Teammates Turn Rivals For The Grand Prize: Salah Leads **Egypt** Against A **Senegal** Side Spearheaded By Mane

THIS TIME FOR AFRICA

Yaounde: Egypt or Senegal? Or maybe a more absorbing question for world soccer fans: Mohamed Salah or Liverpool teammate Sadio Mane?

Sunday's African Cup of Nations final in Cameroon will centre on two of the continent's biggest stars, now global stars, when Salah's Egypt try to reclaim their lost glory against Mane's Senegal, who are seeking a first title and the right to fi-

nally call themselves the best in Africa. PREVIEW The two forwards will be on opposing sides at the

while their teams are playing for bigger rewards, there will be significant between the club mates.

One of them is set for unrestrained joy and his first major title with his country. One is set for more misery. Salah lost in the final with Egypt in Senegal lost in the final in 2019.

Mane partly predicted the match- AFRICA CUP OF NATIONS up in a video he posted on social media at the start of the African Cup. He was cheekily addressing Liverpool teammates Salah and Naby Keita of Guinea when he said he knew he was going to face one of them in the final, he just didn't know which.

"Unfortunately I can't play against two teams in the final so I have to play against one," Mane said. "Which of you?" Turned out to be Egypt

after the North Africans took the hard road to the final. Olembe Stadium in Yaounde and beating Ivory Coast on penalties in the round of 16, Morocco in extra time in stars there so the pressure they had the quarterfinals and hosts Cameroon

Touchline ban for Egypt coach Queiroz it, definitely."

That game against Cameroon saw Egypt coach Carlos Queiroz given a red card for his angry protests against some 2017, and Mane was inconsolable after of the referee's decisions and he will be banned from the touchline for the final.

HEAD-TO-HEAD RECORD:

1986 Group A: Senegal 1 Egypt 0

2000 Group C: Egypt 1 Senegal 0

2002 Group D: Senegal 1 Egypt 0

2006 Semifinal: Egypt 2 Senegal 1

It's turned out to be an ideal climax for the African Cup and its attempts to attract more attention than usual. They will be watching in Merseyside, said Liverpool manager Juergen Klopp.

"They (Salah and Mane) are superon their shoulders was massive, and focus on who wins the personal battle in another shootout in the semifinals. how they deal with it, I'm really proud of them," Klopp said. "We will watch

> Both players lived up to their big reputations at the African Cup.

> One of them will also end up being part of a landmark moment for their country at the African Cup. AP

Popular name: Pharaohs

Rankings: 6 Africa, 45 world Captain: Mo Salah; Coach: Carlos Queiroz (POR)

Semifinal: Cameroon 0-0 aet (won 3-1

on penalties) Scorers: 2 - Salah: 1 - Abdelmonem,

Mahmoud Trezeguet Best placings: Champions 1957, 1959,

1986, 1998, 2006, 2008, 2010

SENEGAL

Popular name: Teranga Lions Rankings: 1 Africa, 20 world

Captain: Kalidou Koulibaly: Coach:

Aliou Cisse Semifinal: Burkina Faso 3-1

Scorers: 3 - Mane 1 - Diallo, Diedhiou. Dieng, I. Gueye, Kouyate, Sarr

Best placings: Runners-up 2002, 2019

Host China clinches its first gold of Beijing Winter Games Beijing: Host nation China

secured its first gold medal on Saturday as dazzling performances on snow and ice nudged the political drama that has dominated the Beijing Olympics toward the sidelines. "You can always trust China" began trending in posts on social media platform Weibo after its short track skaters won the mixed team relay an event making its debut at the Olympics and that the country has dominated in international competition.

The golden dream was almost cut short in the semi-final when the United States crossed the finish line ahead of the hosts, only to be disqualified along with the Russian Olympic Committee, after a lengthy video review. "My heart was almost jumping out of my throat!" wrote "egg's heartbeating diary" on Weibo. Six gold medals were up for grabs on Saturday as athletes overcame pandemic obstacles to shine on the world's stage, even as political storylines continued to swirl around the Games.

Norway's Johannes Thingnes Boe, forced to isolate from his team mates because of a Covid-19 close contact. proved there were few Winter



Wu Dajing of China (front), Jordan Pierre-Gilles of Canada (middle) and Shaolin Sandor Liu of Hungary during the Short Track Speed Skating Mixed Team Relay Final at the Beijing Olympics on Saturday

Games shows quite like his. A blistering skiing effort by the beloved biathlete brought his team back from the dead to triumph. An upset in the men's freestyle moguls saw Walter Wallberg of Sweden pip Canadian Michael Kingsbury for gold.

