

Tamil Arasu

Thiruvalluvar Year - 2015
Rakthatchi - Purattasi - Ippasi.

OCTOBER 1984 75 P.





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CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTION OF TAMILNADU



Volumes will be required to measure the contribution of the South to the sumtotal of Indian Civilisation. Through the centuries there has been a two-way traffic between the North and the South in goods, ideas and influences. Scholars trace hundreds, if not thousands, of words of Southern origin in Sanskrit. Even in the earliest stages of the recorded history of the South, the impact of the North was already visible.

In later years, the Bhakti movement arose in the South and spread throughout the land. The great Acharyas, Alvars and Nayanmars and their teachings had profound influence on the whole course of Indian religious and philosophical thinking. Kanchipuram is reckoned among the seven holy cities of India and Kaveri among our seven holy rivers. Sikh annals tell us that Guru Nanak visited Rameswaram in his peregrination of the mother land. No picture of India is complete without mentioning Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu. Indian poetry in all languages abounds in the praise of the cool fragrance of sandal paste. The riches of the South, its spices and pearls have always constituted a large part of India's foreign trade. In the North, India's links with the rest of the world were forged across the high mountains and in the South across the wide oceans.

In earlier ages, Tamil Nadu had many kingdoms and dynasties which added lustre to our national history having among them the Pandyas, the Pallavas, and the Cholas. Today, we are gathered here to celebrate the 1000th Anniversary of the occasion of the great Chola Emperor Rajaraja, one of the most commanding personalities of Tamil Nadu and a hero of our history. He was known for prowess and statesmanship. In saluting him, I pay tribute also to the entire age which the Cholas represented, 350 years of its striving and the splendour of its achievement.

The Cholas were great warriors and administrators. They prided themselves on having brought the Ganges from the North. They built magnificent temples. The Chola period was one of the golden ages of Tamil Culture. In this period was composed the great Kamba Ramayanam which, like the Kural, is a literary treasure, a heritage of all humankind. Chola bronzes are among the great masterpieces of Indian and world art. The Nataraja is known and celebrated all over the world, not merely as an example of Indian creativity but of the spirit of India. As conceived by Chola sculptors, it has been remarked: "He smiles at death and at life, at pain and at joy alike. Here art is the faithful interpreter of philosophy".



The cultural achievements of the Cholas were made possible by the stability of the administration and the wealth which came of agriculture and trade. Rajaraja and his son Rajendra built a strong navy and developed merchant shipping. Besides nearby lands in our region, Chola traders went as far as China in the East and Arabia in the West. The legendary riches of the kingdom came from this trade as well as from the produce of the Kaveri delta.

The Chola reign was marked by engineering achievements of the highest quality. Apart from its celebrated beauty the grand Temple here is hailed as a monumental piece of structural engineering. The irrigation system and especially the Grand Anicut, which was developed in that age made Tanjore one of the great granaries of our country. An innovator, Rajaraja undertook a comprehensive land survey and created larger revenue units. But he had the prudence to incorporate existing peasant institutions into semi-autonomous local bodies. It has been said: "The most striking feature of the Chola period was the unusual vigour and efficiency of the autonomous rural institutions." The lavish life - style of the emperors—One Chinese traveller recorded that at State banquets there were 3000 attendants—was not at the cost of the poor. Much of the wealth, according to an authority, was returned

to people in ways that advanced their common good. Their society was based on give-and-take.

We know also that Rajaraja Chola, while deeply committed to his own heritage, kept his kingdom open to ideas from abroad. He allowed the king of Sumatra to establish Buddhist monasteries in his dominions and gave them substantial grants. The tolerance which prevailed in the times of the Cholas should be an example for us all.

The Tamil people have been engaged in building a future no less notable than their past. It is because of our plans and programmes that a solid foundation for rural reconstruction and industrial development has been built.

Thanjavur has its own specific individual cultural heritage in Music, art and architecture. Close by is the home of the great Trinity of Carnatic music. The magnificent library built by the Maharastrian rulers who reigned here has one of our greatest collections of ancient manuscripts and literary masterpieces.

The great Tamil people are found all over the world. Their toil and talent has gone into the building of several nations in Malaya,

in Mauritius, in Singapore, in Sri Lanka, in South Africa and the West Indies. Wherever they have gone, they have taken friendships. In most places, they are treated well and are working along with the local population with a sense of togetherness. However, there are other places where they are suffering. Today our minds and hearts are with the Tamils who have lost their dear ones and whose livelihood and very lives are threatened. We share their anguish. We express our sympathy for them and their desire for security and justice as full citizens.

We should not say any word or speak of any action which would make the situation more difficult or dangerous for the people of Tamil origin in that country. Our reaction should not harm the cause of the Tamils in Jaffna where they are in a majority, in new settlements where majority is being reduced or in other parts of Sri Lanka where they are living scattered. We are concerned with the problem not only because they are Tamils or Indians, but it is a much larger issue of human rights.

The sympathy and moral support of the entire people of India are with them.

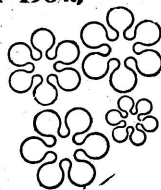
India is now a resurgent, self-confident nation looking to the future with hope. We are proud of our history and of the capacities of our people. Rajaraja Chola led the people to new heights of endeavour and enriched our

heritage. In paying tribute to him we must also remember the poets, the artists, the artisans the soldiers, and the nameless others who have made Indian Civilisation the oldest living civilisation of the world. Let us pledge ourselves to defend this heritage against the onslaught of internal and external dangers.

We expect much from young Tamils in the effort which India is making to evolve a dynamic and modern society. We must never forget that no group or State can flourish without communal harmony and national unity.

My good wishes to you all.

(Speech delivered by Hon'ble Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi at the 1090th Coronation Anniversary Celebration of Raja Raja the Great on 16th September 1984.)



1000th CORONATION OF RAJARAJA CHOLA

The Tamils thronged Thanjavur from all over Tamil Nadu with zeal and zest to witness the historic celebration of the thousandth Anniversary of the Coronation of Raja Raja Chola, the great conqueror, and the greatest patron of Tamil Art, architecture and culture. There were decorations and illuminations adding glamour to the grandeur of the function all over the Thanjavur.

This historic celebration lasted for two days and the first day function started on the forenoon of Sunday the 16th of September 1984. Unmildful of the hot sun, the people assembled at the open playground at Thanjavur and remained there with enthusiasm.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi inaugurated the celebration. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. presided over the function. Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian welcomed the participants and the public. In his welcome address, the Finance Minister said:

"We celebrate this coronation anniversary in order to remember the valour of the great Raja

Chola who conquered many countries with his matchless maritime power. He patronised the fine arts like culture, dance and painting and also promoted culture. We celebrate this anniversary at the place of Raja Raja Chola, which was the seat of his power and prowess."

In his Presidential address, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. praised the Prime Minister for her noble gesture in taking pains to come over here all the way from Delhi to grace this occasion despite various engagements. He presented to the Prime Minister a valuable memento, the ornamental Thanjavur Plate. At the end of the Inaugural function, Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru C. Aranganayagam, proposed the vote of thanks.

After the inaugural function was over, the Prime Minister visited the famous Thanjavur Temple and she was accorded a ceremonious welcome at the temple. She crowned the Raja Raja Chola statue at the temple with a newly made golden crown weighing 300 grams costing Rs. 60,000 in commemoration of the 1000th Anniversary of Raja Raja's coronation.

COVER
STORY





In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the first day, Raja Raja Museum was declared open at the Art Gallery of Thanjavur. Hon'ble Minister for Backward Classes Thiru M.R. Govendan presided over the function. Thiru Natana Kasinathan, Director of Archaeology, welcomed the audience.

Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian declared open the Museum.

In the evening a Seminar was conducted in the immediate presence of the Hon'ble Minister for commercial Taxes Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu. Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Tamil Culture Department, welcomed the gathering. Dr. Va. Suba. Manickam, former Vice Chancellor of Madurai Kamaraj University, Thiru K.A.P. Viswanatham, a great Tamil Scholar and a great son of Mother Tamil, Dr. Sivakamasundari, Thiru T.N. Ramachandran, Dr. K.T. Thirunavukkarasu, Thiru Kumari Anandan, Thirukkuralar V. Munisamy, Director of Tamil Culture, and Porur Santhalingam Adigalar, participated in the Seminar.

Thiru K.A.P. Viswanatham said:

"The history of Tamil Nadu should be written and it must be shown to the world that the civilisation of the Kaveri Region was greater than the civilisation of the Ganges Region".

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M. Veerappan, in his keynote address said :

"Raja Raja Chola instituted a democratic form of Government, and called himself 'Jananathan' which means leader of the people. At the time when we are celebrating and singing the glory of Raja Raja Chola who introduced a democratic form of Government, democracy has been protected".

The Minister released a book on Raja Raja Chola in English written by Prof. K.T. Thirunavukkarasu.

Thiru Periyandavan, Assistant Director of Tamil Development proposed the vote of thanks.

The celebrations on the Second day Commenced with a performance by Thiru Ramiah, known for his extraordinary power of memory to quote the Thirukkural couplets in any question on Thirukkural. His performance was an exceptional feat.

Then followed the Poets, Meet presided over by poet Laureate Pulavar Pulamai Pithan. Before the commencement of the Poets' Meet, Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan and Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Thiru S.R. Eradha spoke.

There was a literary debate in the evening. Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture Dr. Kalimuthu delivered the keynote address. Sage Scholar Kundrakudi Adigalar conducted the Debate. Thiru Silamboli Chellappan, Director of Tamil Development, welcomed the audience.

There was a spectacular procession in the evening in which the decorated Statue of Raja Raja Chola was taken. Then followed the Valedictory function. Hon'ble Minister for Food Thiru Veerasami welcomed the gathering, and Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian presided over the valedictory Function. Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru K. Rajaram and Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam, Hon'ble Minister for Electricity Thiru S. Ramachandran and leaders of various Political parties spoke.

Honble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R delivered the valedictory address and said:

"I am very thankful to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for having accorded permission to install the statue of Raja Raja Chola inside the Temple premises. A new metal statue of Raja Raja, six feet in height, will be installed. The history of Raja Raja will be made a subject of study in the educational institutions as suggested here.

The records available in Pali language are kept at the Saraswathi Mahal and these records must be translated by Pali scholars. The Government will give all help for the translation."

The Collector of Thanjavur Tmt. Sosamma proposed the vote of thanks.

Thus ended the historic celebration leaving deep impressions in the minds of the people making them feel proud of their heritage and glory of the past.



TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The achievements of Town and Country Planning Department in planning for an orderly development in the context of ever increasing population and socio-economic changes and thereby ensuring a desirable environment is given below :

Regional Plans

The state of Tamil Nadu was delineated into eight viable planning regions in 1970 and regional plans were prepared for them. Due to administrative difficulties in implementing the regional plans it has been decided to adopt the district as a planning region. An urbanisation policy is under active consideration of the Government. This policy aims at provision of urban facilities to the villages at a reasonable distance. The urbanisation policy if implemented will create a hierarchy of settlements covering Metropolitan city, regional growth poles, growth centres and service centres. These centres apart from supporting each other will also serve the rural hinterland and remove the rural urban disparities.

Master Plans

The Town and Country Planning Act 1971 provides for the creation of Local Planning Authorities for urban centres and preparation of master plan for their development. The master plan will provide for planner use of land for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes and also provide for water supply, drainage and other facilities. So far 110 Local Planning areas and 9 New Town development areas have been notified. The Government have sanctioned Master Plans for Mettupalayam, Gobichettipalayam, Rajapalayam, Namakkal and Paramakkudi towns. The Government have also given their consent for preparation of Master Plan for 12 towns and the Master plan

for 25 towns is under active consideration of the Government.

Detailed Development Plans

In the past four years 61 detailed development planning areas have been notified and 28 detailed development plans have been approved.

Integrated Urban Development Programmes

The Government are implementing two types of programmes.

1. Integrated Development Programme for small and medium towns with the assistance from Central and State Governments.

2. Integrated Urban Development Programme for Towns and Town Panchayats from out of State Government funds.

The current five year plan (1980-85) emphasised the need for development of small and medium

towns. The programme includes provision of infrastructure facilities in the small and medium towns which will serve as service centres for the rural areas. A sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is spent on each town which is shared equally by the Central and State Governments.

A total of 177 different projects have been proposed and approved and funds have been released for 147 projects and 40 projects have been completed so far.

The Integrated Urban Development Project being implemented from 1978 has brought a number of benefits like increased job opportunities, more facilities and increase in revenue for the local bodies and thereby ensure an overall development of the State.

Integrated Urban Development Programme (State)

As the Central Government assistance cannot be obtained for all the towns, the State Government have selected a number of Municipalities and Town Panchayats and are implementing certain programmes from out of State funds. Projects implemented under this scheme aim at augmenting the resources of local bodies and provision of basic amenities for urban poor. The funds provided are utilised for providing pay and use toilets, bus stands, shopping centres, etc. A sum of Rs. 586.25 lakhs have so far been sanctioned as detailed below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1980—81	295.00
1981—82	87.50
1982—83	113.25
1983—84	90.50

As many as 171 projects costing Rs 826.35 lakhs have so far been approved. Out of this 76 projects have been completed and put to effective use. The other schemes are expected to be completed before March 1985. Apart from the above, the spill over projects sanctioned for Madurai and Coimbatore during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period are also being implemented.

Traffic and Transportation Plans

A detailed survey for preparing a traffic and transportation plan for Coimbatore has been completed. A traffic operational plan covering traffic administration, bus routes nationalisation, signal system, parking and road widening has been prepared.

A similar survey and preparation of plan are under progress for Madurai town.

**GREAT ARE THE
VIRTUES OF FAMILY
PLANNING
FOR THE SMALL
FAMILY
IS THE BASIS FOR
HAPPY HOMES**

**AND
A STRONG
PROSPEROUS
NATION**

**Family Welfare
Department
Govt of Tamilnadu.**

Aerial Photography :

The Department had undertaken the task of preparing Aerial Photographs for major urban centres of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchy. The interpretation of aerial photography has been completed which will be used in preparing Master plans, detailed development plan and disposing of day to day problem like building appeals, layout preparation and fixing of street alignments. More than 20 staff and officers of the Department have been trained in Aerial Photo Interpretation techniques at Indian Institute of Remote Sensing Dehradun. The Department proposes to prepare town map on large scale using the aerial photography which will help in preparing other plans.

Urban Information System

In order to collect all the data required for planning of Urban areas a pilot project has been started. Chengalpattu one of the towns under Integrated Development Programme has been chosen and work is progressing. Four reports have been brought out so far. The scheme is implemented with financial assistance from Central Government.

Anti-Disaster Planning

The Directorate has established a Cell to advise the Government on anti-disaster planning. The Cyclone Shelter conceived by the Department has won acclaim. So far works have been ordered to be commenced in 82 sites for cyclone shelters and 20 more approved shelter-sites and additional 20 sites are under the consideration of the Government.

A simple warning device has been developed in collaboration with Anna University of Technology, which will warn the villagers about the impending cyclone. The design will be finalised soon. The Department in collaboration with the Structural Engineering Research Centre, has evolved a core unit made of concrete in which the hut dwellers in the coastal area will keep their valuables at the time of emergency. A training was imparted to the executives and administrative officials about the management of pre-disaster and post-disaster situation.

Other Schemes

With the assistance from UNICEF a scheme for the uplift of the urban poor and for the development of their children is being implemented at Mannargudi. Under this programme, Water Supply, Sanitation, Employment for women and handicapped, nutrition supplement for children are provided. A sum of Rs. 31.12 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the project. A proposal to extend the scheme to Nagapattinam and Pattukottai is under consideration.



SPECTACULAR CELEBRATION OF ANNA PLATINUM JUBILEE

ANNA's Platinum Jubilee was spectacularly celebrated at Trichy by the Government of Tamil Nadu on the 15th of September 1984.

Trichy wore a festive look with decorated arches and illuminations all over the town. There was a rush of people with a shine of pleasure on their faces to Trichy from all over Tamil Nadu.

The function started at Thiagaraja Bagavathar Mandram on 15th September with a Seminar on Anna's traits, talents and services. Earlier, Hon'ble Minister for Dairy Development Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy declared open the Photo Exhibition depicting the life of Perarignar Anna, at the Mandram.

The Trichy District Collector Thiru V.Viswanathan I.A.S., welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Dr.K. Kalimuthu, inaugurated the Seminar with his key-note address, full of literary elegance and eulogies to Anna. The Minister said that, with the pearls of his words, Anna enlightened Tamil Nadu that was slumbering in the dark for centuries together.

The Vice-Chancellor Dr.V.C. Kulandaisamy who presided over the Seminar said that Anna intro-

duced a new style of prose-writing in Tamil and he created a feeling among the people that Tamil was not simply a language but it was their very life-force. He was above party politics and he kept cordial relations with all political leaders. What was Lenin to Karl Marx and what was Ashoka to Buddha, Anna was to Thanthai Periyar, carrying his message and propagating his ideals.

Thiru K.A.P. Viswanatham, a great Tamil savant and a noble son of Mother Tamil, said:

"With his great catholicity of mind, Anna embraced even people of various political affiliations. When Mahatma Gandhi died, one person died on hearing the sad news of his death. When Nehru died, two persons died. When Anna died, 42 people died of sheer shock and worry. There are many people who wish to have so many mourners when they die.

Anna was the leader of Tamil Nadu. He became a leader of India. But before he became a leader of the world, death snatched him away".

Kundrakudi Adigalar, the sage-scholar, paid glowing tributes to Anna and said:

"We have gathered here to remember what Anna said and did and to devote ourselves to continue the services left over by him. We think of his greatness and feel his absence very much. He strove to foster amity and integrity among the Tamil people. He never approached any issue emotionally. His approach was always rational and moderate. There are many people who have annotated, elucidated and explained Thirukkural, the Great Book of Righteousness in Tamil, by words. But Anna was an embodiment of all the virtues enunciated by the Thirukkural and he illustrated and elucidated 'Thirukkural' not by mere words but by his deeds. He never became angry. He was more patient than even the sages most of whom were known for only cursing people out-of anger".

Thiru Valampuri John, M.P. said:

"Anna enslaved the Tamil people with the elegance of his unique Tamil style and exuberance of his expressions, beautiful and profound, rational and revolutionary. Anna was the living human symbol of the tenets of democracy, and the embodiment of democracy. He was the living illustration of democracy and we need not refer to the dictionary to

understand the meaning of democracy."

Thiru Thillai Villalan, a former M.P., and a great writer gave a touching account of some incidents in the life of Anna, as he was closely associated with Anna.

"Anna was so kind towards his thambis (brothers-party workers) that he wanted everyone of the party workers to be with him. "One single mother could not bring forth all of us because of nature's limitations and that is why we have been brought forth by different mothers," said Anna.

"Anna was the only political leader who fostered brotherly relations and love among political workers, and he was a unique leader in the political history of the whole world" said Prof. Sathiaselvan.

Thiru Thirukkural Munisamy Director of Tamil Culture, said:

"Anna has created a situation in Tamil Nadu that after him, only his 'brother' could rule Tamil Nadu. Anna's political diplomacy must be made a subject of study in schools and colleges so that the future citizens and leaders may adopt his words and ways of dealings in politics".

At the end of the seminar, Thiru V.T. Veerapan, Deputy Director of Information and Public Relations Department proposed the vote of thanks.

In the afternoon, a Poets' Meet was held at the Arangam. Poet Paavalur M.Muthusamy presided over the Meet.

In the evening the valedictory function of the celebration in which Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. participated was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru K.Rajaram, who was closely associated with Anna. In his presidential address he said: "Trichy is a place where some important decisions that made many a turning point in the



history of Tamil Nadu were taken by Anna. It was here at Trichy that Anna, immediately after his being elected Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, met Thanthai Periyar and that noble deed of his was an indication of his greatness and it raised him high in the eyes of the people".

Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration, Thiru R.Soundararajan delivered the welcome address. Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. Navalar V.R.Nedunchezian, a beloved associate of Anna unveiled the portrait of Anna and addressing the audience he said:

"Anna roused the slumbering Tamil people and made an awakening among the people. He was not born of an affluent family. He came from an ordinary family. With his mighty pen and mightier tongue Anna, convinced the people and won their confidence".

The Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Thiru A.Chelliah Thevar, in his speech gave details of the housing schemes.

Then, leaders of various political parties spoke paying rich tributes to Anna.

Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation Thiru Y.S.M. Yusuf announced that an amount of Rs. 1 crore was given as Renovation Grant for Wakf Institutions in Tamil Nadu and the first instalment was given by the Chief Minister himself on this occasion.

