectacle" because what is projected becomes an experience for each individual. In Madurai, each of us shall come face to face with the epic figures of Silappadikaram, when the spectacle comes to be established.

A Medium of Education too

Tourists are generally attracted to our country by our monuments and the Son et Lumiere is a means by which we can get the tourist well acquainted with our monuments in the shortest possible time. This is all the more necessary in a country like ours where history has been



distorted and cultural history has been misrepresented. The Son et Lumiere will help us to acquaint the tourist with the correct presentation of our culture and history. In this sense it becomes a medium of not only entertainment but education as well.

Experience in the various countries show that these spectacles are almost certain to be a powerful influence in enhancing the tourist value of the whole neighbourhood. Many plan a tour along these spots to visit 'Sound and Light' spectacles.

India became one among the countries which can boast of such spectacles when the Sound and Light Spectacle at the Red Fort, organised by the Department of Tourism, Government of India—the first of its kind in Asia—was inaugurated on the 22nd March 1965.

The second sound and light spectacle was put up at Vijayawada last year—the Gandhi Centenary Year on the Gandhi Hill. The Gandhi Hill Sound and Light spectacle re-enacts the historic events associated with the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

Replicas of the house at Porbunder where Mahatma Gandhi was born, of Phoenix Ashram established by him in South Africa, of Sabarmathi Ashram at Ahmedabad and of the Sewagram near Wardha have been reconstructed on the slopes of the hill. They together with the memorial provide the backdrop

◀ (Lighted by sun, the pillar shows all shadows.)

for the sound and light spectacle. Gandhi's voice and those of other national leaders are heard again. From the early childhood days to the days when he led the country to the attainment of freedom through non-violent means and till the last day, his life is brought back to the spectators with accent on the various Ashrams aided by expert blending of colour and sound effects.

Lighting Devices

In putting up a sound and light spectacle a variety of lighting devices are used firstly to show up the intricate architecture of the monument and secondly during narration special effects are used to give the impression of a king entering the audience chamber or a princess rushing to the parapet to see a procession. The sound tape and the lighting effects are synchronised to produce all the dramatic details of a historical event associated with the monument.

The lighting can be manipulated to suggest an atmosphere of gaiety, mourning, turmoil or festivity. Use of fireworks and crackers can help in accentuating the importance of certain particular moods.

The attention of the audience can be focussed on a particular detail of the monument or building by illuminating this detail by itself or by treating it differently from the rest: for instance, by having a light shining through the window of the prisoner's cell or by strong light contrast of

(But, lighted by Sun et Lumiere, the same pillar shows no trace of any shadow.) ➔



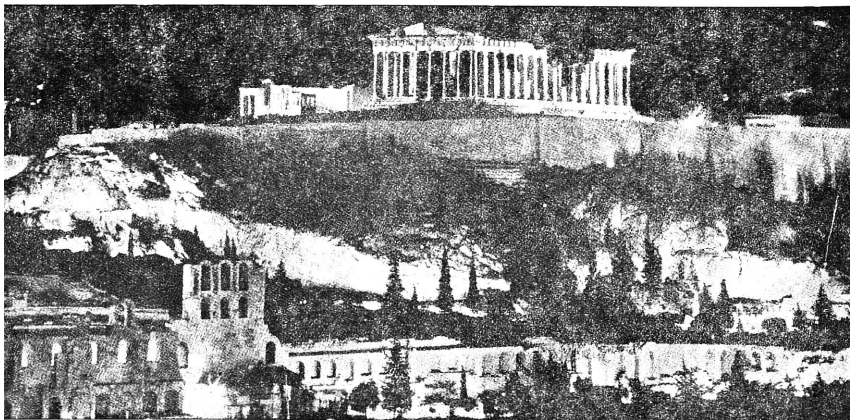
that wing of the building which an infuriated mob has supposedly set on fire.

It may be that the scenario follows the stages by which the building has come into existence. If so, the lighting can be used to illustrate the growth or the decay of the building by lighting only those portions which were in use during a certain period, leaving the rest of the structure in darkness, or treating it in a manner that will convey the feelings and emotions intended in the script.

Radio broadcasting technique has been applied for this new medium, supplemented by stereophonic effects (impression of depth) and movement in space (travelling sound) obtainable by means of double or treble track magnetophones and multiple points of emission. The number and locations of loudspeakers has to be determined very critically so that only the preplanned effects are created. One of the interesting effects created by sound installation can be a procession proceeding from one end

of the building to the other, in which the audience follows the route by listening to the travelling sound of footsteps. Gradual fading or swelling of sound can create a vivid impression of receding or approaching persons. Thus with the inter-play of sound and light, the paths of history are lighted and historic characters are made to tell their tales. The success of the Madurai venture may pave the way for more such spectacles being organised in our State.