Dutch Irene Schouten came from behind in the 3,000 metres speed skating to beat Italian Francesca Lollobrigi-

da, a great-niece of 1950s film star Gina Lollobrigida. Ursa Bogataj sparked Slovenian joy when she won the women's normal hill ski-jump gold. Her compatriot Nika Kriznar claimed bronze as Germany's Katharina Althaus had to settle for silver. Norway nabbed the first gold medal at the Games when Therese Johaug powered to victory in the women's skiathlon race. REUTERS

FEBRUARY 6, 2022

CHELSEA WILL TRAVEL TO ABU DHABI WITHOUT COVID-INFECTED TUCHEL

London: Chelsea manager Thomas Tuchel tested positive for the coronavirus, preventing him from attending Saturday's FA Cup match against Plymouth and putting

doubts on whether he can go to Abu Dhabi for the Club World Cup.

Tuchel will not be on the flight on Saturday night. Thursday would appear to be the earliest he can leave isolation under English guidelines. Chelsea play their Club World Cup semifinal on Wednesday. The final and third-place game is on Saturday. REUTERS

BENGALURU MOVE TO 3RD IN INDIAN SUPER LEAGUE

Bambolim: Bengaluru FC turned on the style in an impressive second half to beat Jamshedpur FC 3-1 and move into third place in the Indian Super League. Down a goal inside the first minute, the Blues clawed their way back through Sunil Chhetri (55'), before Brazilian Cleiton Silva showed up with a brace (62', 90+4'). TNN

Narrow escape for top teams

HAMMERS NEED TWO STOPPAGE-TIME GOALS TO SEE OFF KIDDERMINSTER; CHELSEA STRUGGLE TO BEAT PLYMOUTH; UNITED NOT SO LUCKY AGAINST BORO

London: When the FA Cup game entered stoppage time, West Ham were facing a humiliating loss to

sixth-tier side Kidderminster. Alex Penny had scored in the 19th minute for the National North division's third-place team who were

London who are only point

away from the Champions League places. Only Declan Rice's equaliser forced the game into extra time to prevent West Ham from being on the receiving end of the biggest upset in the 150 years of the competition. Then to avoid a penalty shootout at the 6,000-capacity central England stadium, it took Jarrod Bowen scoring in stoppage time of extra time to recover a 2-1 victory

the English league system. for European champions Chelsea,



needing to come from behind to eliminate third-tier Plymouth 2-1 in extra time at Stamford Bridge.

early wobble as Riyad Mahrez struck twice to help them ease past secagainst the team 113 places lower in ond-tier Fulham 4-1. Everton thrashed fellow EPL side Brentford 4-1 It was a struggle too in London as Frank Lampard got off to a strong start in his first game as manager.



HIT HARD: (On top) United's Anthony Elanga was racially abused after missing the 16th penalty of the shootout against Boro; (L) Sixth-tier side Kidderminster's players are understandably disappointed

Rangnick baffled by handball goal as Man Utd exit on penalties

Manchester: Manchester United Manchester City overcame an manager Ralf Rangnick was left cursing a change to the handball rule while his Middlesbrough counterpart Chris Wilder hailed the magic of the FA Cup as the 12-time champions suffered a shock fourth round exit on penalties on Friday. AGENCIES

Sousa beats Ymer, faces Ruusuvuori in the final and move into the final of the

Kumaraswamy.K @timesgroup.com

Pune: Joao Sousa moved to Barcelona at the age of 16 and started training at the BTT tennis academy, where Francisco Roig, a key member of Rafael Nadal's

coaching staff, became his

mentor. For the following six years, the Portuguese had the opportunity to learn from one of the game's top minds and also had the occasional opportunities to practise with the Spanish legend himself. Needless to say, the 32-year-old Portuguese has imbibed the never-say-die fighting spirit of the Mallorcan.

There was an ample dis-

Tata Open Maharashtra, Sousa, with a career-high rank of 38 in early 2019, saved three match points to stop the giant-killing run of qualifier Ymer 5-7, 7-6 (4), 7-5 in three hours and 13 minutes. In the final, World the

No. 137 will take on Finland's sixth seed Emil Ruusuvuori, who subdued Poland's Kamil Kajchrzak 6-3, 7-6 (0) in the other semifinal of the \$494,000 ATP 250 Series event.

For Sousa, reaching the first Tour final in nearly four years couldn't have come at a better time. "It feels amazing. The last two years have been really tough as I had a foot injury and my ranking dropped to almost out of the top-200," he said.