In connection with the celebration of the Platinum Jubilee of Anna's Birthday, some schemes were implemented. The distri-

bution of 20 Kg. of rice, the Navalapattu Housing Scheme, the Housing Scheme for Police Personnel, the distribution of Renovation Grant for Wakf Institutions, the Award of Thiru-Vi-Ka Prize for the best writer and the conferment of Poet Laureateship were some of the items inaugurated and implemented on this occasion. After awarding all these, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R announced the release of four instalments of Dearness Allowances to the State Government employees as gift on this historic occasion of the Platinum Jubilee Celebration of Anna's Birthday. In his address to the people the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R said:

"Whatever I do would be in consonance with Anna's decision and desire. What is being done by me today is not something that is a new one. It has all been thought of and said when I was acting in films. Now, you have placed me in a position to implement all that was desired and declared earlier. What I have shown and announced in the film 'Naadodi Mannan' (Nomad King) are all the principles of Anna and Anna himself approved of them.

We are implementing not only what we had already announced, but also new schemes that were not announced earlier by us.

All my property must be used for the people and I have already written a Will that after me all my wealth should go to the helpless orphans'.

The Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru C.N. Krishna Bharathi, I.A.S. proposed the vote of thanks praising Anna's intellectual attainments, his greatness and also his simplicity.

This spectacular function of the historic occasion left deep impressions on the minds of those, who had been associated with Anna, who had known Anna and heard his matchless speeches and also of the youngsters who are eager to adopt the ideals of Anna.

There were 913 Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State at the end of December 1983. Particulars of production and sales in such societies are furnished below :

The objective of the State Government has been to apply this instrument of Industrial Cooperatives to yield maximum result both by way of employment and output through the introduction of organisational and infrastructural support. Matches were an instance of location—non-specific Industry which have been taken out of its conventional strong-holds to all backward regions on account of its high capital employment ratio. Certain other occupations have been location specific.

Tamil Nadu has been known for its traditional leather industry which was originally devoted to only the production of semifinished leather. In order to upgrade this manufacturing process into that of producing finished leather, four Service Industrial Cooperatives were started to provide basic common facilities in the field of finished leather. Three of them have already started functioning while the fourth one will commence its operations by the middle of this year. Sago and Coir are two areas which have come in for special attention in recent years. Sago is an industry providing employment to over 25,000 persons in Tamil Nadu. A major portion of the Sago and Starch produced in Tamil Nadu is consumed in North India. Because of the financial constraints the Sago and Starch Manufacturers were exploited by the middlemen and the benefits of high price prevailing in the consuming centres could not be secured by the manufacturers. With a view to get better prices to the producers, a Service Industrial Cooperative Society was organised in the Salem District in the year 1981-82. Of the estimated 500 units engaged in Sago and Starch production, 455 units have become members of this Society and their products are marketed by this Society—Consequent on the formation of the Society, the bargaining power of the producers has increased considerably and they were able to realise as much as



EXTENSIVE SERVICES OF INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Rs. 450 to Rs. 520 and Rs. 350 to Rs. 390 per bag of Sago and Starch respectively as against Rs. 225 and Rs. 160 previously. Similarly the agriculturists cultivating tapioca get Rs. 72 per bag as against just Rs. 22 previously.

At the end of March 1980, there were 10 Coir Cooperatives providing employment to 1655 persons. In the last four years alone, 47 new societies have been started, creating employment opportunities for about 5,000 persons. With a view to provide training facilities, a Development and Training Centre has been set up at Thanjavur.

There are at present 13 Tea factories in the cooperative sector in the Nilgiris District, including one under construction. Consequent on this organisation, a small tea grower is now able to get as much as about Rs. 5 per Kg. of leaves as against a paltry Rupee one five years ago. As a result of the working of these cooperatives, more than 80% of the small growers can be said to have been raised above the poverty line.

Tamil Nadu State Industrial Cooperative Bank, set up for meeting the credit needs of Industrial Cooperative Societies advances loans for block capital and cash credit loan for Working capital to member Industrial Cooperative Societies. The loans and advances outstanding as on 30th June 1983 was Rs. 578.00 lakhs as against Rs. 163.00 lakhs during 1973. The profit of the Bank has also increased considerably and it was able to declare a dividend of 12% the maximum contemplated in the Cooperative Societies Act.

Under 20 Point Programme, recently the Bank has formulated a scheme to finance Industrial Cooperative Societies started for the benefit of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class people at a concessional rate of interest of 8% for a loan upto Rs. 50,000 subject to the condition that the minimum beneficiaries should be 25 in a society. This scheme will help weaker sections of societies in providing regular work to their members.

THE IDEAL SOCIETY OF GANDHI

Radio talk by PERARIGNAR ANNA
on 2-10-1967

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The progress of a country depends on its progress in all fields, and not in one particular field only. Only from the totality of the progress made, can we judge a country's improvement! We cannot come across such a period of progress often in the history of a country, not even once in a century. Therefore, this day is of special significance not only because it is the birthday of a great leader but also because it symbolises a golden period in the history of our country.



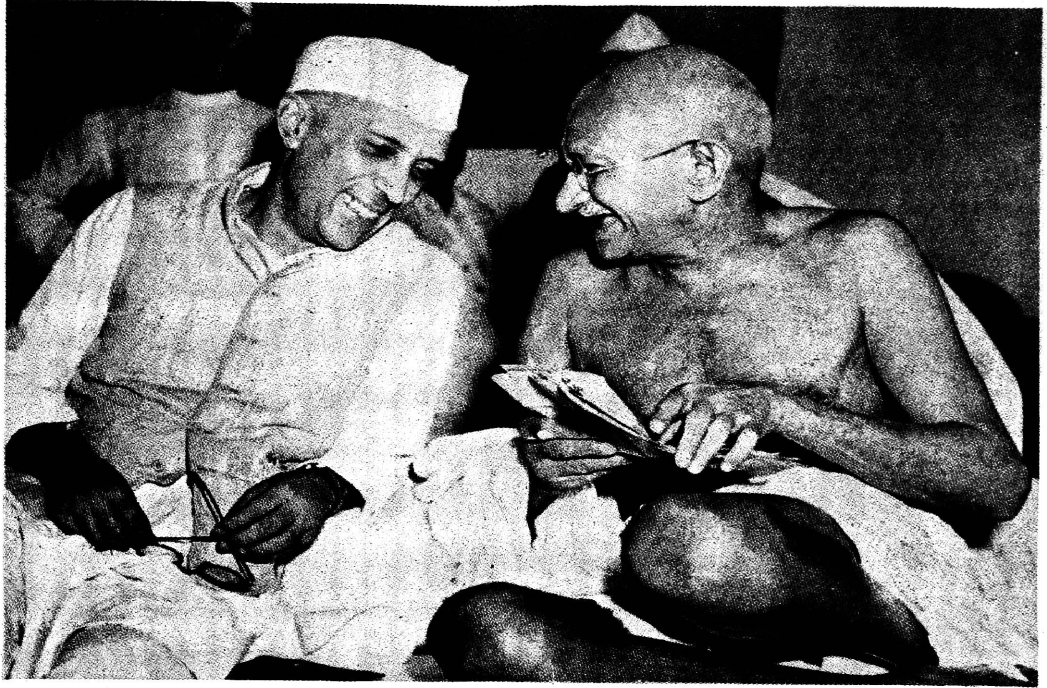
The excellence and splendour of to-day's function should be reflected in our thought and deed for ever. Our celebrations should not end with merely singing eulogies. On the contrary, we should follow in his foot-steps, strive for the ideals he cherished, to preserve and safeguard his heritage and to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

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

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

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

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



from our hearts. He gave us the patriotic feeling that our country inalienably belongs to us.

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

The exponents of KATHAKALASHEBAM have not seen by themselves the miracles said to have been performed by the great saints of the past. But we have the good fortune to see with our eyes the MIRACLES wrought by Gandhi. This SEMI-NACKED MAN gave a life of glory and honour to millions of our country men. What can be a greater miracle than this!

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

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

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

It was Gandhi who created an agitational attitude which was selfless and did not care for

results. Prior to that, the country was dominated by learned people who begged for freedom by humble petitions.

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

In all his public services we cannot come across a strong invective or an unjust act of any self-seeking plan. The influence of his selfless services brought name and fame not only to India but also to the whole of Asia and it spread in such a way as to instil terror even in the minds of the European imperialists who were highly proud and arrogant of colour bar. Heads of foreign Governments flocked to him to listen to his words with rapt attention. Even kings considered it an honour to stay in his humble cottage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are celebrating Gandhi's birthday when we are not in a position to enforce prohibition successfully. Such a deplorable state will not change so long as we reverse Gandhi as a saint and miracle-monger.

We should realise that Gandhi is not dead but he has become one with us. His thoughts and ideals have not perished. We should have the strong determination to accept them as our ideals. This should be the underlying significance of celebrating the birthday of Gandhi who is no more with us. This is not only a day for proclaiming his immortal fame but also a day for us to resolve to put into practice his excellent ideals since we have accepted them in toto.

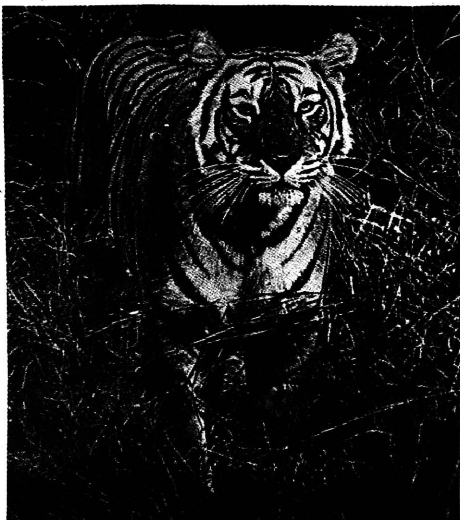
In his days the alien Government was frightened to hear his voice of protest and quit India. But many things, such as falsehood, unscrupulousness, illiteracy, inadequacy, castesim and class hatred that should be driven out, are still there. Purity, truthfulness, fearlessness and spirit of service are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

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ZOOLOGICAL PARK AT VANDALUR

The Government of Tamilnadu decided to establish a modern Zoological Park under the control of the Forest Department at Vandalur in the vicinity of Madras over an area of 510 ha (1,265 acres). The estimated cost of the project is about 7 crores of Rupees. There are 5 Kilo Metre long Circular road and Loop roads inside the Zoological Park to go around and see the animals inside the Park. A Children's Park over an area of 2 ha at the entrance has been established with lawns, beautiful garden, ponds and pet animals enclosures. There are ten rest areas located in suitable places for the public to relax. The entrance for the Zoological Park when completed will have a hillock with caves and water fall in it

All the animals, birds and reptiles have been transferred from the Madras Corporation Zoo to this Zoological Park.