The son et Lumiere at Acropolis, Athens records attendance during the tourist season every year more than 2,00,000. This project called for the Shipment of nearly 100 tonnes of equipment. The lighting installation comprises 1100 floodlights. Modern commentators claim that "neither Pericles nor his architect Phidias could have foreseen that 25 centuries later, their Acropolis would become the scenery for this new drama enacted by sound and light only".



PLANS FOR TELEVISION COVERAGE

Two alternative long-term plans for television coverage of India are being examined by a Working Group under the chairmanship of Shri N.C. Shrivastava, Communications Secretary. Other members of this group are Shri K.K. Das, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy.

This Working Group, which is assisted by technical and financial experts of all the three Ministries, has been set up to take an integrated view of a large number of considerations that would go into evolving an optimum plan of television development in the next 10 or 15 years.

The Working Group is, at present busy in studying alternative plans prepared by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Department of Atomic Energy.

I and B Ministry Plan.

The plan of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting envisages, broadly speaking, coverage of the country by conventional ground-based transmitters in two phases. The first phase would cover in a period of seven years, 65 per cent of the population. The second phase to be completed in the next three

years, would lead to coverage of 90 per cent of the population.

The transmitter net-work would be spread out from 20 regional stations to be generally located in each of the State capitals. To these 20 'mother' stations, about 150 relay transmitters would be linked to achieve the desired coverage. The relay transmitters would be linked with the mother stations by 'off the air' relay system. Micro-wave links of the P. & T. Department would be utilised, wherever possible.

The total expenditure of this plan has been estimated at about Rs. 112 crores with foreign exchange component of Rs. 39 crores.

This plan of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting envisages use of a satellite for nation-wide broadcast common national and international programmes. In other words,

The plan of Atomic Energy Department envisages, broadly speaking, the use of a domestic multi-purpose satellite employing three television and 3,600 telephone channels for full coverage of the country by 1980. The television channels would be used for national T. V. Programmes. The communication channel would be used by various Government agencies including the P and T. Department.

Under this plan, television pictures could be picked up in any of the 4.5 lakh villages, each of which could be provided with a special "communitiy" type of receiving installation. In major cities and their neighbouring areas, the T. V. pictures would be received on domestic T. V. receivers from the terrestrial transmitters of All-India Radio.

This scheme is likely to involve an investment of the order of Rs. 127.5 crores.

The Working Group is presently examining in detail the feasibility, costs, and other implications of these two alter-

DOMESTIC SATELLITE AS AN ALTERNATIVE

a satellite would provide the sky link for national hook-up of T. V. Service in the country, which would be a supplementary facility to be availed of by terrestrial system.

native approaches in an effort to find an optimized solution in terms of both costs, needs and consequential advantages flowing from each of these two approaches.

The question of setting up a domestic satellite would involve a whole series of complex issues like radio frequency allocations for its operation and interference with one's own or other countries' terrestrial operations. Indian domestic satellite transmissions would also need to be protected from ground or satellite transmissions of other countries by securing international co-ordination and agreement.

These regulatory aspects of satellite broadcasting would be handled by the Department of Communications and are likely to be examined by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in its forthcoming Space Radio Conference in June 1971.

The Working Group is also examining the use of satellite as a part of the total communication system in the country and not necessarily as an exclusive television satellite. In other words, the extent to which a satellite would fulfil other communication needs like telephones is also being studied.

In regard to its proposal the Department of Atomic Energy has already created the necessary infra-structure. The department is well on its way to launch a space satellite and a site for the launching of the satellite has been selected on an island close to Madras city, between the Bay of Bengal and the Pulicat Lake.

Space research in India has steadily gained momentum and

today not only are complete two-stage rockets made entirely in India as also the sophisticated payloads for investigation of the upper atmosphere and for the study of X-ray Astronomy.

A most important practical application of space research is the use of satellites for telecommunications. When a satellite is in a circular equatorial orbit at a height of about 35,900 km. the earth appears stationary to it and a large part of a hemisphere is visible to it. Two widely separated points in the area of visibility can establish high quality reliable telecommunication links through the "synchronous" satellite. A communication satellite can also be used for the dissemination of television pictures over a wide network of T.V. receiving stations.

To enable India to gain competence in global satellite communications, the Experimental Satel-

about 120,000 qualified scientists, engineers, technicians, managers and other administrative personnel.

It has been decided to launch the first Rohini Scientific Satellite (RS-1) by mid 1974 using SLV 3 vehicle. The satellite, quasi-spherical in shape and weighing about 30 kg. will be launched into a near circular orbit at 400 km. altitude from island launching station near Madras. This island is called Sriharikota Range (SHAR).