Aditi makes cut at Drive On Champs

Fort Myers (US): Aditi Ashok fired two birdies in the last four holes to make the cut at the LPGA Drive On Championship. Aditi, who shot 72 in the first round, was staring at the possibility of an early exit when she was 1-over for the second day after 14 holes. Aditi birdied the sixth and then holed a clutch putt on the ninth, her 18th and final hole of the second round.

Seamus Power sets 36-hole record at Pebble: Even for

being located next to the ocean, the iconic finishing hole at Pebble Beach is short for par 5s by modern standards. That didn't keep Seamus Power from taking an iron off the tee with his wedges Friday with a 4-foot birdie. AGENCIES

Olympic 100m champ Jacobs wins on return

Berlin: Olympic 100m champion Lamont Marcell Jacobs marked his long-awaited return to the track with victory in the 60m at the Berlin indoor meet on Friday, while pole vault star Armand Duplantis agonisingly missed out on breaking his own world record. Italian sprinter Jacobs won in a time of 6.51sec in his first appearance since stunning the sport at the Tokyo Games in August. Jacobs, the European champion over 60m, had said on the eve of the event that he had come to Berlin "just to win". He was as good as his word, seeing off Ivory Coast's Arthur Cisse (6.60sec) and Jimmy Vicaut of France (6.61sec) at the finish.

Bulls overcome LeVert's 42 points to defeat Pacers:

Nikola Vucevic scored a season-high 36 points and grabbed 17 rebounds as the visiting Chicago Bulls overcame a sizzling performance by Caris LeVert in a 122-115 win over the Indiana Pacers on Friday. DeMar DeRozan scored 31 points and Javonte Green added 16 for Chicago, which began a stretch of four games in five nights by shooting 54.4 percent. The Bulls outscored Indiana 70-54 in the paint and won for the fifth time in their last seven games. LeVert was 19-of-26 shooting and led the Pacers with a season-high 42 points, including 28 in the first half.

China seek 9th title, S. Korea eye maiden triumph in women's Asian Cup final:

China would look for an unprecedented ninth title while Korea seek their maiden triumph when the two continental heavyweights square off in the summit clash of the AFC Women's Asian Cup in Navi Mumbai on Sunday. China and Korea have defeated two-time defending champions Japan and another title favourite Australia, respectively, en route to the grand finale at the DY Patil Stadium. History favours China as they have won the tournament seven times on the trot from 1986 to 1999 before adding another one in 2006. They have also been in the top four in every edition from 1986 till now. Agencies

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CRYPTIC CLUES

1 Consider changing gear on the way (6)

4 Possibly call in or ring bells (8) 9 I set about some fish (6)

10 Descriptive of who has been singularly successful (4-4) 5 They are the ones in suits (4) 12 Survey the scene (8)

13 Do real results come from such a trial? (6) 15 House cover (4)

16 Four voices in noisy combination (10)

19 He has an interest in conversion schemes (10) 20 A force retreats to a distance (4)

23 Fingerprint expert? (6)

27 All being well, it should be empty (8)

28 Released and spread around (6)

25 They're out of the frying pan into the soup perhaps (8) 19 Light-headed games? (7)

29 Memorable industrial action (8) 30 Fat, it is said, of the land (6)

10 Five-line comic verse (8) 12 Leave harbour (3,2,3) 13 Belvedere (6) 15 Mere display (4) 16 Explode in rage (3,3,4) 19 Lose an opportunity (4,3,3)

terms and conditions apply

1 Decorate from top to bottom or bottom to top (7)

2 Heartless girl loving to be elegant (9) 3 Kitchener's formula for success? (6)

6 Sneak in late (8)

7 Set out for a holiday (5) 8 Unnecessary loss of a point irritates (7)

11 Tale a hundred tell (7) 14 You may take work home from it (7)

17 Bound to go wrong? (3,6) 18 Oral application for beauty treatment (8)

21 Remainder of a new rise now owing (7) 22 Big shock absorber (6)

24 A hard guestion for one, a sitter for another (5) 26 Leading sea power (4)

QUICK CLUES

CRYPTIC

1 Kidnap (6) 4 Frivolous (8) 9 Recompense (6)

20 Large-scale (4) 23 Make certain (6) 25 Outline of film plot (8) 27 Winding (8) 28 Ungainly stooping gait (6) 29 Adversary (8)

1 To the point (7) 2 Stop work and strike (4,5) 3 System of roadblocks (6) 5 Wild animal's den (4) 6 Seven Sisters star cluster (8) 7 Similar (5)

8 Become airborne (4,3) 11 Rescue from danger (7)

14 Trustworthy (7) 17 Timely (9) 18 Top of the bill (4,4) 19 Distinguished conductor (7)

21 Kind of needlework (7) 22 Entry of many people (6) 24 A fight (5) 26 Total destruction (4) 30 Regard as likely (6) SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S CROSSWORD

QUICK

The Times of India CRO WORD EVERY SUNDAY Mega winners* to be announced every

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play of it on Saturday as he came back from the brink to defeat Sweden's Elias Ymer PATANJALI®



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Losing hair?