This Zoological Park is exhibiting 178 mammals of 28 species, 330 birds of 61 species and 31 reptiles of 8 species.

Animals, birds and reptiles are being received from forests of Tamil Nadu and from Zoological Parks of other States. Animals are also procured on exchange basis from Zoological Parks of other States. For example, Nilgiri Langurs and Panthers were given to other Zoos and in exchange Tamin Deer and Hog Deer (from Mysore), Nilgais (from Bombay and Mysore) and Black Swans (From National Zoological Park, New Delhi) were received. Further, an Asiatic lion and two Wild Asses were brought from

Sakkarbaug Zoo of Gujarat State.

The construction of the following enclosures have been completed, and animals, birds and reptiles are exhibited in them.

Enclosure for Lion-tailed Macaque, for Monkey cage, Deer enclosure, Ungulate enclosure, Hippopotamus enclosure, Bison enclosure, Zebra enclosure, Rhinoceros enclosure, Crocodile Ponds (4 Nos), Birds enclosures (18 Nos) Walk through aviary and transit enclosures. The enclosures are located in the natural surroundings with a vast area for the animals to move freely. Deer enclosure has been constructed in an area of 2 ha (5 acres). The Hippopotamus enclosure has been constructed in an area of 0.4 ha (1 acre) with 3 moats with a capacity of 2.3 lakhs gallons of water. Further, as the animals are kept in natural habitat they are in healthy condition

This Zoological Park is functioning with the main aim of breeding the endangered species in captivity. There are ten endangered species in this Zoological Park. Anna Zoological Park has been selected as a breeding centre for Black-bucks by the Committee of Directors of Zoological Parks of India.

The Thamin Deer, which is a very rare and endangered species found in Manipur, has given birth to a young one in this Zoological Park. Hog Deer and Sarus Cranes are breeding well in this Zoological Park. South American Macaw Parrots, which were kept separately in the Corporation Zoo due to want of

space, are left in pair here and has bred in this Zoological Park. Hippopotamus have also been left together here. Further, Sambar, Spotted Deer (Chital), Black-buck have also bred well in this Zoological Park. 9 nos. of sambar have increased to 18. Likewise, 29 Spotted Deer have increased to 50.

On hearing that the animals and birds are kept in natural surroundings and are breeding well, the public are visiting this Zoological Park in large numbers. Students from schools and colleges are also coming in large numbers. For example, during 1984 on Pongal Day 15,000 visitors, on Republic Day 9,000 visitors, on Tamil New Year's Day 5,000 visitors and on Independence Day about 4,200 visitors visited this Zoological Park. On normal holidays about 1,500 and on working days about 700 persons visit this Zoological Park.

The construction of Elephant enclosure has been completed and 7 nos. of Elephants of different age groups have been left in the enclosure which gives the appearance of a herd in the natural habitat. Facilities have been made to see the Elephant herd from the top of the water tank on the hillock. An enclosure for Birds of prey has been constructed and a rare and endangered species, European Black Vulture, is exhibited in it. A walk through aviary has been constructed and water birds are displayed in it.

Construction of islands for Monkeys, and enclosures for Chimpanzees, Ungulates, Lion, Birds, Crocodiles, Otter, Panther and Bear is in progress. Road works in quarters-site area and in loop roads are in progress.

The constructions of a modern Veterinary Centre is nearing completion. At present, water supply is obtained from 5 bore wells and 3 open wells. Further, 1 lakh litres of water is obtained under Palar water supply scheme.

Action has been taken to procure Black Panther, Tiger and Gharial from Nandankanan Zoological Park of Orissa State. Efforts are being made to obtain Rhinoceros from Assam and other rare and exotic animals from foreign countries.

The special features of this Zoological Park are Mono-rail/Rope way, Nocturnal Animal House, Pre-historic animal Park and Safari Parks which are to be established soon.



His Excellency the Vice-President of India Thiru R. Venkataraman and Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. at the reception accorded to the Vice-President by a committee of hosts at Madras on 7th September 1984.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. unveiled the statue of Thiru T.P. Meenakshisundaram, a great Tamil Scholar and the first Vice-Chancellor of the Madurai - Kamaraj University, on 19th September 1984 at the University campus.

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Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G.R. declared open the office building complex for Commercial Taxes Department at Madurai on 19th September 1984.



தமிழ்நாடு அரசு
வணிக வர்த்துறை அலுவலக கட்டிடம்
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தமிழக வேளாண்மைத்துறை அமைச்சர்
மாண்புமிகு டாக்டர் கா. காளிமுத்து
அவர்கள் முன்னிலையில்
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அவர்களால்
19-9-1984 அன்று திறப்பு வைக்கப்பட்டது
மா.ர.க.வ.க.வ.ன், ச.க. மாநில வணிக, ச.க.ப.
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Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M. Veerappan distributed prizes to the participants of Quiz, Essay and Poster contests conducted in connection with the World Tourism Day Celebrations on 27th September 1984 in Madras.



RAJA RAJA THE GREAT



Natana. Kasinathan,
Director of Archaeology

Rajaraja the Great belongs to the illustrious Chola dynasty which ruled Tamil Nadu from 9th Century to 13th century. Vijayalaya was the first ruler of this dynasty and Rajaraja I was the son of Sundarachola who died at the Golden hall of Kanchipuram in Tondaimandalam.

While Rajaraja was a child, he lost his mother Vanavanmadevi who immolated herself with her husband. Hence he was brought up by his elder sister Kundavai and his grandmother Sembiyanmadevi who was the most pious queen of Chola Dynasty.

Rajaraja's elder brother Aditya Karikalan is believed to have been murdered by some vested generals. Therefore, the kingship fell on Rajaraja. The subjects of Cholanadu also very much wished to have Rajaraja as their King. But he refused to become king and made his uncle Uttamachola to be crowned. Thus he sacrificed for the cause of his uncle. This state of action must have impressed Sembiyan madevi, the mother of Uttamachola, to be most affectionate with Rajaraja I.

After the death of Uttama Chola, Rajaraja became the ruler in 985 A.D and ruled for nearly 29 years i.e. till 1014 A.D. He annexed neighbouring countries such as Chera and Pandia Nadu just after coming to the throne. His prasasti says that he also conquered Gangapadi, Tadjibappadi, Nulambappadi, Vengi, Kollam and Elam. His kingdom extended upto the Godavari in the North, Sri Lanka in the South, the Arabian Sea in the West, and the

Bay of Bengal in the East. His first achievement was the conquest of Cheranadu. He was the first medieval Chola king who extended his kingdom north of Tamil Nadu.

He was a staunch Saivite. He is called the Chola who discovered the Tirumurai (Thirumuraikandacholan), which is a collection of songs on Lord Siva. But at the same time he lavishly gave gifts to other religious sects also. He is described in the Larger Laiden Copper plates as having endowed the villages of Anaimangalam for the maintenance of a Buddha Vihara built by the King of Kadaram (Sumatra) at Nagapattinam. His elder sister, Kundavai, is said to have built a Jain temple at Rajarajapuram (now known as Dadapuram in South Arcot District.)

The crowning achievement of his rule is the construction of the Big Temple at Thanjavur. To build this temple he used wealth brought from Malainadu, Pandinadu and Vengi. He collected revenue from all parts of his dominion, for the maintenance of this Big Temple. It is known from epigraphs that he directed many of the important temples in his kingdom to depute danseuses (Nattiyamakalir), to Thanjavur. For their stay he established separate quarters near the temple. The ornaments and bronze images he and his family members donated to the temple are elaborately described in the inscriptions engraved on the walls of the temple.

This magnificent temple is a masterpiece among all the temples in India. Percy Brown, an authority on Hindu and Mugul temple architecture, has written in his book that this Big Temple and the one at 'Gangaikondacholapuram' are as Cathedrals to a village Church when comparing the smaller temples of the same age. The consecration of this temple seems to have taken place on the 275th day of the twenty-fifth year (1009-10) of Rajaraja's reign according to inscriptions. The total height of this temple is 196.5 feet, while the height of the sanctum is 52 feet. This exceeds the height of the Lingaraja temple at Bhuvaneshwar, which is about 160 feet.

The axial structures, the vimans, the ardhmandapa, the mahamandapa and the big nandi are set in a walled enclosure of suitable proportions with a gopura in front in the east. Abutting the wall inside runs a pillared cloister connecting a number of sub-shrines, thirty-five in all, placed at the cardinal points and at intervals along the four sides. There is a second gopura in front. It formed the gateway of a second outer enclosure.

Rajaraja introduced many changes in political, economic and religious fields. He divided this vast kingdom into several Mandalams, Valanadus, and Nadus and named them after his kingdom. He created a sense of duty and unity among his citizens by allowing them to endow the temple built by him lavishly. The temple staff were made to be paid from the treasuries of the villages and not by the royal treasury, because he thought that the villagers also should feel a sense of ownership in the temple.

OVERSEAS CONTACTS OF THE CHOLAS

The Chola period from 10th to 12th centuries may be considered as a period of economic expansion and international trade activities. These centuries were a period which witnessed the emergence of new powers in other parts of Asia too. For instance, the Burmese at Pagan (1014 A.D.), the Khmers in Ankor (950 A.D.), the Sung dynasty in China (960 A.D.) were some of the contemporary powers which took keen interest in the promotion of overseas trade contacts with countries centering around Mediterranean region, the Middle East etc.

There are numerous references to the international trade and foreign diplomacy of the Cholas in the Egyptian and Chinese records besides in the temple inscriptions of South India. According to these sources, the emergence of these powers accelerated the maritime commercial activities of Asian countries as also the international trading communities to travel across the Ocean connecting the eastern and western Asia.

According to Chinese sources, South Indian ports were rated as "Good ports" and intensive trade activities were centering around the coromandal ports. The commercial activities of the Chola ports were administered and regularised by a set of trade organisations. These organisations had not only assumed administrative control over major trade centres

within the Chola empire but also organised the smooth and steady flow of indigenous products into the ports and from where the Chola products may be pushed into the international markets. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Cholas achieved a tremendous success in their overseas trade on account of the efficient role played by the local merchants as well as by the way the inland trade was institutionalised. These merchants organised various powerful, regional, commercial organisations which undertook the responsibility of transporting the local products into the coastal centres. The regional market centres were known as *nagaram* and the commercial organisations were known as *samajam*.