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is establishing a satellite launching station at Sriharikota island situated about 19 km. directly east of Sullurpet in Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh. This island is along the east coast with the Bay of Bengal on one side, Pulikat lake and shallow backwaters of the Bay of Bengal on the other. It is 100 km. from Madras by road. An area of

SPACE VEHICLE AND LAUNCHING RANGE READY

lite Communication Earth Station has been established at Ahmedabad with assistance from the U.N. Special Fund.

It is estimated that with an annual investment equivalent to about Rs. 35 crores one can provide community television to all the 560,000 villages in India over a five-year period. This would incidentally generate a strong industrial base in electronics providing employment to

approximately 12,000 hectares on the island which is elliptical in shape has been earmarked by the Andhra Pradesh Government for the satellite station. It provides a coastal length of about 21 km. and has a breadth of about 8 km. It is a forest area having casuarina and eucalyptus trees and practically no habitation. There is no fishing in this area and the backwaters of the sea provide safety of range operations.

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President.

The geographical position of the Madras Observatory is such as to render it a most important link as regards other observatories in opposite hemispheres of the globe. It is precisely midway in latitude between Leningrad and the Cape of Good Hope, the extreme limits on either side of the equator. It is also nearly a quarter of the earth's circumference eastward of Greenwich while the National Observatory at Washington is about the same distance to the West of the Royal Observatory. Hence many of the important occasional phenomena invisible elsewhere may be recorded at

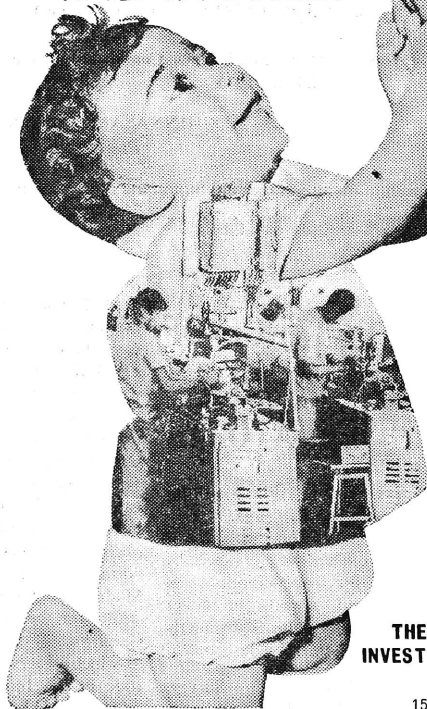
IMPORTANCE OF MADRAS OBSERVATORY

Madras, when otherwise they must be altogether lost. Further its situation within the tropics renders it especially adapted for observations of planets and comets in either hemisphere, whether with meridian or equatorial telescopes.

The Trigonometrical Survey, which was the basis and the

steel frame on which topographical and revenue surveys were based was commenced in 1,800 thanks to the pioneering work of Lambton. The fixed point of reference of the Trigonometrical survey is the Madras Observatory established in 1792. The Longitude of Madras Observatory was determined accurately in between 1839 and 1847. These observations were extremely important as the longitude of the Madras Observatory was a substitute for the prime meridian of Greenwich Observatory and to which observations for Longitude in the Indian Surveys are referred.

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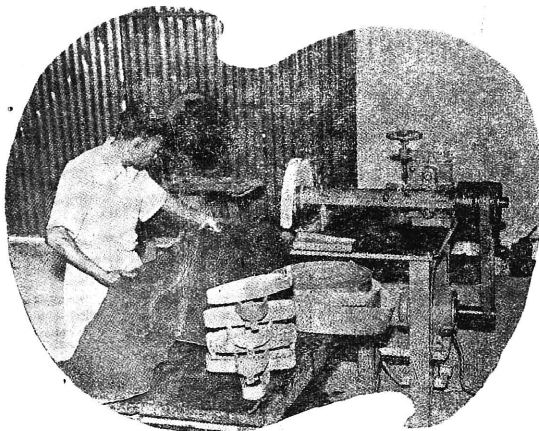
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INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN TAMIL NADU

The place of Tamil Nadu in the industrial map of India can be judged from the fact that today she accounts for three out of 13 million tonnes of our annual output of cement, has 25 per cent of the total spindleage, and produces 400,000 tonnes out of the 4.3 million tonnes of sugar. Tamil Nadu has about 12½ per cent out of the country's total output of tea, and supplies as much as 65 per cent of the ancillaries of the automobile industry.

Out of a total of 220 units in the country producing electric motors, there are five large-scale and 47 small-scale units in the State; it accounts for 11 per cent of the total production. The industry is fairly well-developed in and around Coimbatore.

The State accounts for one-sixth of the total production of power-driven pumps in the

country, Coimbatore district alone accounting for half of them. Domestic electrical appliances such as water heaters electric irons electric fans, light fittings, food mixers, ovens and washing machines are being manufactured in the State and their quality compares favourably with those made elsewhere.