NO. 324. VOL. CXXV

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

16 NAYE PAISE

INDIA AND THE ATOMIC AGE

I-No Room For Complacency

By K. C. KHANNA

THE late Dr. Homi Bhabha had thought of the application of atomic energy to power produc-tion a year before the Hiroshima bomb and 12 years before the world's first nuclear station at Calder Hall began to supply elec-tricity to a British grid. At his initiative the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was established at Bombay way back in 1944 to

explore the mysteries of the atom.

During the subsequent years, the dynamic leadership of Dr. Bhabha, combined with the active support of Mr. Nehru, put India in the class of world leaders in nuclear technology. Among the non-nu-clear-weapons powers of today, India was regarded in the late fifties as more advanced in the field than any other country except Canada.

That it cannot afford to rest on its laurels is all too clear from the fact that in the past seven years Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan and West Gertmany have caught up with and surpassed it by erecting anuclear research reactors which are either larger in aggregate capacity or more versatile. All except two (Sweden and Switzerland) have in addition established large complexes for the: generation of electric power from nuclear fuels. Besides, Canada. which had acquired considerable nuclear know-how owing to its war-time collaboration with the Allies, has been racing ahead in developing the peaceful uses of the atom since the late forties.

SIX NATIONS

At the other end of the scale, a recent report to the U.N. Secretary-General says that six nations can acquire an atomic arsenal without subjecting their economy to an intolerable strain. Predictably, together with West Germany, Canada, Italy, Poland and Sweden. But the published summaries of the report do not say that the list has been drawn up merely by comi-

The Times of India" News Service

THE first Indian satellite

day ushering India into the

All instruments on board the

360-kg. satellite were functioning

normally and the launching was

completely successful, an official

The satellite is circling the globe

every 96.41 minutes at an altitude of

ON SOVIET ROCKET

The scientific satellite, "Aryabhata"

named after the fifth century astro-

nomer and mathematician, was

launched from a cosmodrome in the

USSR with the help of a Soviet

Ground tracking stations at Sri-

barikota near Madras and Bears

Lake on the outskirts of Moscow

indicate that the satellite, which is

Monitoring of the satellite is ac-

The diamond shaped satellite has

been designed and built by the Indian

space research organisation (ISRO)

at its Indian scientific satellite pro-

ject (ISSP) in Bangalore. This 26-

faced blue and violent spacecraft is

147 cm. in diameter and 111 cm.

high. It carries instruments to con-

duct experiments for the detection

and study of X-rays from outer

space; to investigate neutrons and

gamma rays emanating from the sun;

and to detect and study the pre-

sence of suprathermal electrons and

ultraviolet background at the F-region

It is the presence of ionosphere

which has made long-distance radio

communication around the globe

The data being transmitted to

ground stations is expected to bring

in new information on outer space,

the sun and the earth's atmosphere.

solar batteries. Thermal regulation

of the satellite is achieved through

a passive thermal control system. The

data from the scientific experiments

are recorded by onboard tapere-

corders and are transmitted to the

ground stations at Sriharikota and

Bears Lake by a radio telemetry

President Ahmed called the launch-

ing a "very important milestone in

our march towards - scientific and

technological self-reliance" and ex-

pressed gratitude to the Soviet Union

"for the significant role it had play-

ed in the happy and successful cul-

mination of this remarkable project."

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi,

hailed, the launching as an "import-

ant event in our continuing efforts

to harness the benefits of science

and technology for national deve-

She congratulated the chairman

of the space commission, Dr. Satish

Dhawan, and his colleagues on their

remarkable achievement. The Prime

Minister also thanked the Soviet

available the launching facilities."

system upon sending commands.

The satellite obtains energy from

of the ionosphere.

possible.

lopment."

expected to remain in orbit for about

six months, is functioning normally,

complished by sending radio com-

mands from these stations,

rocket carrier at 1 p.m. today.

space age.

announcement said.

about 600 km.

was shot into space to-

NEW DELHI, April 19.

the criterion, Japan would have been almost certainly in the picture. The powerful momentum that a

dozen or so other countries, including the five members of the "nuclear club", have imparted to their atomic energy programmes of course does not mean that India is fated to lose the race. Even in Dr. Bhabha's life-time, the Government attached as much importance to the creation of the necessary infra-structure for a self-sustaining growth of nuclear technology as to the output of nuclear end-products. In the industrially advanced countries, skills and capacity in such related sectors as sophisticated electronics, chemical engineering, metallurgy, and the use of computers can be taken for granted. India lacked the "catalogue" type of economy and was unwilling to rely on imports for all time to come. Dr. Bhabha and his colleagues, therefore, proceeded to develop from scratch the necessary | lam, repair the lit resources at home.