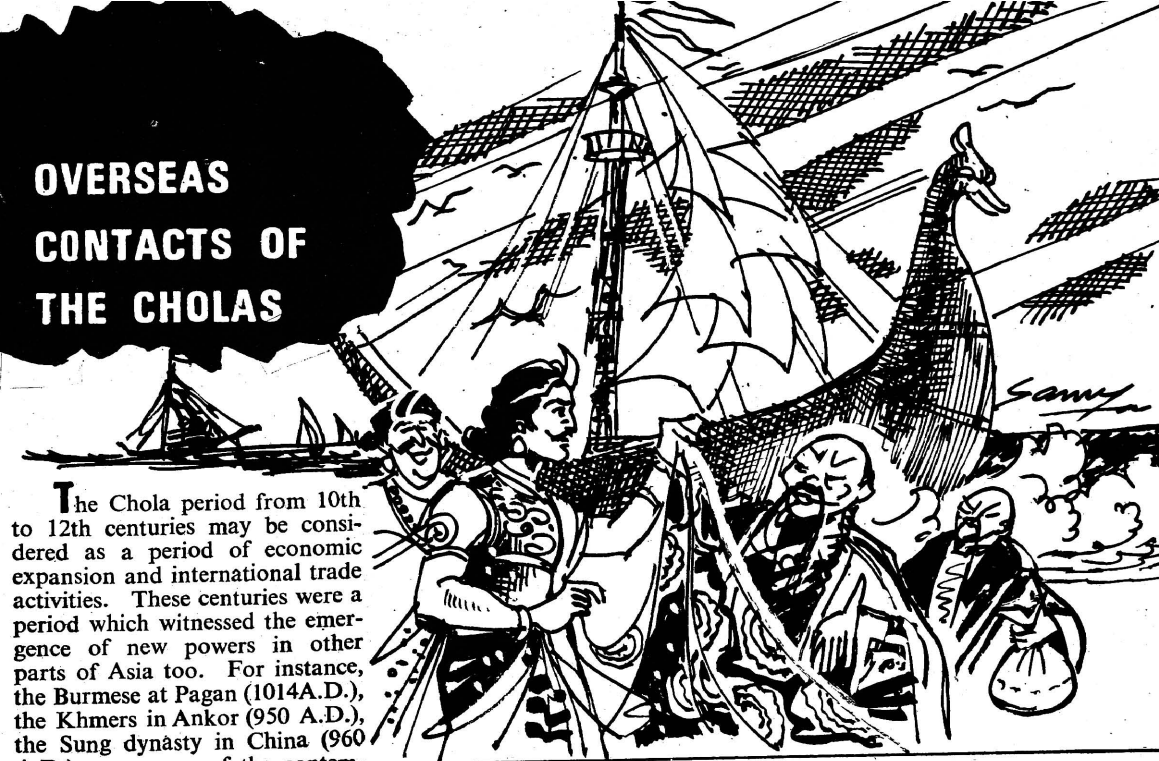
Further, it may be interesting to note that there were Government officials appointed to look after the administrations of the ports. They were helped in their task by the merchant organisations and local assemblies. The activities of the foreign merchants and their contracts with the local people were regularised

DR. S. GURUMURTHY
Department of Archaeology
University of Madras

by the Government officials. This organisational set up in the harbours was mainly responsible for the development and expansion of trade activities across the seas. The levy of cesses on various luxury articles brought to the ports by foreign merchants had increased the revenue of the Government to a considerable extent. That is why the Cholas paid special attention to the improvement of ports and overseas contacts.

There were big and small ports in the Chola territory. The ports on the sea coasts were known as 'Pattinam' and those on the inland as 'erirapattinam'. However, 'pattinams' were handling the exports and imports.

Among the Chola ports, Kaverippumpattinam, Mamallapuram, Nagappattinam, Visakapattinam, Tiruvadandai (near Madras), Mylapore (Modern Santhome), Tiruvotriyur, Cudda-



lore deserve mention as they are mentioned in their inscriptions as coastal and commercial centres having contacts with overseas countries as well as with inland trading centres. There are both archaeological and literary evidences to confirm the international relations of the Cholas and their overseas trade contacts. For instance Kaverippumpattinam was flourishing as a major port during the early Chola period and *Pattinappalai* gives a vivid description of the handling of cargo at this port and the levies charged on the cargo brought in by foreign ships as also the duty put on goods to be exported. These goods were marked with the Chola royal emblem, tiger. The excavations conducted at this port site confirmed what is said about it in *Pattinappalai*. Remnants of a warehouse, Roman pottery, lamp etc. have been unearthed from the site and they suggest that Kaverippumpattinam was a flourishing port during the Sangam age as also in the subsequent periods. Nagapattinam was the next important port and there were commercial quarters in the city. The inscriptions record that there were merchants from different ports of India such as Quilon, Kolhapur.

Vihara was built at this port city for the use of the merchants from Sri Vijaya and other South East Asian countries. The Chola inscriptions give a detailed account of the articles brought to this port from distant countries, and how they were exchanged for gold and the articles of the Chola country. Rajaraja gifted lands to the Buddhist Vihara at this place only with a view to attract the merchants from Sri Vijaya. During the time of Rajendra the relations between Sri Vijaya and the Cholas were further cemented and Sri Vijaya king made several gifts of gold to Nagappattinam Vihara. It is believed that these gifts were made to improve the relations between the two powers. But at the same time it is surprising to note that Rajendra sent a naval expedition to threaten the Sri Vijaya king and to plunder the island. It may also be interesting to note that the transactions between the Sri Vijayas and the Cholas were done through exchange of gold known as *Chinakan Kenn* (Chinese gold) and *Undigaippon*. This fact shows that there was a large inflow of gold during this period.

of Kulottunga I. The port city was named after the king, as *Kulottunga Chola pattinam*.

The Cholas had established commercial contacts with many foreign countries such as Sri Vijaya, Cambodia, Java, China, Burma, Ceylon etc. These contacts are mentioned in their inscriptions. For example there is a reference to a known king of Cambodia sending presents to Rajendra-I. The Cholas during Rajaraja's time had control over Ceylon and naturally that would have improved their commercial transactions with this island. During the reign of Kulottunga I attempts were made to establish contacts with Burma and China. An inscription of the Burmese king Kyanzittha of Pagan (1077 A.D.) mentions the desire of the king to establish contacts with the Chola ruler. Chinese records also confirm his relations with them. A stone inscription mentions the contacts the Chinese had with the Chola ports. Commodities such as spices, drugs, ivory, coral, pearl, etc. were exported to China. Chinese were very much interested in the silk produced in the Chola kingdom. The Tamil word for silk is *Pattu* and it is mentioned in the inscriptions too. It was the silk produced by silk worms breeding on the mulberry trees. The Chola region could have grown mulberry trees during that period and the Chinese records refer to the coloured silk threads of the Chola kingdom. They seem to have been produced near the modern Pattukkottai near Thanjavur (Pattukkottai in Tamil may mean centre for silk production). This is well attested by the find of Chinese coins in the vicinity of Pattukkottai. They are dated from about 2nd century B.C. to 10th century A.D. But it must also be noted that Chinese and Egyptian silk of fine quality were imported into South India. That suggests fine quality of foreign merchandise had a ready market in South India though the same goods, were produced locally.

The merchants from the Chola territory went to foreign countries in connection with their business and earned a lot of money. They were really wealthy as indicated by their endowments made in the far off countries. To cite an example, a merchant from the village Manigramam (near Kaverippumpattinam) had made endowments to a temple built at Takuapa on the Malay peninsula. This temple was built by the South Indian merchants for their use, as the Nagapattinam Vihara built for those from South East Asia. This is yet another instance to show how influential the Chola merchants were and their status in the global trade activities.

Visakhapattinam was yet another port receiving products from the Malabar coastal areas. The traders (known as Anjuvannattars) from that region were active at the port during the time



Merchants from South East Asia made frequent visits to Nagapattinam during the reign of Rajaraja and his son and successor Rajendra. It was a commercially oriented port with an eye to develop overseas trade contacts. It is well-known that during Rajaraja's time, a Buddhist



PROPOSALS FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT IN TAMILNADU

The Government of Tamil Nadu have requested the Government of India for the inclusion of a number of important roads in the State into National Highways. One such important road link is the East Coast Road from Madras to Kanyakumari comprising of various stretches of State roads of different nomenclature passing through the Districts of Chingleput, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramnad, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. The total length is about 773.20 kilometres in which the improvements are to be carried out for 719.95 kilometers.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been pressing with the Government of India to Classify about 16 roads in Tamil Nadu as National Highways, and the East Coast Road to a length of about 720 Kms. is the first among the 16 roads. There is an imminent necessity to classify the East Coast Road as National Highway and improve the same.

When improved the National Highway will form a connecting link between National Highways-5 (Madras-Calcutta Road) and National Highway-47 (Salem Cochin Kanyakumari Road).

This will form the shortest link connecting Madras and Kanyakumari.

As a second cross road link in North South direction this will relieve the traffic congestion in the other National Highway (Madras, Trichy, Dindigul, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Road) to a great extent.

The road passes through the cyclone-prone districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and Thanjavur and the drought prone districts of Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. The road section in the district of Chingleput, Thanjavur and South Arcot gets badly damaged and even submerged during rainy seasons causing considerable dislocation to traffic and agricultural operations.

In the drought prone districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, the major industry is the manufacture of salt. Another major industry of the coastal area is fishing and for an effective and timely transport of these, it is necessary to have a reliable and all weather road in the East Coast.

Further, there are two major harbours viz., Madras and Tuticorin, two ports viz., Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and some fishing harbours like Valinokkam along the stretch of East Coast Road. For the full exploitation of the available facilities in these harbours and ports a pucca highway is very essential.

The pilgrim centres such as Rameswaram, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchendur and Kanyakumari lie in the Coastal region. The very heavy pilgrim traffic to Rameswaram all the year round from all over India need an all weather road.

Moreover, from the point of view of defence requirements, in the wake of the current ethnic problem in Sri Lanka it should be necessary to develop the East Coast Road.

The approximate cost for improving the entire stretch to National Highways standards will be about Rs. 53.00 crores for single lane and Rs. 91.50 crores for double lane. The existing stretch of East Coast road has got a major section of the road low lying and is in a very poor standard.

So far in the IV Plan 38 bridge works have been completed under E&I scheme at a cost of Rs. 392 lakhs with a Government of India assistance of Rs. 261 lakhs. Under the VI Plan Government of India have accorded under the E&I scheme approval for improving a length of about 68.4 Kms. of road and constructing 17 bridges at a cost of Rs. 300 lakhs with a Government of India loan assistance of Rs. 150 lakhs. Considering the huge cost of the improvements, the loan assistance now being sanctioned by the Government of India is very meagre. If this is to be taken as the basis of assistance for subsequent plans also it will take many more years to achieve the aim, not to speak of the escalation in the intervening years. The State Government also is not in a position to finance such a huge project from its own resources. The only solution is to classify the stretch as National Highway and improve the same.