Tamil Nadu is one of the leading States producing complete bicycles and bicycle-parts in India. There are five large-scale units and 70 small-scale units in the State producing bicycles and bicycle parts. The T.I. Cycles, Ambattur, is a large-scale unit which produces 20 per cent of the out-put of the whole of India.

The State has also made good progress in the manufacture of a variety of items such as plate working machinery, machine tools, jigs and fixtures, calculating

machines, typewriters and small tools. The growth of the engineering industry in the State has led to the emergence of a number of units making small tools such as milling cutters, reamers, taps and dies, carbide tipped tools, twist drills and diamond tools and they match in quality the tools made in advanced countries.

The heavy engineering industries not only met the demand for various items in the State but have also expanded their activities considerably in that they have also met the demands outside the State. Some of them have also been able to export their products to foreign countries.

In 1960-61 the net out-put by industries was of the order of Rs. 181.02 crores in Tamil Nadu and the contribution of industries to the State's income to the extent of 16.03 per cent. In 1968-69, the net out-put by industries rose to Rs. 317.08 crores (at 1960-61 prices) and at present, the secondary sector, i.e. Industries is estimated to contribute to the State's income to the extent of 21.93 per cent.

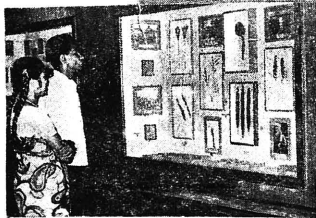
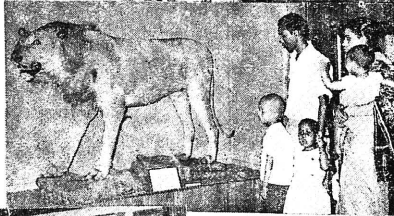
THE MULTIPURPOSE MUSEUM OF MADRAS

The Museum in Madras is a large multi-purpose one covering Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Numismatics, Zoology, Botany and Geology. In addition to these there is a well equipped Chemical Laboratory for the conservation of Museum objects.

The Government Museum at Madras is the largest and oldest of the State Museums in India. Beginning as a Museum of practical Geology in 1851, its scope was soon extended to cover other fields such as Archaeology, Ethnology, Pre-history and Natural History.

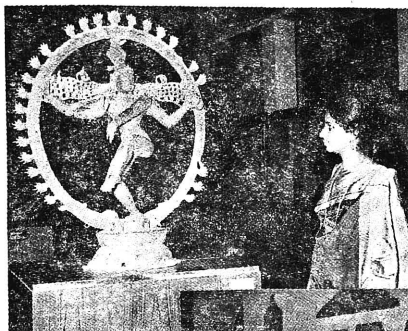
ARCHAEOLOGY

The Archaeological section of the Museum is the chief centre of attraction, particularly to foreign visitors and tourists. It deals with the acquisition, preservation, study and display of sculptures,



paintings, wood-carvings, metalware, and a few original manuscripts. The most ancient antiquities of the historical period of South India consist mainly of the Buddhist relics from Andhradesa of which the beautiful Battiprolu crystal reliquaries and the inscribed stone caskets which contained them deserve special mention. The Buddhist sculptures from Amaravati which adorn an entire gallery in this Museum constitute by far the most interesting and important record not only of the development of the artistic activities of South India during the five centuries from about 200 B.C. to about 300 A.D. but also about the social life of the people of those times as that period is not attested by any indisputably authentic written records. The galleries devoted to South Indian bronzes constitute another remarkable part of this section.

antiquities and allied objects pertaining to the various periods of South Indian History. The exhibits in this section consist of sculptures in stone and metal, inscriptions on stone and metal, architectural pieces,



The Museum possesses one of the world's richest collections of bronzes, many of which are superb specimens of South Indian Art. Of these, the most notable ones are the series of images depicting the Dance of Siva (Nataraja) and groups consisting of Rama, Lakshmana, Sita and Hanuman. In the whole world this Museum may be said to be the only institution where the widest possible range of icons in bronze from a limited area are available for study under a single roof. The Museum's rich collection of bronzes is now displayed in a spacious three-storied building—the Bronze gallery which was newly constructed. About 400 bronze specimens are on show. Another 600 specimens are kept in reserve Collection.