First, competent scientific groups were established in TIFR to conduct basic research. In the next | rities all over Inc India has been named among them phase, the Atomic Energy Esta- to BARC for val blishment at Trombay (now the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre) built three research reactors, two of them entirely on its own. Bebeen drawn up merely by comparing the actual budgetary out-lay of the countries concerned on fabrication of nuclear fuel elements, defence with the estimated costs of manufacture of electronic instrua nuclear weapons programme and ments, extraction of plutonium, and that it bears no relation to their the production of radio-isotopes. technical capabilities or industrial Finally, BARC is now engaged in development. India's defence ex- an all-out effort to harness the skills penditure is the sixth highest in it has acquired to the service of the world (excluding communist | industry, agriculture, medicine and, China); so it figures in the group above all, power generation. The of the select. Japan's is low and massive investment of nearly Rs. therefore it does not. But if tech- 60 crores on atomic energy research nical and industrial progress were since India launched the program-

SPECIAL STAMP

philatelic bureaux in the country.

satellite in such a short period."

years was made possible."

on May 10, 1972."

The posts and telegraphs depart-

Satellite launched from Soviet station

me has at last begun to pay off. RADIATION

ral crores of rupees

India's nuclear

however, is primari

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Rang

In the so-called "gamma" garden at Trombay, molecular biologists proudly show the visitor a mutant variety of rice called TR-1, induced by controlled radiation. For four consecutive years TR-1 has undergone field trials at 26 locations in Maharashtra, Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore. Grown with normal inputs of water and fertilizer, it has yielded 21.5 per cent higher grain than the parent variety Experiments with a groundnut, distinguished by its "giant" pod, have been even more encouraging been even more encouraging Similar improvements are bein

attempted in maize, watermelon

sorghum, cotton, brinjal, tomatiand, in the true Bhabha spirit, is lots of flowers. Again at BARC, experts at th neighbouring radioisotope labors tory, are blazing a new trai directing the fabrication o equipment for a new isoto dispensing centre to be up in Kabul. The product this laboratory, almost 350 in ber, include some of the sophisticated isotopes in me use-vitamin B-12, labell radioactive cobalt, and serum allumin, labelled w active iodine-131. Som radio pharmaceuticals eager and appreciative Australia, Ceylon, C East Germany, France and the Philippines.

Inside the coun Division has cond experiments to he in the dams at A naces in the Bhila detect cracks in used by the indu engineering prot with the moveme

location of dumpi The Division about Rs. 1 lakh exchange and fifte from domestic sal ards this is good laboratory that co Rs: 10 lakhs to b grettable that onl India are among rest, 250 or so, facilities to handl cal isotopes. If th ties, the annual o ratory could be st

Not Just For Prestige

recent launching of the Indian satellite, "Aryabhata", into space has forth both praise and criticism. An economically backward country idia, it is said, cannot afford sophisticated space technology. L. K. mentions some positive aspects of satellite payloads, like TV, the n of solar energy and earth resources surveys which could acceletrial and agricultural development.

> and nuclear techries are the two odern ones that is trying to harnultifarious deeds. What has was Jawaharlal which ensured

ment' to science nd adopt the run similar elds, India hen these ound in

will begin this August but the SLV-3 is far off.

Rocketry has been our weak point. The gap between proven development and the SLV-3 technology is quite, large. The SLV-3 itself will be a modest effort but has already taken a long time and is now expected to go up in 1978. Certainly, it will be years later than 1979 (the earlier target for us to have a launcher, SLV-synchronous, that could send a 1200-kg, satellite to a 40,000 km. circular orbit.