(Note given by Hon'ble Minister for Backward classes Thiru M. R. Govendan, to Hon'ble Union Minister for Shipping & Transport Thiru Veerendra Patil on 24th September 1984 at New Delhi.)



THE NOMADS HELP TAXIDERMISTS

Narikuravas or Kuruvikarans, a nomadic backward group, are seen scattered in different parts of Madras City and one such small hamlet comprising of forty families in Thiruvannamalai, Adyar, is quite fortunate and lucky since the Shramik Vidyapeeth Institute, (a sub-unit under the Directorate of Non-normal and Adult Education) and the Department of Museums jointly organised a short intensive course in taxidermy for helping them know the scientific techniques of stuffing birds and small animals.

The Narikuravas are a simple and carefree folk. They are active whether they are in the nearby forest or in their huts, tending to the bread-winning duties. They are primarily hunters. With their muzzle-loading guns they never miss their aim and are very sharp in hitting their prey. They own several indigenous traps and nets to catch small

Thiru N. Devasahayam

AND

Thiru P. Jawahar

Curators, Govt. Museums, Madras

birds and rodents in the forests, grooves and hill-slopes. Among them a few are engaged in collecting waste paper scattered in the streets and house compounds and they make their livelihood by this. They tend poultry and piggery which are consumed by themselves as well as other. The women are also active and are experts in artistic bead work and they sell beads, needles, plastic utensils etc. on the pavements. Thus, the narikuravar's daily income is not so bright to meet their daily needs; however they are contented and satisfied.

Since hunting is the chief source of income,





let us briefly look into the different types of traps and nets which they use in their hunting operations. One such net-cum-trap to catch their jackals and the cats, is quite interesting. It is just like the bamboo fish trap commonly used by the villagers and peasants, but there it is composed of threads netted together, nearly twenty feet in length with a broad trumpet-like opening attached to a circular bamboo frame work. The narikuravas will hide close to the distal end of the net and start howling like jackals. On hearing the voice of their fellow-jackal, the other jackals will rush towards the trumpet-shaped entrance and to be tempted to enter in. Once they enter, they are unable to find their exit and meanwhile the narikuravas will run towards the net and catch the jackals. The second type of trap which they use is just like what we use in our homes for catching the rats. It is a box-like cage and it is covered on all sides by thin but strong iron rods with short and accurate trapping mechanism inside. This is light and handy and the narikuravas keep it on the compound walls of houses or by the side of bushes and trees for catching squirrels. The speciality of this indigenous trap is the spring which they use inside for quick action which is the common and same one which we use in our cycles for parking.

Yet another interesting trap is quite simple and is of folding type and is easily held in the hand. It is composed of a long thin nail or an iron wire, the head being provided with a nylon noose and the other end pointed, suitable to be planted in the ground. Such nails numbering about twelve are jointly connected by a common thread, to form a trap, which is conveniently spread around bushy

area in the forest. Animals like mongoose with elongated thin head while moving or running forward get the head entangled in the noose and struggle to escape. A very conspicuous but heavy trap of the narikuravas is a framed and folding type ($1\frac{1}{2}' \times \frac{3}{4}'$) each frame carrying three to five nylon nooses in them. Twelve to twenty such frames are connected together and they can be spread out to cover sixty to eighty feet in a forest area. Small hopping birds such as quails and partridges when they jump and run about, their legs or their heads get stuck up in the noose or knot and thus they are caught alive.

Thus, the Narikuravas are able to hunt these small rodents and birds, not only for food but also to produce stuffed specimens for decorative purposes, by making use of the skin, horn etc. However much they do in stuffing the dead animals and birds and in trying to give a life-like appearance to them, these products are not up to the expectations and their finish is not up to the mark to fetch good prices in the market. Such ill-stuffed birds and animals in course of time lose their hair, their shape and contour.

With an idea of improving the economy of narikuravas and to help them to produce good stuffed animals based on scientific methods and knowledge, an intensive training-cum-camp in taxidermy or stuffing was organised jointly by the Shramik Vidyapeeth and the Madras Government Museum, for the first three days in September, 83 in the Narikuravas Colony in Thiruvannamayar, Adyar, Madras. The "BEL" organisation which has been working for the upliftment of the narikuravas also assisted in putting up a temporary pandal in the colony and managed to bring about two dozen narikurava men and women to attend the camp. The trainees were very eager to learn the various stages and techniques in taxidermy in a scientific way. Instead of killing the prey by wringing the neck which is cruel, they were taught how to do the same in a delicate way by using chemicals, where an incision is to be made on the ventral side by using scissors or knife, how to remove the skin from the flesh, and to know which are the bones that are to be retained, how to prepare the artificial body with jute and cotton, how to prepare the arsenic paste, how to support the body with iron rods, how to fix artificial eyes, how to give final touches to get the life appearance etc. etc. All this they were taught gradually by demonstrating with actual specimens - a squirrel and a cat. On the third day, the narikurava trainees themselves tried to do the stuffing of squirrels and they succeeded finally. Thus progressive steps have been effectively taken to improve the quality of their art work and widen their prospects.

A few objects such as the teeth of jackals, beads and bead work, traps and nets etc. were collected from the narikuravas and would be on display in a special exhibition in the Government Museum, in due course.

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited has been promoted by the Government of Tamil Nadu to implement the prestigious project of manufacturing newsprint and printing and writing paper using as its main raw materials sugar cane bagasse which is at present burnt in the sugar mills. The plant is being established at Pugalur in the industrially backward Karur taluk of Tiruchirapalli district. It is a Rs.195 crore project, half of which is financed by the World Bank. The Company was incorporated in April 1979 and commenced its business in May 1979. The Project took off in September 1981.

At optimum production level, the mill is designed to manufacture 50,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint and 40,000 tonnes of printing and writing paper with flexibility to produce any intermediary combinations of this product mix to meet market and operational exigencies.

The Salient features of the project which is in the final stages of implementation are:

Land requirement	700 acres (approx.)
Water requirement	25 mgd.
Power requirement	30 MVA
Bagasse requirement	4 lakh tonnes p.a.
Wood requirement	70,000 tonnes p.a.
Coal requirement	3.4 lakh tonnes p.a.

The implementation of this project is in the final stage and the following is the status as on date:—

- i) An expenditure of nearly Rs. 150 crore has been incurred;

- ii) Contracts for all major imported and indigenous plant and machinery have been placed;

- iii) The entire land for the project has been acquired;

- iv) Civil construction work is nearly over;

- v) Erection of Paper Machine, Power Boiler, Water Treatment Plant, Effluent Treatment plants and Electrical Substations is in the final stages of completion.

- vi) Necessary agreements have been entered into with appropriate authorities for meeting in full the requirements of water,

power, bagasse, wood and coal.

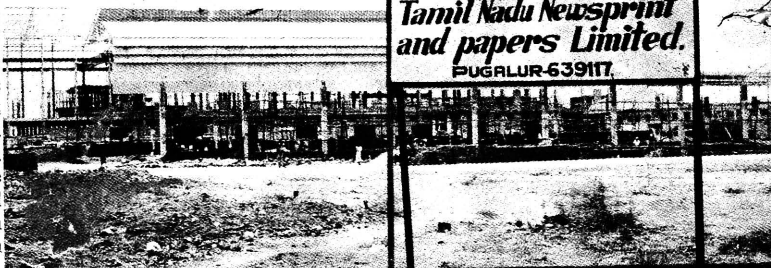
- vii) Railway siding has been commissioned and already coal rakes have started moving to the site.

- viii) Erection of boilers at the Sugar Mills is also going on as scheduled.

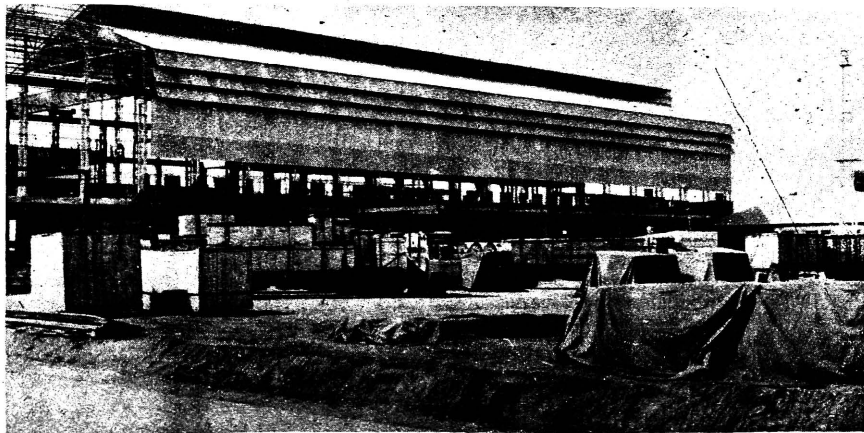
The Project will provide direct employment to about 1,200 personnel besides giving indirect employment to about 5,000.

TNPL will help the country to save foreign exchange to the tune of Rs.40 crore annually by avoiding import of newsprint, the demand for which is growing at 8% per annum besides bridging the gap between demand and supply for newsprint.

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TAMIL NADU NEWS PRINT AND PAPERS- THE PRESTIGIOUS PROJECT





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जन्म शताब्दी
SUBRAMANIA SIVA
BIRTH CENTENARY
4-10-84
पाप्पारपट्टि
PAUPARAPATTI



SUBRAMANIA SIVA - A REVOLUTIONARY FREEDOM-FIGHTER

Subramania Siva, a revolutionary freedom-fighter, was born at Vathalakundu in Madurai District on the 4th of October 1884. He devoted his whole life to the cause of the freedom of India and as a rebellious freedom-fighter from his youth he made great sacrifices. He participated in many struggles and he underwent rigorous imprisonment many times. His powerful oratory roused the people and he was charged by the British rulers with instigating violence.

Siva was a close associate of the great freedom fighters V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and Bharathiar. After listening to Siva's fiery speeches, Bharathiar embraced Siva saying 'O! my Heroic Sivaji'.

Siva played an active role along with V.O.C. and Bharathiar in



implementing the resolutions passed at the Surat Congress Conference under the Presidentship of Tilak.

When V.O.C. and Siva were arrested by the Collector of Thirunelveli, there was wide-spread agitation in Thirunelveli and the police resorted to shooting and 4 persons died on the spot when the police opened fire.