ANTHROPOLOGY

The Madras Museum is among the earliest of institutions in India and abroad where Ethnology and prehistoric Archaeology are represented as Museum subjects. The first palaeolith in India from Attirampakkam, Chingleput District, discovered in 1863 by Bruce Foote, and housed in this Museum is one of a large

CONTAINS WORLD'S RICHEST COLLECTION OF BRONZES

collection of prehistoric antiquities possessed by this Museum. An earlier collection acquired in 1878 from J.W. Breeks from the Nilgiris consists of exotic-looking pottery, beads, ornaments, iron implements and bronze vases. The Museum also possesses large collections of iron age pottery, iron tools, bronze utensils and gold ornaments excavated at Adichanallur in Tirunelveli District and Perumbair in Chingleput District and the Stone Age collections made later by Mr. F. P. Manley and others have considerably augmented the Museum's reserves so that the prehistoric antiquities of this Museum constitute one of the richest collections in the world, today. Besides, the Museum



possesses a large ethnographic collection representative of the tribal and rural cultures of the people of southern India. This includes tribal dwellings, utensils, implements used by tribal folk, their dress, weapons and ornaments. These have been recently augmented by such interesting additions as the Kathakali figures representing the dance-drama of Kerala, shadow play figures of Malabar and Andhra, models of Lambadi and Cadaba women to illustrate their dress and other objects pertaining to the material culture of these picturesque tribes. The exhibits have been attractively displayed in modernised built-in, illuminated cases.

NUMISMATICS

The Madras Museum is noted for its large and unique collection of coins, particularly of South Indian and Mughal coins, but for reasons of security, only plaster cast impressions of some of the more important types of coins have been displayed in the public galleries. The Gupta coins are specially interesting, being mostly of gold and bearing inscriptions in classical sanskrit which appear for the first time on Indian coinage. A very rare find recently acquired by the Madras Museum was a hoard from Dowlaishwaram, a place near Rajamundry, consisting of 127 gold coins, 49 of which belong to the Eastern Chalukyan ruler, Raja Raja I and the rest to his son, Kulothunga Chola. This section also has a good collection of historical documents, seals and medals.

The natural history collections of the Museum are very extensive and are displayed in its vast Zoological, Botanical and Geological galleries, which extend over several halls.

GIGANTIC WHALE

The zoological section is one of the largest sections in the museum, handling the collection, preservation, storage and display of all types of animal forms from the lowly organized one-celled protozoan to the gigantic whale. Although its scope is mainly limited to South Indian fauna a few interesting specimens of foreign animals and birds, especially a few beautiful birds of remarkably brilliant plumage such as the Mandarin Duck, Macaw Parrot, Tragopan, Monal and the Golden Pheasant, have been added to enrich the collections particularly in recent years.

The Botany section makes an attempt to link the everyday life of the people to the objects on display, as it has been found that the common articles like paddy, wheat and timber while on display rouse fresh interest. For instance the American flavouring plant Chinchweed on display here, has been found capable of being cultivated in Madras. Fifty varieties of paddy are exhibited here, and the commercial feasibility of various types of plant and timber are also explained in the section. In timber alone 500 varieties are exhibited.

The geological gallery is a veritable treasure house of Indian minerals and has been recently

rearranged so as to present the lay man with a fairly complete picture of stratigraphy and the range and variety of the mineral wealth of India. Some exhibits which specially attract the attention of visitors in this gallery are the stones, gold ores, building stones, meteorites and a gigantic fossil Ammonite (which is allied to the living Cuttle fish).

CHILDREN'S GALLERY

The Children's Gallery is a particularly attractive gallery consisting of modern illuminated show-cases containing exhibits of special appeal to children including costumes of all lands and of other parts of India. By suitable arrangements a certain amount of continuity has been achieved in the sequence of exhibits. The exhibits on display begin with an instructive portrayal of the story of the origin of the earth followed by a case illustrating the mineral wealth of India, and a series of dioramas illustrating pre-historic animals in miniature, set against attractive backgrounds depicting their natural haunts, the story of primitive man and his tools and the variety of animal life on this earth. Models illustrating the various organ systems of man and other animals, the story of human transport etc., are also graphically exhibited in suitable settings.

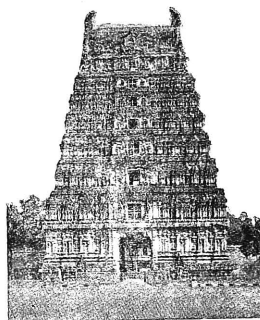
INFORMATION

The Museum and the National Art Gallery are open from 7 a. m. to 5 p.m. every day of the week except Fridays, admission free. (Contd. on page 42)

On the south side is a sally-port approached by a footpath which crosses the moat by a causeway. Within the fort is a parade ground fringed by buildings. Noticeable among these are the great mahals or double-storeyed rows of ornate rooms built round, large courtyards. The water for the moat which surrounds the fort is supplied by a subterranean drain connecting it with a large reservoir near the railway station. In earlier times it is said the moat used to contain ferocious crocodiles.