The domestic satellite communications system remains on pa-per because of "financial const-raints" as the Planning Commis-sion found it too ambitious in its present form. The development of an indigenous communications sa-tellite is yet to begin. Work should have already begun on the next scientific satellite. The space activity can be sustained only through interfaced on-going program-mes. It is time to think of what we will do when we have the SLV-3 in 1978. Though over the years, consi-

crable experience has been gainin the development of rocket loads, not much thought was n earlier to the fabrication atellite payloads. It is now preliminary work is being aken to build facilities. her urgent task is the deat of a spaceworthy solar

stem on which hardly has been done. Solar ay not always be availfrom foreign sources. worthy tape-recorder a had to be importthat has been stristrong electronics

per of years. s context that Dr. iai, architect of Inogramme, had emwe cannot have pace research in dustry or antiquatmanagement and There is a totality: ation, he had said. slippage has one ed very good weather at the time of ire. Whenever, po-: the launching. Kottayam station rept has been made; ported the climate was fairly good. scaling up the tar-: Kodaikanal reported the weather was intention : not good at all. and fabricate a: The two-stage rocket was believed in the first attempt: to have reached an altitude of 180

went up kilometres. The first stage-Nikeecessary to avoid: to maintain the: n this sophisticated: burnt out and sank into the sea at 105 needed is a clear- nautical miles from the coast 26 can spell out the seconds after firing and after leaving nd the projects in a beautiful red sodium vapour in the inar which helped : the space plan : 2 and a fresh look : long-term plan towing a now-on- and travelled at a speed of 2,400 miles an hour. India's aircraft-carrier, INS y in future. In "Vikrant", sent out aircraft to warn

SPACE CLUB

Rocket Successfully

MONTHS

"The Times of India" News Service

TRIVANDRUM, November 21.

NDIA today fired the first rocket successfully at 6-25 p.m. off the Kerala coast and joined the international space club for a peaceful probe of outer space.

Both the firing and performance of the two-stage unguided rocket was completely successful and according to expectation.

Immediately after the firing from the Equatorial Sounding Rocket station of Thumba, 15 miles from here, Dr. H. J. Bhabha Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said India would launch her own rocket within the next 18 months.

> The communication system worked The rocket programme was to study movement in the higher atmosphere. The programme in Kerala inspired

also cleared the rocket range of all

Mr. Sujanapriyan of Trivandrum to appeal to Mr. Nehru to select him as India's first spaceman to go in a rocket. He wrote to Mr. Nehru about a month ago and sent copies of his request to the President, the Governor of Kerala and the Chief Minister of WORKERS WATCH LAUNCHING

Workers in the area went about their work quietly as the rocket went up. Some of them sat in groups and watched the rocket go up. Some others were busy listening to appeals over loud-speakers urging them to support particular candidates in the panchayat

The two most anxious men waiting with invitees near the launching pad were Dr. H. J. Bhabha and Dr. Vik ram Sarabhai, Chairman of the Indian Committee for Space Research, They were jubilant at the result attained with the first rocket. Dr. Sarabhai commented: "Beginner's luck." The Governor, Mr. V. V. Giri army and naval officers and top rank-

ing officials were present to witness the country's first rocket go up. P.T.I. adds: Dr. Sarabhai told pressmen that the rocket was assemble and launched entirely by Indian per-

Madurai: Mr. R. S. Mani, officer in-charge of the Physical Research Laboratory, Kodaikanal, told P.T.I. that no photographs of the sodium vapour, emitted by the rocket could be taken owing to bad-weather conditions prevailing at Kodaikanal, "It is extremly cloudy and nothing could be seen from here." It was raining at Kodaikanal all through the day

SonyLIV Originals

ARYABHA

India enters space age day in the brief this country's post-inc. deavour. "Aryabhata" ment commemorated the historic: quisitely aptly called event by announcing the issue of a. special 25-paise stamp which would braist, is now orbiti be sold tomorrow morning at all senging out vitai

> on subsequent an An official announcement here said the successful launching of the satel-lite "is the result of joint work; terpretation, will 1 fundamentally an envisaged in the agreement for scientific collaboration between the Indiana space research organisation and the USSR academy of sciences signed It added: "The collaboration and technical assistance offered by the: Soviet scientists and specialists helped the Indian space research organisation to plan and prepare the In a statement, Dr. S. Dhawani declared that "our plans of using; space science and technology for national tasks are now nearer to being: translated into reality. The difficult task of designing and constructing: a spacecraft and establishing the: ground stations within less than three: He praised the "dedicated hard work of Prof. U. R. Rao, the project director, and his tearn, and Dr. Y. J. Rao and his group at Sriharikota with the excellent help

and advice of the scientists and engineers of the USSR academy of sciences." He also mentioned the "contribution made by many other national organisations, especially in the aircraft and electronic industries in the construction of the satellite and the ministry of communications for. assistance in establishing the communication links." During every orbit, the path of the satellite will be slightly shifted

because of the earth's rotation. As a result the very high frequency signals transmitted by the craft can be monitored by a particular ground station during four of the 16 daily orbits. When the satellite passes over the Sriharikota and Moscow stations its transmitter can and send taped information to earth at a speed ten times faster than the rate at which it was recorded. In other words, all the information the tape-recorder collects during a 40-minute recording can be conveyed to ground stations in just four minutes.