V. O. Chidambaram was sentenced to Exile and Siva was sentenced to 10-year rigorous imprisonment.

When Siva was released after his jail life, he went to Madras and settled at Mylapore with his family. When he was in jail he got diseased.

He edited various journals known as 'Swarajyam', 'Gnanabhanu', 'Prapancha Mitran', and 'Inthia Thesanthri'. He was a great lover of Tamil.

This great freedom — fighter passed away on 23rd July 1925.

His birth centenary is celebrated by the grateful people and a commemoration stamp has been released in honour of Siva.

A commemoration stamp in honour of the great freedom fighter Subramania Siva was released at Vathalakundu, the place of his birth in connection with the celebration of his birth centenary. The Director of posts and Telegraphs, Madurai Thiru Jayaraman released the stamp. Thiru Kumari Anandan M. L. A., Tmt. A. S. Ponnammal M. L. A., and Madurai Subramani Siva, the grand son of Siva, received the special Stamp with the figure of Subramania Siva. At the function, a portrait of Subramania Siva, presented by the Tamil Nadu Government was unveiled.

In connection with the birth centenary of the revolutionary freedom fighter Subramania Siva, there was a procession on the 4th of October 1954 at Pauparapatti in Dharmapuri District from Desabandu Ashram to the grave of Subramania Siva. Thiru R. Subba Rao, a freedom fighter, led the procession participated by N.C.C., the Scouts, students and women. A wreath was placed on the grave and the people paid homage to Siva.

In the evening, the birth centenary of Subramania Siva was celebrated at the Government Higher Secondary School, Pauparapatti. The District Collector of Dharmapuri Thiru V. Manivannan, I. A. S., presided. Special Postal cover was released in honour of the great leader by Postal Superintendent, Thiru K. Selvaraj, Thiru Sabapathy Sharma, the son of Siva's brother, and the Collector Thiru Manivannan, I. A. S., received the special postal covers, Thiru S. Theetharaman M. L. A., and Thiru K. Samarasam M. L. A., participated in the function and addressed the audience paying rich tributes to Subramaniya Siva.



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PANORAMA- TAMIL CULTURE

To seek the roots of our art and culture that inspire worship—an art wafting greatness across centuries, a culture resplendent with sublime tradition—to enshrine in our hearts this art, this culture, uniquely ours. It's this the PANORAMA endeavours.

This expresses the theme of a series of programmes launched by the newly constituted Tamil Development Culture Department headed by Dr. Avvai Natarajan as Secretary. It is meant to bring to the attention of the general public the aspects of Tamil culture in an entertaining form. Each programme will consist of a lecture followed by a visual presentation (by way of demonstration or slide shows) of the important points touched upon in the lecture. The programmes will range from music and dance to theatre arts and literature. The constituent departments of Tamil Development-Culture Department would contribute the programmes which would all be arranged in the Museum Theatre and would be open to the public.



The first programme in the series was launched on 26th Sept, 1984 with a lecture demonstration by Dr. Padma Subramaniam on "Tamil Traditional Aesthetics". The programme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru C. Aranganayagam. Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Tamil Development-Culture Department welcomed the gathering. In her lecture, Dr. Padma Subramaniam traced the concept of aesthetics as expounded in the ancient Tamil texts like "Tholkappiam", "Kurunthogai", "Kamba Ramayanam" and "Kuravanji" and wherever necessary, demonstrated points made by her and this kept the audience spellbound throughout.



The Role of the United Nations

It is not strange but significant, that so soon after the flare-up on the bank of the Nile and the desert-land adjoining Israel, we are celebrating the United Nations Day, determining not only to stand by that institution but to seek strength and support for it, because an institution with noble ideals, cannot be judged or measured by the failures that beset it, but by the spirit underlying it and the faith generated through it. True, the U.N.O. was not able to prevent the clash between the U.A.R. and Israel, just as it is powerless to end the Viet-Nam War.

Instances to prove the ineffectiveness of the U.N.O. can be and are quoted-sometimes with glee and at other times with agony-but it is important to note, that whenever there is a conflict or a clash, an aggression or animosity, people all over the World think about the U.N.O.—a remarkable fact-for that goes to show that, that institution kindles in the heart

of the people of many a country, hope and confidence. They look to it, as the champion, the only champion of peace and concord, as the only available machinery for putting an end to war and aggression.

The very anger and remorse that many exhibit at the failings of the U.N.O are the greatest tributes that can be paid to this institution, the U.N.O. It means, that the World wants an institution to prevent war and establish peace, to end aggression and ensure justice-to put a halt to the march of the oppressor. It is because of this high hope, that we get anger and remorse when we find the U.N.O. unable to deliver the goods. We are celebrating the United Nations Day, to make it strong by strengthening our own conviction about the imperative necessity for world peace and concord. An uncut diamond is still a diamond, just as a harp without the player is still a harp.

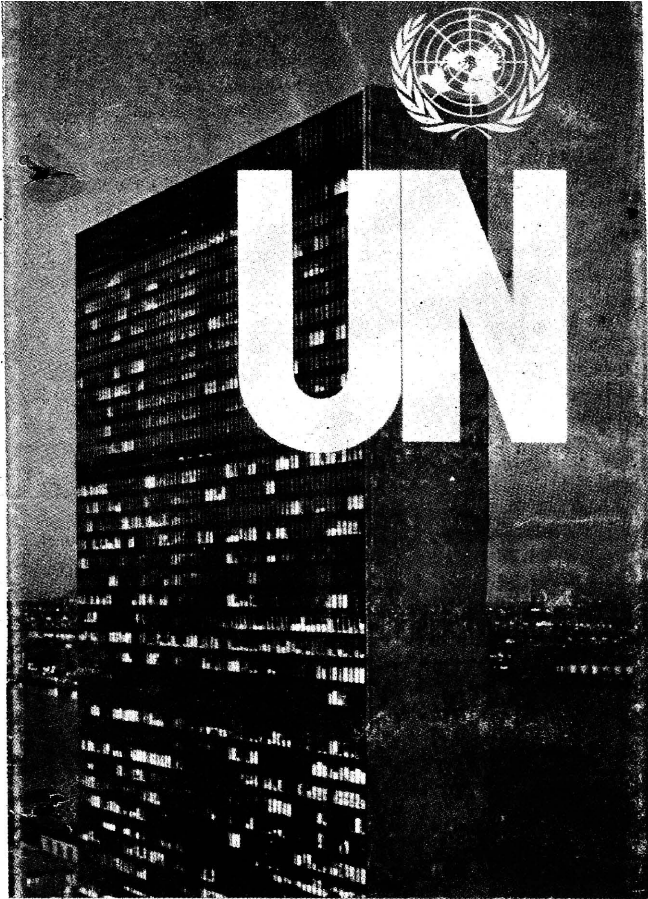
The U.N.O. is the one organisation we possess with a noble ideal and its failing or weakness does not and cannot minimise its necessity or importance. On the other hand one should stand in veneration at the sight of this institution pleading and planning for peace-surrounded as it is by countries with combustible thoughts and nuclear weapons, countries

ANNA

with-covetous eye and the aggressive instinct, countries that are still adopting either cajolery or threat to enslave other countries.

It is in a world, full of armaments and march-pasts, generals and diplomats, A-Bombs and H-Bombs, that this institution, the U.N.O. is functioning and like all Messiahs in strange and savage lands, it is being harassed and humbled, defied and denounced-and yet-and that is significant-it persists in its effort to tame the savage, to pacify the furious and to bridle the avaricious and show them the path of peace and justice. It has not succeeded in all its attempts. There are countries that treat it with contempt—South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal—the United Nations refuses to retreat, and with hope and confidence appeals to the nobility inherent in the human mind and with a rare missionary zeal, holds aloft the banner of world peace for the past twenty-two years.

People with no vision would certainly have pooh-poohed the very idea of an organi-



sation for world peace, when the U.N.O. was first inaugurated—for the sad history of the rise and fall of the League of Nations was still lingering. It is almost amazing that, in spite of the failure of the League of Nations, men endowed with sobriety and spirituality, met to organise the U.N.O. in a world torn by the Second World War—it was planted almost on the ruins and ashes of the very many capitals of various countries. The dead and the living-dead, the crippled and the maimed, the blind and the desolate—it was with such a background that it emerged forth.

Nothing but a robust faith in the ultimate success of justice could have given them that courage and vision to launch upon this scheme—it was almost like undertaking a perilous voyage in a stormy sea, with no better means than the wreckage of a ship. And this ship has been on the sea, for twenty-two years, braving the waves and currents, infusing hope and solace to those in need of succour. Assessment hence should be made, after taking into account, the odds against this institution, against the general apathy around it and then alone one could find out the correct estimate.

In a world wherein countries were expected to be always in preparation either to attack or repel onslaughts, ready to send its emissaries along with spies, arrange lavish receptions at capitals while shattering the borders, in such a world, one finds to-day that massive building from where the flags of more than a hundred countries fly side by side, acclaimed with equal honour, announcing to the world that they are different countries but belong to one world, that they have separate existence but for a common objective, that they have riches and strength of various dimensions to be pooled together for the common good, that they are partners in the noble task of bettering the world as a whole to recognise and respect one another, to create and cultivate friendship and comradeship, to abhor war and practise peace, so that the individual energy of the various countries might be blended for the common and noble task of making man lead a fuller and happier life, freed from fear and famine, pestilence and ignorance, violence and vandalism—in short to give man what is his due—his dignity as human being.

For, who but the aggressor makes beast out of man, desert out of orchards, ruins out of cities, poverty amidst plenty. The purpose of the U.N. is to be always on the lookout for such an aggressor—for he is a wily person, capable of changing his shape and tongue—and the U.N. should be always vigilant to detect him, expose him and with the combined strength and good-will of others, deter him from his attempt. Not an easy job indeed beset with many a danger, a job that demands strength and sacrifice—and the twenty-two years of its life, has shown that there are enough doughty warriors to carry on this crusade—in spite of failures, in spite of sarcasm and contempt—and it has given hope to many a noble soul.

The Late Pope John has declared with warmth, "It is our earnest wish that the U.N.O. in its structure and in its means, may become even more equal to the magnitude and nobility of its tasks and that a day may come when every human being will find therein an effective safeguard for the rights which derive directly from his dignity as a person."

War is a negation of human values. Saints and Statesmen, Poets and Pastors, and above all commanders of victorious armies have been condemning war as the manifestation of depravity and a denial of the dignity of man, and yet war followed war, because there was no better forum than the battle field; no better argument than the bursting of shells to resolve a dispute, settle an issue and maintain a right.