The history of the fort is also equally interesting: After the eclipse of the Vijayanagar Empire, by the middle of the 17th century the Sultan of Bijapur seized Vellore. In 1676 the Marathas captured it after a siege lasting four and a half

A fine carving in the monolith pillar of Kalyana Mantapam



The Gopuram in front of Vellore Temple

months. In 1708 Daud Khan from Delhi ousted the Marathas. The British who had by then gained a strong foot-hold in South India considered it the "Strongest fortress in the Carnatic". In 1710 it was given by Dost Ali to his son-in-law. The latter's son Murtaza Ali murdered the Nawab Safdar Ali here in 1742. Thereafter, for more than twenty years the fort was the stronghold of Murtaza Ali, who defied the authority of his own lawful chief, the Nawab of Arcot and his British allies. Only after 1760 was the British forces able to garrison Vellore. The British estimate of the strength of the fort of Vellore proved very true when it defied a two-year non-stop siege by Haider Ali during 1780-82 and the British Garrison heaved a sigh of relief only by the death of Haider Ali. In 1791 Vellore was the base for Lord Cornwallis's march on Bangalore. The fort was used as a detention

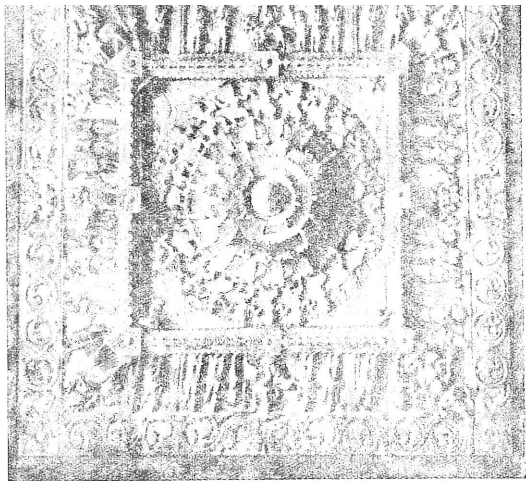
camp for the family of Tippu Sultan and was the scene of the first Sepoy Mutiny in 1806.

The Vellore Temple

The Vellore Fort which is considered the most perfect specimen of military architecture, also contains a temple which is a perfect specimen of temple architecture in South India. The perfection of its architecture inspired a vandal's delight in the minds of the East India Company which wanted to ship home to England, the Kalyana Mantapam of the Vellore Temple, as a present to the Prince Regent for being erected at Brighton. The projected vandalism did not however succeed that too only because of the vagaries of weather which sent off-course the ship that was to carry it home!

The Dwarapala figure in front of Gopuravasal leading to Vellore Temple



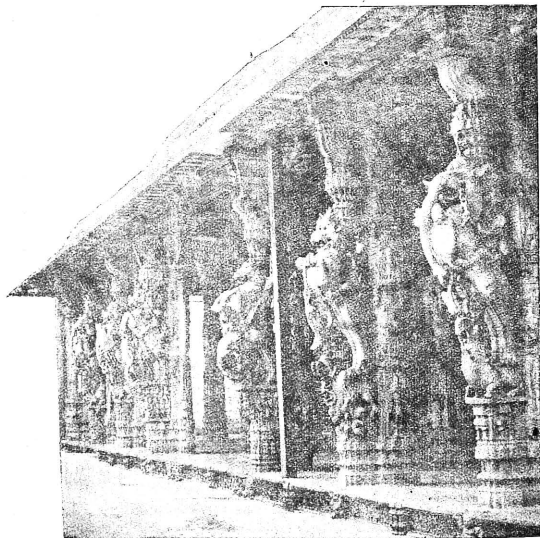


The Ceiling of Kalyana Mantapam contains minute carvings

wonder craftsmanship in stone—all of which have made people compare this temple in favourable terms with Madurai Meenakshi Temple.

As already indicated the Fort was used for some time to detain the members of Tippu Sultan's family. The last King of Kandy was also interned in this Fort from 1816 until his death in 1832. A prison house of Kings, the Fort had the proud distinction of being the scene of the first Indian attempt to oust British rule.

The monolith Pillars of Kalyana Mantapam



The temple gateway has seven-tiered gopuram of exquisite workmanship constructed with granite of blackish-blue colour rising to a height of 100 feet. The door is of wood studded with bosses of iron smelted in the shape of lotus flower. The passage beneath the gopuram also contains sculptures on circular medallions ornamenting pilasters. The Kalayana Mantapam is an exquisitely carved stone structure in the temple court-yard, with monolith pillars supporting it. The audience hall of the temple has a stone ceiling which contains minute carvings to represent a cluster of fruits round which parrots are seen hanging down from the ceiling by their claws—

NUTRITION SCHEME FOR SLUM CHILDREN



Chief Minister inaugurating the Scheme

A Nutrition Scheme for pre-school children in urban slums was inaugurated recently by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M. Karunanidhi in Madras City. The scheme would initially cover 9,000 children but by the end of this month it is meant to benefit over 40,000 children between six months and three years old in the city.