NATIONAL EFFORT

The satellite is the result of a truly national effort. During its fabrication the ISRO freely used the infrastructure of the nation's industry both in the public and private sectors. The major establishments among them are: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bharat Electronics, Central Machine Tool Institute, controllerate of inspector electronics, Electronics Corporation of India, Hegde and Golay Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics, Indian Telephone Industries and the National Aeronautical Laboratory. Many small-scale industries also made significant con-

Aryabhata, after whom the satellite is named, was born at Usumapura, near Pataliputra (now Patna) in 476 AD. His first famous work, "Aryabhatiya", was written when he was just 23 years old. Among his important contributions was, in de-Union "for its valuable assistance termining the physical parameters of during the project and for making celestial bodies such as the diameter logy and of the earth and moon.

Saturday, April

marked down as scientific and technok great Indian fifth cen

tions. A warm t to all space scient ticipated in this ! for they have sho yond the snicker from others, that The satellite is un ways: the heaviest any nation in its to go into space; ed, non-duplicated on board, especiali aeronomy in which scientists are right front; programmes well-coordinated the space research and related group we seeking from th it is the first step certainly be a lon we need reassur. little-publicised f though economic veloped, technolog as good as any. the need for mor on the structure of the sun, the sta us our very suste physical condition per atmosphere larger extent thought affect ter and on such end

called 'black hole The significanc on-board experin be overstressed, their usefulness. benefit the count premature quest alas the first that lay mind); it may pared with Ru mous retort (w asked him about basic research): value of a new-bo have to begin so time, and we h just that. Aryabh runner of severa ments that will o to our own co meteorological, e and applications we get more spec the electrical field sphere, ultraviole the heat budget atmosphere, th plied later f such crucia!

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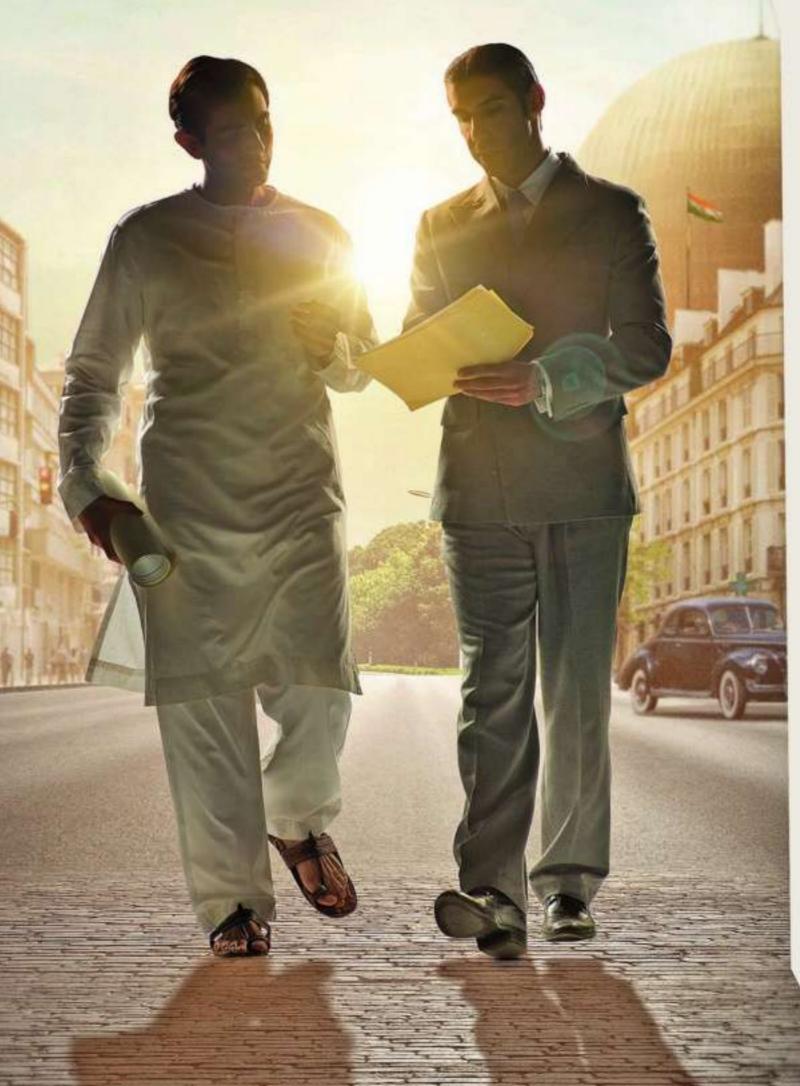
mical puzzles as