The United Nations Organisation is the forum for settling disputes without war through discussion, enunciation and action. Delegates from member countries discuss the issues which divide them laying their case before the world and, instead of butchering men, attempt to argue their point.

The U.N.O enunciates the principle, which member-states are expected to follow in their relationship with other states.

The U.N.O also sends forth peace markers to help settle disputes. The fact that member-states have accepted this process for the settlement of dispute, is by itself a historic achievement, for it shows that states are prepared to accept, at any rate in principle, that war should be out-lawed.

Lack of sincerity, influence of powerful blocs, delay and lack of determination, often-times mar this process and ignite war, but this will be minimised to the utmost degree, if and when the U.N. is strengthened, if people all over the world stand by its principles and make their states champion the cause of peace. To-day's celebration is an appeal addressed to one and all to stand by and strengthen the U.N.—for as the illustrious Dr. Radhakrishnan has pointed out: "The U.N.O hopes to supply that soul or that conscience to the world community which is emerging."

But for the U.N.O to become effective to prevent war and banish injustice, "it should become the eye that does not slumber, an eye that is everywhere watchful and attentive" as Woodrow Wilson once declared.

To argue that since the U.N.O is feeble in strength it need not be maintained, is to blind that eye too and grope in darkness and court disaster and what better authority than Mr. Eisenhower, former President of the United States, is needed to point out the necessity for United Nations? Says that great victor, "If the United Nations once admits that international disputes can be settled by using force, then we will have destroyed the very foundations of the organisation and our best hope of establishing world-order—that would be disaster for all."

Though conscious of the inherent and imported defects in it, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, remained one of the stoutest champions of the United Nations and declared, "if any attempt is made to change the essential nature of the United Nations, it will not lead to another or a more powerful organisation

which can work for peace. It would only mean the break-up of something that is actually and potentially valuable, with nothing to take its place."

That is why thoughtful men appeal to all to strengthen this organisation and make it an instrument of authority and power in the affairs of the world and not to leave the world to be devastated by this war-monger, for as the Secretary-General of the United Nations U-Thant, says, "No Nation however powerful and wealthy is now-a-days sufficient unto itself."

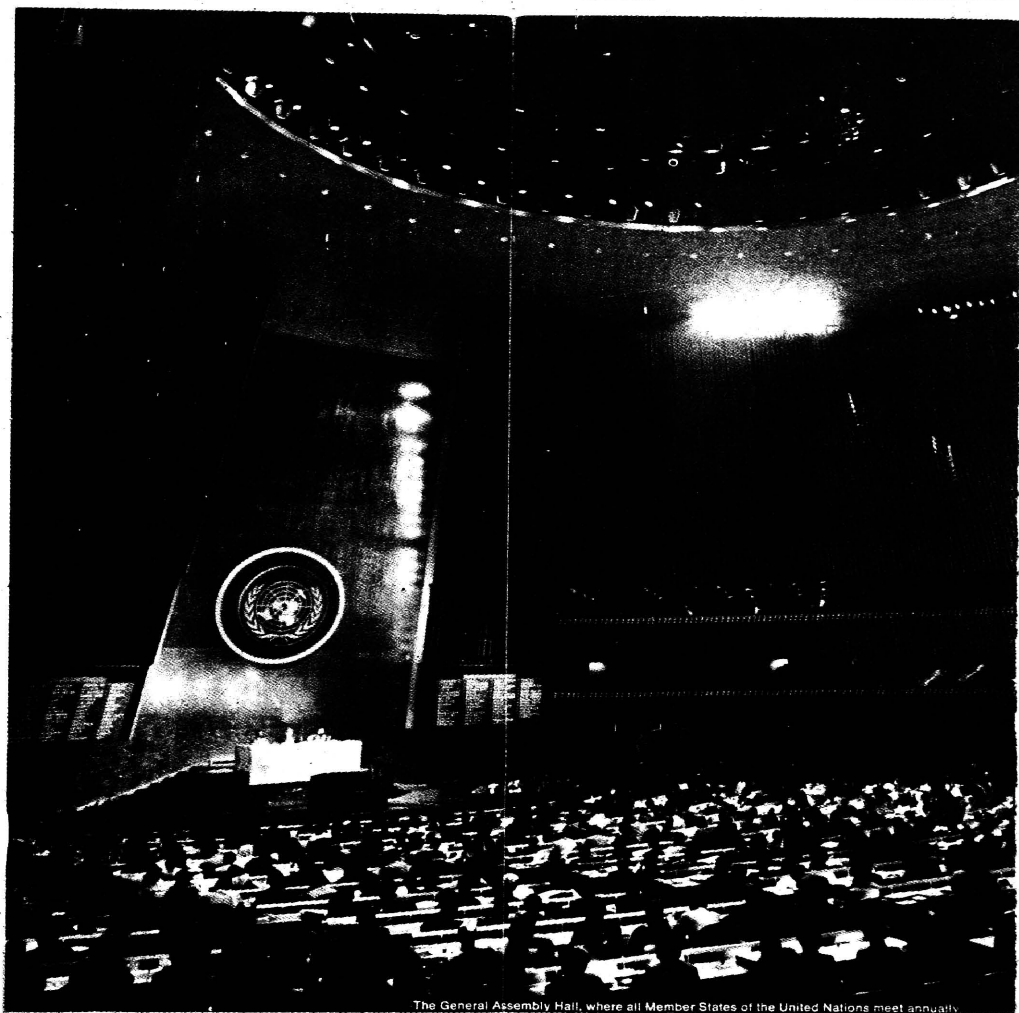
Many a country has now realised that it cannot remain in splendid isolation or on the top of the ruins of other countries, it can remain only along with other countries, accepting and practising the principle of brotherhood of man.

Weak as it is, the United Nations has been successful in averting war on many a front, in localising conflicts, in speeding up the process of peace and in setting up posts for cooling and softening of the inflamed countries. Along the lines between Israel and Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation has been keeping watch ever since 1949. The peace keeping force in Cyprus-4000 strong-has maintained order between Greek and Turkish Cypriots since 1964. We have the military observers group along the cease-fire line in Kashmir.

Thus it will be seen that this institution is step by step proving its worth and rightly claims the loyalty of all sensible persons. The passage of years has served to illustrate that the United Nations with the support of its member states, is the best system of International co-operation that man has yet devised for using his immense skill and resources in the cause of peace.

While the preventive power of this institution evokes our support, its curative power, through its various units, for health and education, human rights and freedom, has endeared it to us.

To countries far and near, come teams of experts in all walks of life, to help and guide, assist and enrich, nations that are not endowed with enough resources. The United Nations team can be found wherever there is need, ready to offer its helping hand, to alleviate, mitigate and eradicate human suffering, whether of the body or the mind, ready to coax nature to yield its riches to people who are poor, to instil courage to the docile, hope to the weak and humanity to all.



The General Assembly Hall, where all Member States of the United Nations meet annually.

Even those who are not enthusiastic about the United Nations in its peace-finding mission, do applaud its role in the sphere of catering to the needs of the under-developed and developing countries.

We have been continuously supporting the United Nations, in all its efforts, though sometimes we were not satisfied to the fullest with its performances, for as Jawaharlal Nehru has put it, "We do realise that, if the United Nations is weak, it is because we are weak—nations are weak—weak in their conviction, weak in their sincerity." Our will and strength alone can give the life-force for this hope of mankind—the citadel of world justice and we, in this country, do propose to strengthen the United Nations! Hence this celebration! Hence this appeal!

Help people understand the United Nations. Once the entire back-ground history and construction of this institution is placed before the people, I have no doubt in my mind that all would rally round this institution and the principle enshrined in it and greet it as the greatest gift to humanity, the lonely, but not beaten missionary propagating peace and justice, concord and happiness, the ideal of International Justice and the far-distant but unassailable ideal of one world. To us Tamilians, this was the ideal taught more than two thousand years ago when our poet sang, "Yaadum Voore! Yavarum Kelir!" (யாதும் வாறே யாவரும் கேளிர்). "All are our countries; the entire humanity is our kith and kin." Let us therefore stand by this institution and help in the realisation of that ideal which is our heritage.

— Radio Talk
on: 23.10.1967

Snippets

Nearly 20,000 State Government Employees in North Arcot District signed a pledge not to press any of their usual demands but to dedicate themselves to make the family welfare programme a success and also to observe 1985 as a childless year.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has launched a three-year special programme involving Rs. 150 crores for the economic and social development of Adi-Dravidas and Scheduled Tribes.

A Survey shows that children with night blindness and other deformities have been cured after regularly taking nutritious noon meal provided by the Tamil Nadu Government, according to Hon'ble Minister for Health Dr. H.V. Hande.

Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Hon'ble Minister for Education gave away the State Awards to 104 primary school teachers and 104 secondary school teachers for their distinguished service on the occasion of Teacher's Day Celebrations.

An endowment for Rs. 35,000 created in the name of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. on behalf of the people of Salem was inaugurated by His Excellency Vice-President of India Thiru R. Venkataraman on 5th September.

—A Rs. 5-lakh computer information system will be installed at the entrance of the Connemara Library, Madras to enable a member to know within a few seconds whether a book is available and if so, in which section. If the book has been taken by some other member, all particulars such as the name of the borrower, when it was taken and the date of return will be supplied by the computer. The library will also have a Rs. 17-lakh micro-film unit for preserving old books.

The centrally-sponsored self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed youth will continue to be operative during 1984-85, according to a communication received by the Tamil Nadu Government from the centre.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to create a welfare fund for "rehabilitation of the victims of moral exploitation" and to provide financial assistance to those discharged from protective homes.

Tamil Nadu's Seventh Plan outlay will be more than Rs. 7,000 crores, nearly double the size of the 6th Five Year Plan, according to Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr.V.R. Nedunchezian.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to set apart Rs. 17 lakhs for prizes to encourage film producers and drama troupes to propagate the small family norm, using the planned family concept on the central theme of their productions.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned Rs. 1.73 crores for undertaking a scheme to prevent foot-and-mouth disease among cattle and goats. Innoculation of the animals will be taken up in five stages in the period between 1984 and 1991.

The low power television transmitter, the 136th in the Country and 5th in Tamil Nadu was commissioned in Kumbakonam on 22nd September. Switching on the T.V. Centre, Thiru A.A. Rahim, Minister of State for External Affairs, claimed that 85 percent of the people of Tamil Nadu would benefit with commissioning shortly of the sixth T.V. relay at Neyveli.

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