It is proposed to extend the scheme to Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and other important urban centres in the State. The Tamil Nadu Government has

sanctioned Rs. 22-80 lakhs to cover the 40,000 beneficiary children of the city and 1,400 children in the two tribal development blocks of Salem district viz., Yercaud and Kolli Hills.

Enriched Milk Bread.

The Nutrition Scheme is being implemented with the help of CARE (The Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere). Care supplies the milk powder which is made into enriched milk bread at the Government sponsored Modern Bread Factory. Supply of the enriched bread is effected

on the basis of cards issued to families as per existing enumeration, through 150 supply centres spread throughout the city. Milk has been recognised as the source of brain power and when a child is deprived of this source in its infancy, no amount of rich food is capable of nourishing the brain cells in later years. Retarded development of children due to physical impoverishment in their early stages of growth will be checked and they too shall benefit by the free education and other means of development to become useful citizens in later years. ☉

RAFFLE MONEY FOR POORER SECTIONS

The Tamil Nadu Government has earmarked, initially, a sum of Rs. 1.75 crores from collections under the raffle scheme for provision of medical facilities, construction of school buildings and slum clearance work during 1970—71.

Of this, Rs. 50 lakhs is set apart for provision and expansion of medical facilities in rural areas and Rs. 25 lakhs in Madras City, Rs. 50 lakhs for elementary school buildings, and Rs. 50 lakhs for slum clearance.

The Chief Minister announced the constitution of a special fund, known as "the Tamil Nadu Special Welfare Fund", for the purpose of utilising the proceeds of the raffle scheme for specific and clearly identifiable schemes.

High Power Panel set up

Effective from the financial year 1970-71 all receipts from the sale of raffle tickets will be credited to this fund and all expenses thereon met from it. Rules have been framed by the Government

for regulating the transactions relating to the Fund.

A Committee has been constituted, with the Chief Minister as President, for administering the fund. Other members of the Committee are : Minister for Education and Health, Agriculture, Food and Local Administration, the Chief Secretary and Finance Secretary to the Government. The Finance Secretary will be the Secretary of the Committee.

The Chief Minister, said, in a press statement, that in spending the allocations from the fund, the authorities would keep in view the interests of the poorer sections of society, and that the committee would secure that the money is spent in all parts of the state, in a uniform manner.

(contd. from Page 38)

Free guide service is available at the entrance to the Museum, the Bronze Gallery and the Art Gallery during certain specified hours (10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p. m. to 4 p.m.)

Scholars, research workers and parties of visitors are permitted to take photographs and sketches of objects inside the Museum on taking previous permission of the Director of Museums.

The Museum is equipped with a microfilming unit and copies of manuscripts, documents supplied at rates approved by the Government.

The Publications, Photographs and Picture-post cards printed by the Museum are available for sale at the Museum.

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MY HERITAGE

What is my inheritance? To whom am I an heir? To all that humanity has achieved during tens of thousands of years, to all it has thought and felt, and suffered and taken pleasure in, to its cries of triumph and its bitter agony of defeat, to the astonishing adventure of man which began so long ago and yet continues and beckons to us. To all this and more, common with all men. But there is a special heritage for those of us of India, not an exclusive one, for none are so exclusive and all are common to the race of man, but more especially applicable to us, some thing that is in our flesh and blood and bones, that has gone to make us what we are and what we are likely to be.



THE UNIVERSAL VISION



I have ventured, in all humility, sometimes, to criticise those developments at the United Nations which seemed to me to be out of keeping with its charter and its past record and professions. Nevertheless, I have believed and I do believe that the United Nations, in spite of its many faults, in spite of its having deviated from its aims somewhat, is, nevertheless, a basic and fundamental thing in the structure of the world today. *Not to have it or to do away with it would be a tragedy for the world.* Therefore, I do not wish this country of ours to do anything which

weakens the gradual development of some kind of a world structure. It may be that the real world structure will not come in our life time but unless that world structure comes, there is no hope for this world, because the only alternative is world conflict on a prodigious and tremendous scale. Therefore, it would be wrong for us to do anything that weakens the beginnings of a world structure, even though we may disagree with this, particular organisation and even though we may sometimes criticise it, as we have done.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

I AM FOND OF CHILDREN

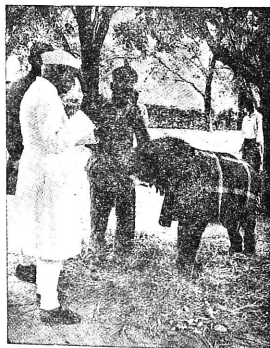
I like being with children and even more, playing with them. For a moment I forget that I am terribly old and that it is a very long time ago since I was a child. Old people have a habit of delivering sermons and giving good advice to the young. I remember that I disliked this very much long ago when I was a boy. Nothing saddens me so much as the sight of children who are denied education, sometimes denied even food and clothing. If our children to-day are denied education what is our India of to-morrow going to be? It is the duty of the State to provide education for every child in the country. And I would add that



it is the duty of the State to provide free education to every child in the country. Unfortunately, we cannot do all these things

quickly and suddenly, because of our lack of resources and lack of teachers. But we have to get going.