ground radiation

neutron stars, a



STREAMING NOW



Cheap production of A-power possible in 1970s

Dr. P. D. Bhavsar, project scientist,

Two of the camera stations at

Kanyakumari and Palamcottah report-

burnt out after 3-1/2 seconds and

The second stage rocket-Apache-

blue skies for the benefit of the

SHIPS WARNED OFF AREA

The rocket weighed 1,600 pounds

sea. Two ships of the Indian Navy

dropped into the sea at 2.5 nautical

and Dr. Moorthy were in charge of

By A Staff Reporter

INDIA would be in a position to I produce nuclear power at a cost only 1.5 paise per kilowatt-hour (k.w.h.) by the end of the 70s through an accelerated programme of production with "fast-breeder reactors" if the Government adopted definite nuclear policy, Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said in Bombay on Thursday.

piecemeal approach off ships and other vessels from the

Dr. Sarabhai told newsmen that the Planning Commission, in its Fourth: Plan recommendations for 1969-74. hadl made no provision for the establishment of any new atomic-power project.

The present "stop-go" policy, he said, appeared to arise from ignorance or fear. If the investment in the last 15 to 20 years was to pay divil dends early, there should be no holdback at this crucial period.

Capital investments on nuclearpower stations were costly but, in the long run, were more economic than hydro-electric or thermal-power sta-

Dr. Sarabhai said India was among the seven countries highly developed in nuclear-power technology. If we faltered at any stage, we would have failed to live up to the hopes of the late Dr. Homi V. Bhabha, founder of India's atomic energy programme.

Ouick decision-making was essential to ensure that the rate of nuclearpower generation was doubled to 2,000 mw. before 1980, once the 1,000-mw. output was achieved by the middle of 1972. "Already we are late, but we can bridge the gap if we work fast now," he said. What was needed was the "go ahead" signal. The original schedule was for the generation of 1,000 mw. by 1970 - 400 mw. at Tarapur, 400 mw. at Rana Pratap Sagar and 200 mw. at Kalpakkam.

Dr. Sarabhai said he realised that the Planning Commission had to look to the difficult resources problem before deciding on priorities of expenditure. "In my opinion, power, whether it be nuclear, thermal or hydroelectric, deserves a higher priority," he said. He felt that the quick development of power would give an optimum multiplier of the national

Dr. Sarabhai said the total power cost per k.w.h. at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station worked out to 4.72 paise per k.w.h. each against the total cost of 6.64 paise per k.w.h. for power generated from a typical new thermal station using coal,

FUEL COST

The cost per kw. installed at Tarapur was Rs. 1.850 against Rs. 3,150 at Rajasthan, which used the Candutype reactor but the fuel cost at ajasthan was only 0.34 paise per w.h. against 1.63 paise per k.w.h. Tarapur. This was because Tara-'han used natural uranium.



Dr. Sarabhai emphasised that there were 81 nuclear-power reactors in 18 countries, generating a net output of 11,395 m.w.e. An additional 101 recators were under construction, These would generate between 53,682 m.w.e. and 54,888 m.w.e. of power. Thus, there would be 182 reactors which would have a total net output of 65,077 m.w.e. to 66,283 m.w.e. The trend was now towards "fast breeder" reactors.

Apart from the low generating cost, a major advantage of the "fast breeder" reactor was that plutonium, which is obtained as a by-product from our first generation of nuclearpower reactors, now being built, could be used as fuel for fast reactors, which could breed additional plutonium or Uranium-233 by using depleted uranium, which is also a lowcost by-product of our first-generation reactors, or thorium, which is plentiful in India,

THREE STAGES

The need for importing expensive fuel would be obviated. The technology, therefore, for the breeder system, had to be developed early so that sufficient expertise was available as soon as plutonium became available for starting the fast-reactor pro-

Thus, India's nuclear-power programme would consist of three stages: (1) Building of heavy-water moderated reactors; (2) Utilising the plutonium from Stage-1 reactors in fast breeders until suitable thorium-uranium reactors were available, and (3) Running Stage-2-type breeders on a thorium feed to produce Uranium-233 and run the second type of breeders

Dr. Sarabhai stated that the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station at Ranapratapsagar was expected to be ready by 1971 and the second in 1973. Civil works had used as fuel enriched uranium, reached an advanced stage for the had to be imported, while third atomic power project at Kal-

on a thorium-uranium cycle.

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