HIS MOMENTS OF DELIGHT





**“I am the first
servant of
India”**

INDIA NOT AFRAID OF THE FUTURE

I am not afraid of the future. I have no fear in my mind, and I have no fear, even though India, from a military point of view, is of no great consequence. I am not afraid of the bigness of great powers, and their armies, their fleets and their atom bombs. That is the lesson which my Master taught me. We stood as an unarmed people against a great country and a powerful empire. We were supported and strengthened, because throughout all this period we decided not to submit to evil, and I think that is the lesson which I have before me and which is before us to-day.



SAYINGS ON SO MANY OCCASIONS

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

In the case of language the major change that has come over India is that the medium of instruction in schools is now the language of the State. English is certainly used in Education especially in the Universities. But the instruction in the regional language is a break linguistically from the past. You can therefore regard English only as a secondary language, a compulsory secondary language if you like, a highly important language but a language which is not the medium of instruction. It is learnt as foreign language. That is inevitable and also right.

I come to English and its importance. It is important not because a number of people know it in India, although it is a factor to be remembered. It is not because it is the language of Milton and Shakespeare, although that also has to be considered. There are great poets in other foreign languages too like French, German, Russian and Spanish apart from Asian Languages. English is important because it is the major window for us on the

modern world. And we dare not close that window. If we close it, we imperil our future.

FAMILY PLANNING, AN URGENT MATTER

The very first thing we have to consider in regard to the plan is what will be the population for which we are planning. We have to consider how much food, clothing, housing and so many other things they will require. As soon as we consider this, we come up against the physical objectives which we have to attain and their relation to the population of India. We have to come to grips with this problem of population. It does not become some kind of a theoretical concept. *We have to plan in terms of food, clothing, housing, education, health, work etc. and we realise that some kind of limitation of the rapidly growing population becomes an urgent matter for us.* It was for this reason that we were driven to consider this question of family planning as a part of national planning. As soon as our Planning Commission began working a few years ago, it considered this matter and made it an integral part of our planning.

I AM A SOCIALIST

I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican and am no believer in kings and princes or in the order which produces the modern kings of industry, who have greater power over the lives and fortunes of men than even the kings of old, and whose methods are as predatory as those of the old feudal aristocracy. I recognise, however, that it may not be possible for a body constituted as is this National Congress, to adopt a full socialistic programme. We must realise that the philosophy of socialism has gradually permeated the entire structure of society the world over, and almost the only points in dispute are the pace and the methods of advance to its full realisation. India will have to go that way, too, if she seeks to end her poverty and inequality, though she may evolve her own methods and may adopt the ideal to the genius of her race.

SOCIALISM OUR GOAL

We have deliberately laid down as our objective a socialist pattern of society. Personally I think that the acquisitive society which is the base of capitalism, is no longer suited to the present age. We have accepted socialism as our goal not only because it seems to be right and beneficial but because there is no other way for the solution of our economic problems.

Swinging their way to a happy future!



Selvan and Selvi are happy and contented. Their parents lavish them with all the comforts in life so that they can face the future with a smile.

Are they born lucky? No. Their parents were wise enough to know that with their limited means they could give them

maximum attention only if they didn't have more children.

Your happiness and the future hope for your children is in your own hands. Today you can have a child by choice, not by chance. That is when you desire one, and can give it the best attention.

Ask any of your friends who have benefitted by family planning. There are 10 lakhs of them in Tamil Nadu. Visit one of the family planning clinics. You'll get free advice, help and other aids from trained staff.

Plan your family-and live happily!

Issued by : Director of Information & Publicity,
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9

*Special Deepavali
Bumper Offer*

Rs. Ten lakhs Special Prizes.



Cost per ticket **Re. 1/- only**

- I Special Prize .. Rs. 5 lakhs.
- II Special Prize .. Rs. 2 lakhs.
- III Three Special Prizes .. Rs. one lakh each.

**Usual Prizes Rs. 35 lakhs
For Ten series**

- 10 First Prizes Rs. 10 lakhs
- 100 Second Prizes Rs. 10 lakhs
- 1000 Third Prizes Rs. 10 lakhs
- 5000 Fourth Prizes Rs. 5 lakhs

**Total Prize money
Rs. 45 lakhs**

Total number of prizes 6115
Tamil Nadu Raffles have created
189 lakhiers so far.

**who knows,
you may win big money
with just one Re.
Try your luck!**

**Draw Date
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